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APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS  
OF THE  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE  
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION  
OF THE  
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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Volume VI.

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TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
CALIFORNIA  
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

DURING  
THE YEAR 1879.



SACRAMENTO:  
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## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1880.

## DIRECTORS:

DANIEL FLINT .....Sacramento.  
 CYRUS JONES.....San José.  
 G. W. COLBY.....Nord, Butte County.  
 GEO. W. HANCOCK.....Sacramento.  
 L. J. ROSE.....Los Angeles.  
 R. H. NEWTON.....Woodland.  
 W. P. COLEMAN.....Sacramento.  
 L. U. SHIPPEE.....Stockton.  
 P. A. FINIGAN.....San Francisco.

## PRESIDENT:

H. M. LARUE .....Sacramento.

## SECRETARY:

I. N. HOAG .....Yolo (P. O. Sacramento).

## TREASURER:

L. A. UPSON.....Sacramento.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PARK:

DANIEL FLINT.....Sacramento.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PAVILION:

W. P. COLEMAN.....Sacramento.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## ARTICLE I.—NAME.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be called "The California State Agricultural Society."

## ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the object of this Society to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State.

SEC. 2. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts calculated to increase the happiness of home life.

SEC. 3. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and mining interest.

## ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Annual Members.*—Any person who has, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or who shall, during this year, or any subsequent one, pay into the funds of this Society the sum of five dollars, may become a member of the same; such membership to expire on the thirty first day of the following December.

SEC. 2. *Life Members.*—Any person may become a member for life by the payment of fifty dollars; or, if already a member, by the payment of forty dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

SEC. 3. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—Any person whom the Board shall propose may be elected an honorary or corresponding member, and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the Society, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 4. *Privileges of Members.*—Any citizen of this State, being a member of this Society, shall be eligible to office, entitled to vote, and enjoy the free use of the library, under the rules of the same, and have free admission, accompanied by his wife and minor children, to all the exhibitions of the Society, and shall be permitted to compete for premiums in any or all departments.

SEC. 5. *Expulsion of Members.*—Any member who shall present for exhibition any article or animal which he is not entitled by the rules of the Society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the Society, may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society; *provided, always,* that no member shall be expelled unless written notice of the alleged offense shall have been served on him, or left at his usual place of residence, at least twenty days previous to the action.

## ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President and nine Directors, who shall constitute a State Board of Agriculture, five of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board. They may also appoint, annually, as officers of the Board, a chemist, a botanist, a meteorologist, a geologist, a metallurgist, an ornithologist, and an etomologist, and define the duties of each. They may appoint such committees on the various departments of agriculture, mining, and manufactures, either generally, or for specific purposes, as they may deem important for the best interests of the State, and require such committees to report the results of their investigations to the Board at such times as may be named by them.

SEC. 2. *Duties of President.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and of the Society; shall have power to call special meetings of the Board when necessary, and at the written request of ten members may call extra meetings of the Society; shall appoint all meetings not otherwise provided for; shall vote only at the election of officers, and in case of a tie; and shall sign all financial and official documents emanating from the Society, and not otherwise provided for. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the Board or Society, any Director may be called to the chair, and during such meeting, and for the completion of any business transacted, or ordered at the same, shall have the same powers as the President.

SEC. 3. *Duties of Secretary.*—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, keeping in a separate book copies of all letters written in the name or on behalf of the Society, holding the same free to the inspection of any member of the Society, at any regular meeting of the same. He shall also receive and file all letters addressed to the Society, holding the same subject to the Board of Directors. He shall attend all meetings of the Society and the Board, keeping a full record of the doings of each in a separate book, and shall furnish a copy of the proceedings of each meeting to the Committee on Publication within five days after the close of such meeting. He shall prepare and publish all notices of meetings, shall keep a roll of all standing committees, and call the same (noticing absences) whenever desired to do so by the Chair; shall sign all certificates of honorary and corresponding memberships, and forward the same to those entitled to receive them. He shall keep, in a book prepared for that special purpose, the name and address of every member; shall prepare and sign all gratuitous or complimentary cards or tickets of admission; shall countersign all diplomas, certificates of merit, etc., awarded by the Society, and forward the same to their respective claimants. He shall be ex officio Librarian; shall keep the seal, and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc., belonging to the Society, and shall cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may, from time to time, be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, plants, seeds, books, etc., and arrange, prepare, or distribute the same under the direction of the Board. He shall prepare all reports to be made by the Board to the Society, and all reports to be made by the Society to the State. He shall receive all moneys due or payable to the Society, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; shall hold all bonds filed by officers of the Society for the faithful performance of their duty, and all vouchers for every class of expenditure. He shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and all certificates of annual and life membership, and keep an account of the same in a separate book, as they are issued, and shall, in December of each year, prepare a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society, according to the law incorporating the same. For which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall decide to pay.

SEC. 4. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, bonds, notes, deeds, or other evidences of debt or possession belonging to the Society, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of the same only by direction of the Society, or by a written order of the Board. He shall, within ten days after his election, file with the Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Board, and to be in a sum equal to twice the combined amounts of the funds on hand and the estimated revenue for the year; and shall, at the annual meeting, make to the Society a detailed report of all his doings; for which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall, from time to time, decide to pay.

SEC. 5. *Duties of the Board.*—The Board of Managers shall have the general and financial management of all the affairs of the Society in the interim of annual meetings. It shall fill all vacancies occurring between elections, and shall make the necessary preparations and arrangements for all meetings, fairs, exhibitions, etc. The Board shall also have power to make its own by-laws (not inconsistent with this Constitution), and arrange the time and place of its own meeting.

#### ARTICLE V.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. *Committee of Finance.*—The Committee of Finance shall consist of three (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to audit the Treasurer's account, to examine and approve all bills before they are paid, to have general supervision of the finances of the Society, and to report their doings in full to the Board whenever called on so to do.

SEC. 2. *Library Committee.*—The Library Committee shall consist of three (the Secretary being one), whose duty it shall be to have the general supervision of the library and cabinet, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same (said rules and regulations being subject to the approval of the Board), to suggest such means for the safe keeping and enlargement of both the library and cabinet as they may deem expedient, and to make a full report of their doings, together with the state of the department under their charge, at each annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine all farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, field crops, mining claims, ditches, mills, etc., which may be entered for competition, and which shall require examination at other times and places than the annual fair; to award premiums for the same according to the schedule, and recommend such gratuities as they may deem proper, and make a full report to the Board at least one day previous to the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. *Committee on Publication.*—The Committee on Publication shall consist of three (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend under the direction of the Board, all printing and publishing necessary for the prosperity of the Society.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

SECTION 1. All donations, bequests, and legacies to this Society, designated by the donors for any particular purpose embraced within the objects of the Society, shall be with strict fidelity so applied; and the name of each donor, together with the amount and description of such donation, and the object for which it was designated, shall be registered in a book kept expressly for that purpose.

#### ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The Society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show in the City of Sacramento, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the Capital of the State, at such time during the month of January in each year as the Board may designate, at which time all the officers from whom reports of the preceding year's service are required shall present the same, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 3. *Special Meetings, how called.*—No special meeting of the Society shall be called but upon thirty days' notice in the columns of a newspaper published in each of the Cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, and Stockton; nor without a request signed by at least ten members.

SEC. 4. *Proxy Voting.*—It shall not be admissible for any member to vote by proxy in any meeting of this Society, or its Board of Managers.

SEC. 5. *Quorum of the Society.*—At any meeting of this Society, fifteen members (a majority of whom shall represent counties other than the one where the meeting shall be held) shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE IX.—OFFICE AND ROOMS.

SECTION 1. The office, rooms, library, and cabinet of the Society shall be permanently located at the Capital of the State.

#### ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Amendments to this Constitution must be presented in writing at an annual meeting, when, if unanimously agreed to, they shall be adopted; but if there be objection, and a majority consent thereto, they shall be spread upon the minutes and lie over until the next annual meeting, when they shall be read, and if, after due discussion, two-thirds of all the members present vote for the amendments, they shall be adopted and become a part and parcel of this Constitution.

#### ARTICLE XI.—EFFECT.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the California State Agricultural Society, as amended by unanimous consent at the annual meeting of the Society, held on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

I. N. HOAG, Corresponding Secretary.

## A COMPILATION

OF ALL THE LAWS NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO OR AFFECTING THE STATE  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND APPROPRIATE MONEY  
FOR ITS SUPPORT.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a Society to be known and designated by the name and style of the "CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain, and establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations as shall be necessary for the good government of said Society, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs; *provided*, that said laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations shall not be contrary to any provision of this charter, nor the laws and Constitution of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the Society shall, by its name aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding four sections, and may sell and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said Society for the sole purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting inclosures, buildings, and other improvements calculated and designed for the meeting of the Society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules, and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical, and domestic manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes.

*And be it further enacted*, That if, from any cause, said Society shall ever be dissolved, or fail to meet within the period of two consecutive years, then the real estate held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold by execution, and the proceeds deposited in the State treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

## AN ACT

SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
APPROVED MAY THIRTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR, AND  
AMENDED MARCH TWENTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The general prudential and financial affairs of the Society shall be intrusted to a Board of Agriculture, to consist of a President and nine Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Said Board of Agriculture shall be elected at a general State Agricultural Convention, to be held at the Capital of the State, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the month of March, and in the month of January every year thereafter, to consist of the life members and annual members of the State Agricultural Society and four delegates from each County Agricultural Society within this State, incorporated under the general laws of this State for such corporations, and an equal number from each District Agricultural Society, also incorporated under the general laws of this State for such purposes; said delegates to be chosen at the annual fair or annual meeting of each such Society next preceding the State Agricultural Convention; *provided*, said convention to be held in March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three,

may admit any person or persons representing any of said County or District Agricultural Societies, as the convention may determine by a majority vote, whether such persons shall have been elected by their respective County or District Societies, as provided in this Act or not.—  
[Amended section.]

SEC. 3. The Board of Agriculture shall, at its first meeting after its election, be divided by lot into three equal portions (omitting the President), one portion to continue in office one year, one portion two years, and one portion three years; one-third of the number, together with the President, to be elected at the State Agricultural Convention annually thereafter; the Directors to hold office three years.

SEC. 4. The Board of Agriculture may, in the absence of the President, choose one of its other members temporary Chairman. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board, prescribe their duties, fix their pay; and the said Treasurer and Secretary shall be subject to removal at any time by a majority of said Board.

SEC. 5. The Board of Agriculture shall use all suitable means to collect and diffuse all classes of information calculated to aid in the development of the agricultural, stock raising, mineral, mechanical, and manufacturing resources of the State; shall hold an annual exhibition of the industry and products of the State; and, on or before the first day of January of each year in which the Legislature shall be in regular session, they shall furnish to the Governor a full and detailed account of all its transactions, including all the facts elicited, statistics collected, and information gained on the subject for which it exists; and also a distinct financial account of all funds received, from whatever source, and of every expenditure, for whatever purpose, together with such suggestions as experience and good policy shall dictate for the advancement of the best interests of the State; the said reports to be treated as other State documents are.

SEC. 6. The Board of Agriculture shall have power to appoint a suitable number of persons to act as Marshals, who shall be, from twelve o'clock noon of the day previous to the opening of the exhibition, until noon of the day after the close of the same, vested with all the powers and prerogatives with which Constables are invested, so far as acts or offenses committed within, or with reference to, or in connection with, the exhibition are concerned.

SEC. 7. The Board of Agriculture may, in its discretion, award premiums for the best cultivated farms, orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc.; *provided*, that said Board shall not audit, allow, or pay any amount exceeding one thousand dollars, in any one year, for traveling expenses of Visiting Committees in examining said farms, etc.; *provided further*, that no person, except practical agriculturalists, shall be appointed on said committees.

SEC. 8. It shall be optional with any to whom a premium is awarded to receive the article named, or its equivalent (as affixed) in coin.

SEC. 9. The State Agricultural Society shall have power, at its first annual meeting after the passage of this Act, to make such alterations in its Constitution as shall make it conform to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. All Acts or provisions in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## REPORT

OF THE

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO THE GOVERNOR.

*To His Excellency George C. Perkins, Governor of California:*

DEAR SIR: In handing to you the Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture, and the accompanying Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, we have reason to feel grateful to Providence for the favorable results of the past year's labors to the agriculturists of the State. The beginning of the year was most unfavorable, and did not promise well to the producers in scarcely any of the departments of agricultural industry. The rains of last winter were very light in the first part of the season, and wet the soil down so little that the early sown grain on dry sown and summer fallowed land was considerably damaged by the succeeding long term of dry weather. Nor was the soil sufficiently moistened to enable farmers to prosecute plowing of land not summer fallowed till a time when the rainy season is generally nearly passed, and until it was late in the season to put wheat into the ground with hope that it would produce even a medium crop. When the rains did come, they were so heavy and continuous that another term of waiting became necessary before the soil could be cultivated and the seed sown and left in fair condition. Indeed, much wheat was sown on soil too wet and too cloddy to inspire hope of a moderate yield, but, under the circumstances, to wait longer would have been equivalent to abandoning the crop altogether.

On the first of March last the prospects were anything but encouraging to the farmers of the State. That an average crop of wheat would be harvested was not generally believed, and the outlook did not warrant a hope that we would be able to obtain an average price for what we might have to export. The wine interest had hardly begun to emerge from the depressed condition that it had been in for a decade of years. Wool was low—so low, in fact, that many sheep owners felt an anxiety to get their sheep off their hands at most any price, and could see nothing but a continual struggle with hard times in the future. Hops bore but a nominal price, and could not be disposed of except at ruinous figures.

Potatoes, beans, corn, and indeed nearly everything the farmer produced, was a drug in the markets of the State. Such were the farmer's prospects in the spring and early summer, and they did not improve much till the summer was well passed. The wheat crop turned out better than was expected at the time of seeding, but the yield was only middling. The early spring growth was rank and rapid, and at one time a heavy crop was indicated, but heavy dews at night and

a warm sun in the morning induced an attack of rust in many localities, and the result was a decreased product and a low average quality.

Then the farmers, as usual in this State, allowed the grain to stand till too ripe before cutting, and an additional loss was the result. The vintage of wine was below the average, but the quality was good. The wool clip did not come up in weight to the average of the past few years, but showed a continued improvement in quality. The fruit crop was below the average in quantity, and owing to the ravages of the codling moth, which has been introduced in our State quite recently, was much injured in quality. In fact, the year was but a medium one for production all round; but as the harvest time advanced, and autumn was succeeding summer, the dark cloud of depression and uncertainty that had hung over the country so long begun to break away in the east, and the rays of hope and sunshine inspired hope in the minds of men. The financial affairs of the country assumed a more stable and promising aspect, and hope inspired confidence brought a revival of business and a general advance of prices.

Wheat appreciated in a short time from about \$1 60 to \$2 10 per cental. Wool, from 10 to 15 cents a pound, to 25 and 30 cents. Grapes for wine, that had been dull and hardly salable at \$10 and \$12 per ton, commanded \$15 and \$25 per ton. Hops, that could not be sold at 10 cents a pound, were in demand at 20 and 25 cents; and all other agricultural products advanced in proportion. Iron, lumber, coal, general hardware, and all manufactured articles felt the general impulse and advanced in like ratio. General life and business succeeded general stagnation; and the year that begun with the tide of business at the lowest ebb, closed at flood tide, which promises to continue to flow on, bearing the business of the country on its crest for at least some time to come. Our wheat crop turned out about 20,000,000 centals, worth at current advanced rates at least \$40,000,000; of which we had exported by sea on the first of January—the end of the first half of the harvest year—of flour, 234,881 barrels, worth \$1,238,230; of wheat, 7,669,993 centals, worth \$13,467,340; combined value of export, \$14,645,574.

Of barley we produced from six to seven million centals, and though this crop is principally used at home, we had exported on January first, 411,145 centals, of a value of \$594,252.

Of wool, we sheared in the year 46,137,720 pounds, and, including receipts from Oregon, we have exported 50,705,078 pounds, at a value of \$9,000,000.

Of wine, we have made from six to seven million gallons, worth in our own markets to-day, \$2,000,000.

Of butter, we have produced considerably above the needs for home consumption, and there was during the year received, at the City of San Francisco alone, 8,337,100 pounds. We also produce cheese in excess of home consumption; the receipts at San Francisco for the past year were 4,218,400 pounds.

Of hops, we had exported by sea on January first, 133,963 pounds, at a value of \$20,139. The overland export was considerably larger. The production of raisins in our State is a rapidly growing and a satisfactorily paying industry—the quality of the fruit produced by those best skilled in the business being equal to the best imported.

At the rate of increase in production that has taken place within the past few years, we will soon supply all we will need for home consumption, and with our immense resources in this direction, we may in the near future supply the markets of the world. The advance made within the past few years in the production of citrous and other semi-tropical fruits have been most gratifying. From a small beginning in a limited section of the State, to which it was till lately supposed the culture must be confined by climatic influences, the production of these fruits has spread into almost every county in the State, and practical experience has demonstrated not only the practicability of an extended culture, but the profitability of the same. We have learned that oranges ripen earlier in central than in southern California, and that those grown in any section of the State, if of good kinds, are equal, and superior in many respects, to those grown in the South Atlantic or Gulf States, or the West India Isles. One point of superiority is their keeping quality, giving to them a commercial value above any produced in any other part of the world. With the advantages we possess in the extended season of ripening and the superior keeping qualities, we will be able, in a comparatively short period of time, to check and stop importations from foreign countries to the United States, and practically monopolize this valuable trade.

The past and the present winters have both been among the coldest ever experienced in the State, and yet but very little damage has been done by the frost in any section of the State to the orange and lemon trees, even the smallest and youngest, except where they had been injudiciously irrigated too late in the season, thus keeping the trees in a rapidly growing condition, and giving them no time to mature their wood before they were exposed to our severest weather. Many of the ornamental and some of the fruit-bearing palms have been proven of sufficient hardiness to withstand the severest winters of our interior valleys, and their introduction to many of our private grounds adds greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the same, and to the semi-tropical air of our towns and cities. If our public parks and State grounds were more generally planted with a mixture of the orange, lemon, and palms, in addition to the usual evergreen and deciduous ornamental trees, they would blend an appearance of the useful and the ornamental, and add very much to their value, indicating the special superiority of our climate. We hold that the public grounds under care of the State should at least be kept abreast with the advanced lessons of practical culture and private enterprise. The State Capitol grounds, for instance, should convey to our own citizens, and to strangers visiting them, the possibilities of our soil and climate in the most extended arboriculture and ornamentation, bringing together the best specimens of trees and shrubs from the sunny South and the freezing North, and so combining and alternating them as to produce the most charming effects—the highest degree of success in natural landscape picturing. The successful landscape gardener is an artist in the highest sense of that word. Our State Capitol grounds should present a picture worthy of the best artist we have among us. Nothing short of this should satisfy its managers or the people.

The present winter has been one of the most favorable ever known in the State for seeding, and the largest area ever known is now in wheat, and a very much larger proportion than usual has been put in

in the best of condition, and the prospect for an extraordinary wheat crop is unusually good. The fruit, wine, wool, and other crops are equally promising, and prospects for good prices are very flattering for all that the farmers may produce.

One of the truest things that can be said of our State is, that when agriculture prospers all other industries prosper. Hence the importance of fostering in every way practical that knowledge which leads to agricultural skill and agricultural success, and consequently to success in every other department of the State's industries.

It is with pleasure we contemplate the businesslike view the framers of our recently adopted Constitution took of the question of agricultural and industrial education, and the plain manner in which they expressed that view when they declared that "the Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural education."

The industrial classes have taken new courage and imbibed new faith in consequence of the liberal views expressed in the first inaugural of your Excellency on the subjects of agricultural and general industrial education and improvement.

We feel that we are living in an age of practical advancement, and that the material industries of our State are just entering upon an era of prosperity heretofore unknown. It rests with the present Legislature to give a wise direction to the impulses which a combination of favorable circumstances has inspired, with reference to the future material prosperity of our State.

It is incumbent upon our lawmakers to determine whether labor shall find within our State profitable employment in the development of our known and latent resources, or whether it shall go about the country begging bread. Let capital be shown where it may be safely and profitably invested, and skill and enterprise directed where they may reasonably expect a fair reward for their exertions, and labor will not go unemployed or unremunerated. No State in the Union, or the world, presents to-day better opportunities for the investment of millions in paying enterprises or legitimate business operations. No State can present better natural inducements to the small farmer, wine or fruit grower, with a few hundred dollars as a stake to begin with, and around which to accumulate a competency for a rainy day, than does California at this time. There is no State in the Union, or the world, to-day, in which the natural conditions are so favorable to accumulations of means by the laboring man or laboring woman, with habits of industry and frugality.

The opportunities of obtaining land at small cost, and building thereon good and pleasant homes, are unexcelled. The cost of living is small compared to the wages of well directed and persevering exertion. But there is a great lack of correct information as to the natural advantages and enviable opportunities to be found within our borders for the capitalist, the man of small means, and the bare-handed laborer.

We have had our Bureaus of Information, and our Free Labor Exchanges, but they have, as a general thing, been ephemeral institutions, supported and conducted for special purposes and personal gain. Let these be supplanted by permanent institutions, organized under State control and management, and charged by the State with the collection and dissemination of correct and official information in regard to our many and varied resources and material industries.

Let them be required to gather and publish, in convenient form, not only general facts and statistics relating to the natural resources and advantages of the State, such as the temperatures of the climate, the richness and peculiarities of the soil, the annual rainfall, the water-courses and navigation, the distribution and facilities of obtaining and growing timber, etc., but the artificial improvements and advantages, such as public roads, post-offices, schools, churches, markets, railroads, etc., showing the general advancement of the evidences of an enlightened civilization. Let them be required to collect also from each general subdivision of the State—as, for instance, the Sacramento Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, the coast counties, the foothill counties, the bay counties, and southern California—the prominent and peculiar natural advantages, resources, and capabilities of each locality or section, the adaptabilities and capabilities of the soils and climates for the production of the different kinds of agricultural, horticultural, and vinicultural products, stock raising, etc.; the necessities or non-necessities for irrigation, and the facilities and cost of such irrigation when needed; the routes and modes and cost of travel to such localities from well known points in the State, as San Francisco and Sacramento; the markets of each locality, and the facilities and cost of transportation to and from the same; the extent, location, and description of public lands still subject to entry, homestead, or purchase in each section, under public laws; the location of the public land offices for each section, and all other matters and things necessary for strangers entering the State in pursuit of business and homes to know, in order to save time and expenses, and the liability to be deceived and defrauded by sharps and speculators; the cost of private lands of different kinds and qualities in each section, and the average product and value thereof of such lands; the cost of lumber and fencing material, and the laws in reference to fencing, and such other matters as will answer all practical and pertinent questions of practical men desirous of settling in the State, or any particular section thereof.

An institution charged with the important offices and duties above enumerated, would be greatly assisted in the efficient discharge of those duties, and its services to the State and to its patrons would be greatly enhanced and its ability for the development of the material industries and the direction of labor augmented, if, in addition to these offices and duties, the same institution have charge and management of the general annual exposition of all the material products of the State.

It would then become possible and practical for those who collect and publish all classes of information in regard to our resources and advantages to present in tangible form each year a public demonstration of the correctness, reliability, and value of the information so collected and published by them.

The products from each section of the State should be grouped together in such exposition so as to present the general characteristics, capabilities, and resources of each section in contrast with those of the others, thus to enable the observers and special searchers for information, bearing in mind the facts and statistics of each section, collected and published as suggested, to determine for themselves which section they would choose in which to engage in business and make homes for themselves and families.

Every theater, or place of amusement or entertainment, and even

every well conducted church in the State recognizes the importance of maintaining the office and paying for the services of an usher, whose duties are to recognize strangers as they enter the building or church, to welcome and present them with a programme of the entertainment, or subject of discourse, to conduct them to seats or pews, and seat them and bid them to be comfortable and at home. But this great State of ours, with an area sufficient for an empire, with resources more abundant, more varied, and more widely disseminated, and less known, than any equal section of the Union, or the world, has never yet recognized the necessity or importance of such an officer and charged with the duties indicated and furnished with the means of performing them.

Until the State does recognize such necessity, and does provide for such an office, and charge it with the performance of such duties, our natural resources will remain undeveloped, our natural advantages will continue unknown, our industries will lag, enterprise and skill will be discouraged, capital will remain idle or be invested elsewhere, labor will go unemployed and unpaid, and our streets and highways will be lined with robbers, tramps, and beggars.

The State Agricultural Society has now been in existence as a voluntary institution, organized and working under the laws of the State, but not under the exclusive management and control thereof, over a quarter of a century. It was the first institution established in the State for the fostering of practical and industrial education, for the encouragement of immigration, and the promotion of the productive industries. It has been supported mostly from resources of its own creation and by private enterprise and donations, receiving comparatively but little aid from the State. It has proved itself one of the most useful institutions of the Pacific Coast. It has been at all times foremost in the development of the State's varied resources, in the introduction and encouragement of new and valuable industries, in disseminating correct and reliable information among our own people and abroad regarding these resources and industries, and inducing the best classes of immigrants to come and take up land and make homes among us. It has taken the lead in encouraging the introduction and breeding of good stock of all kinds in the State, and to its efforts in this direction the high reputation the State now bears as a stock breeding section of the Union is mainly due.

All these things it has accomplished under voluntary or private management.

When the State has seen fit to assist the Society by appropriations, it has always used the moneys so received in a judicious and prudent manner and satisfactorily to the donor; and by the impulses it has given the productive industries, has returned to the State quadruple value received, in the form of increased taxable property and enhanced revenues.

Satisfied with the past labors and services of the Society, and proud of its honorable and useful record and good name, the present Board of Directors of the Society would have been willing and even glad to have had it remain under the old organization and management; but the framers of the State Constitution, under which we are now working, determined and provided that the Society should, in the future, depend entirely upon its own resources for the means necessary to continue its extensive and valuable work, or place itself under the exclusive management and control of the State.

This alternative provision of the Constitution, taken in connection with the mandatory declaration of the same instrument, "that the Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement," can be construed, it seems to the Board, in no other way than that the Constitutional Convention intended that the Society should be placed exclusively under State control and management.

In view of the evident intent of the Constitution, of the probable additional importance that will attach to the correspondence, to the information collected and published by the Society, to the industrial expositions conducted under its supervision, and to its transactions generally, in consequence of being placed under State control, and assuming a more complete official character, the Board have concluded to proffer the surrender of the management of the Society to the State.

Entertaining the hope and confidence that the Legislature will, at its present session, make wise provision for the continuance of the Society in its wide sphere of usefulness under the new management, and will place at the disposal of such management the means necessary to greatly increase that usefulness in the future; and to the end that your Excellency and the Legislature may be fully informed of the acts of the present management during the past year, we herewith hand you the accompanying report of the Board to the members of the Society at its annual meeting, on the 20th of January last, together with the full transactions of the Society for the year.

Respectfully,

H. M. LARUE,  
President State Agricultural Society.

I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,  
HELD AT SACRAMENTO, JANUARY 20TH, 1880.

In presenting their Annual Report, the Board take occasion to congratulate the members upon the improved condition of the Society, both in respect to its finances and in regard to its relations with the general industries of the State. The Board adopted as its maxim or rule of action from the beginning, the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Society consistent with a liberal encouragement to the industries which it is the province of the Society to foster. The Board also determined that all the material industries of the State should share equitably in the distribution of its bounties, and that each should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the Society that its circumstances and promise of benefit to the State should demand. In their endeavor to carry out these rules the Board have met with some difficulties, arising from precedents, which it has been found very hard to overcome at once. These difficulties can only be surmounted by patient endeavor of the Board and its officers, and a determined support from the members of the Society and the representatives of the material industries of the State generally.

To what extent they have been successful in the economy of expenditures may be judged from the following summary of the financial history of the year: The receipts from all sources have been \$43,315 12; the total expenditures of the year have been \$43,313 18, leaving a balance on hand of \$1 94. We have paid, of indebtedness outstanding at the close of last year's transactions, \$8,870 08. The present audited indebtedness of the Society is \$7,543 39, but of this sum \$295 was of last year's debt, showing a reduction of the indebtedness for the year of \$1,318 69.

The Board recognized fully the importance of a radical revision of the premium list, to put it abreast with the improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and mechanic arts of the day, but circumstances at the beginning of their administration delayed such revision until it was too late to make and publish such changes as were clearly demanded. The few changes that were made in the list of premiums and in the speed programme, were accepted by the patrons of the Society in the kindest of feeling, and resulted in adding materially to the value of the exhibition, and the trials of speed on the course. At the instance of the Board, the Secretary has already commenced correspondence with other State Societies, and with representative men of the various agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial industries of the State, with a view to a complete adaptation of the list, for the coming year, to all these industries. With such changes we are satisfied a greatly increased interest will be



attracted to the Society, and its sphere of usefulness will be greatly increased and enlarged. Recognizing the agricultural interests as the foundation of prosperity to all others, the officers of the Board, a short time before the last fair, issued a circular letter to every Grange in the State, assuring them of an earnest desire on the part of the Society to cooperate with the Grange organization in the promotion of the best interests of the producing classes, and in turn asking their cooperation with the Society in an honest effort to develop the State's known and latent agricultural resources.

From the assurances received by letter, and from the increased attendance and exhibitions of these classes at the fair, we are convinced that the action in this respect, if judiciously followed up, will result in great good to the Society by disabusing the public mind in all portions of the State of an idea which had obtained to a considerable extent, that the Society was managed in the interest of some particular locality, section, or class of industries or persons. The same policy has been continued by using the Grange organization as a medium through which to distribute the transactions of the Society to the farmers of the State generally, and the Secretary is now receiving many letters thanking the Board for volume received in this manner, and promising hearty sympathy and support in the future. The Board last season suggested the idea of establishing a camping ground within easy distance and access to the fair, for the benefit and convenience of families and camping parties from a distance. It is believed that the idea is an eminently practical one, especially in this State and during the fair season. Our climate favors the plan, and parties from a distance, by adopting it, can attend the fairs and enjoy their amusements and benefits at much less expense than in any other way. Were this idea to be put into practice and become fashionable, we are of opinion that the fairs would be much more numerous attended by people from distant sections, and indeed from all sections of the State, and more especially by people who heretofore have not felt able to spare the time and incur the expense of attending the fairs. We are also satisfied that the same change will add greatly to the bulk and variety of the exhibitions, thus proving highly beneficial to the Society financially, and enlarging the field of its usefulness, and conferring benefits upon classes it has not heretofore reached.

The Fair of 1879, as an exhibition, was a reasonable success. In the cattle department, owing to circumstances over which the owner had no control, two of the largest and best herds in the State were not brought on the grounds, though one of them had applied for and had been awarded stalls to the number of forty to fifty. Had not this unfortunate circumstance occurred, the exhibition in this department would have been by far the fullest and best ever made by the Society. The exhibition at the Pavilion, as a whole, surpassed for variety and excellence any of its predecessors for years, and in the animal department was pronounced the best ever made on the coast. There were a number of circumstances that operated against the efforts of the Board in working up the fair. Two very exciting general elections had absorbed the attention of the people, keeping them in a state of excitement during the whole summer; the last coming but three days before the opening of the fair. Prices of all kinds of produce had for a long time been exceptionally low, and were still so at the time of the fair, with no discernible prospects of a favorable

change. As a consequence, money was exceedingly scarce, and people had no means, and but little heart to engage in recreation. Had the fair taken place two months later, when the excitement of the election had worn away, and when prices had improved and business prospects greatly brightened, the attendance would have been much greater, and the financial exhibit for the year would have been improved in proportion, and probably the debt of the Society would have been paid off in full. In looking over the list of entries of stock at our fairs for the last eight or ten years, it will be seen that though the exhibitions in respect to numbers of animals and the quality of the same have been quite creditable to the Society and the State, yet the number of owners of stock represented in these exhibitions is insignificantly small—a standing reproach to the Society and the State.

Taking the exhibition of 1878—one of the fullest and best ever made by the Society in the stock department—it will serve as a good illustration of the above statement. There were that year but fifteen different exhibitors of thoroughbred horses, and the whole number of exhibitors in the horse department was but ninety-three. In this statement we do not include the large number of very superior horses that were entered in the running and trotting races, and not exhibited for the class premiums of the Society. The races have always been, and we trust will continue to be, an interesting and popular part of our fairs. In the cattle department of the same year there were but eleven exhibitors of thoroughbred short-horn cattle, eight exhibitors of Alderneys and Jerseys, and three exhibitors of thoroughbred cattle of all other breeds, and all the horned cattle exhibited at the fair that season were owned by twenty-five different persons. In the sheep department there were but three exhibitors of Spanish merino sheep, one exhibitor of French merino, and four exhibitors in all other grades—making but eight exhibitors of sheep at the fair. Of Angora goats there were seven exhibitors, of swine eight, and of poultry nine. From the above analysis it will be seen that 160 persons made up the entire stock exhibition of the fair of 1878—as we said before, one of the best and largest stock exhibitions the Society has ever made. Another important fact connected with these exhibitions is, that the persons who made the principal exhibitions of stock at the fair we are analyzing have been the principal exhibitors in the stock department for the last ten years, and have carried away by far the largest proportion of the money offered by the Society as premiums in the stock department. The Board have no word of complaint towards these successful exhibitors of stock. On the contrary, their enterprise, energy, and success in breeding is highly commended, and the management of the Society should at all times be so shaped as to induce them to even greater efforts to improvement in the future than they have exerted in the past. Notwithstanding, it is to be regretted that the Society has not been able to call out a more general interest and a greater number of exhibitors, and a more general representation of the real practical stock-breeding industries of the State. It should be the care and aim of the Society not to encourage the pampering of a few herds or a few hundred animals for the purpose of a fine show, but to breed up and improve the quality and enhance the value of each and every class of domestic animals; to elevate the general standard of excellence of all the stock in the State;



to bring about a higher average, and thus make more successful more attractive, and more profitable this branch of the industries of the farm.

While we would continue to encourage the ambition, and stimulate the efforts of those who desire to gain for our State the honor and distinction of producing the best runners and the fastest trotters in the Union, or the world, we should not forget that the greatest benefits are to be secured in breeding up large numbers of horses to a high standard of excellence for every department of industry in which the horse is used as a help to man.

One of the best tests of the skill and wisdom of a people as breeders of horses is found in the efficiency of the cavalry they are able to put into the field in case of war. The agricultural society that aims to promote, in the breeding of horses, the highest standard of practical value in the largest number of animals, renders the greatest service to the State, and at the same time is most likely to develop exceptional speed and endurance on the course, either as runners or trotters. The practice of showing over-fed and over-fattened animals at the fairs as *breeding animals* should be discouraged as a violation of the first principles of the science of breeding, and as calculated to keep away from the fairs all those who will not consent to risk the practical success of their breeding enterprises for the sake of gaining the prizes offered by the Society, and the advertising advantage to follow. If the Society desires to test the comparative value of different breeds of stock, cattle, sheep, or hogs, as beef, mutton, or pork producers, the practical way to do this is to hold a fat stock show distinct from the show of breeding animals. Let breeding animals be shown in the condition that experience has proven best calculated to secure the most valuable results. Whether the past course pursued by the Society has been a popular one, has secured for it the largest and most general patronage, and tended to place it upon a self-sustaining basis, and secured for it the greatest efficiency in bringing about practical and valuable business results to the industries it is intended to foster, may be judged by the following facts, developed by an examination of the entry and premium books of the Society.

In a State ranking among the first, if not the very first, in the Union for the production of good horses for the course, the road, or the farm we are confronted with the fact that but fifteen owners of thoroughbred horses think it worth their while to show their stock at the State fair, and that but 93 out of the 75,000 owners of all classes of horses in the State think enough of their horses to place them in competition for the liberal premiums offered by the Society. Of the 500,000 horses in the State, of an average quality and value as high as any other State can boast of, less than 300 were brought forward at the State fair as representative animals, and two jacks and two mules were the only representatives shown of the 30,000 animals of this class owned in this State. No other State in the Union ranks higher for its many heads of magnificent specimens and well-bred short-horn cattle than does California, and yet at our State fairs less than a dozen owners and breeders are found in competition for premiums amounting in this department alone to thousands of dollars, and for the whole State containing from sixty to seventy thousand practical farmers, and nearly a million of cattle of a quality averaging higher than in any other State in the Union, there appears but 25 exhibitors to make up the grand cattle show, and that exhibition, though in reality a fine one

consisted of 93 head of thoroughbred short-horns, 55 head of Alderney and Jerseys, 33 head of Devons and Ayrshires, and 12 head of graded cattle—and this when there is not probably one in ten of the owners of horned cattle in the State who has not more or less thoroughbred animals, and who is not engaged in breeding up his stock. California boasts, and truly, too, of containing the largest pure blood Spanish and French merino flocks of sheep in the United States, and the number of sheep owned within her borders is not less than 5,500,000 of as high grade sheep as any other State contains, and she produces annually not less than 50,000,000 pounds of wool, and yet at a fair embracing the whole State we find but three owners of thoroughbred Spanish merino and but one owner of French merino sheep showing specimens of their flocks, and but nine owners and 245 sheep are represented in the entire show, and not one pound of wool appeared on the entry books of the Society.

But leaving the stock department and turning our attention to cultivated crops, we find, if possible, a still greater indifference of producers to bringing their products to the exhibitions of the Society. California stands first among the wheat growing States of the Union, both as to the quantity and quality of wheat produced, her exports amounting to from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 yearly, and in 1878 the Board offered \$50 for best specimens of four varieties of wheat, \$20 for best specimens of rye, and \$10 for best specimens, each, of oats, corn, barley, and buckwheat, and yet there were at the fair but two exhibitors of wheat, one of oats, one of Indian corn, one of buckwheat, and four of barley—twelve sacks of grain all told. The Board mention these facts, not to complain of any past management, but to call attention to the general indifference towards the Society that has heretofore prevailed among stock breeders and producers of general agricultural crops. When we have found the real difficulties that have heretofore stood in the way of the complete success of the fairs and the general usefulness of the Society to the producing industries of the State, it will be better understood how to apply the remedy.

The people in every department of industry must be made to realize that the Society is extending to them a helping hand—that it not only asks them to bring up for exhibition samples of their best handiwork and products for criticism and comparison, but that it proposes to lead them into the discovery and adoption of better and more economical processes of manufacture and cultivation. The Society must not present itself to them once a year in the capacity of a beggar for favors in the way of contributions to the exhibition and to its receipts, in order that it may make a creditable fair and pay expenses, but it must be to all the industrial classes a constant acquaintance and friend, holding out inducements to effort and suggesting experiments and modes of improvement. It should keep up a constant correspondence with all portions of the State, gaining information from individuals and distributing this information to communities, spreading among the masses the advanced ideas and practices of the few. The Society should never be compelled to ask a favor of a patron for which it is not at all times prepared in advance to return more than an equivalent. It should be a practical educator to the industrial classes of the State. The competition it inspires should be of a friendly and honorable character, seeking more for the information that is to be gained from the contest than for the premiums that are to be won by the successful competitor. The fairs

should be made by contributions from every industry and every section of the State, and exhibitors should be made to feel that they are contributing not only to the evidences of the State's prosperity, but to the common fund of practical information for the people. When this improved condition of feeling between the Society and the people representing the material industries of the State shall have been brought about, there will no longer be any question of the success of the one or the other.

We have indicated above the different modes by which we believe great improvements may be made in these respects.

*First*—A complete revision of the premium lists—adapting them to the present stage of development of all the industries of the State.

*Second*—By correspondence, by traveling agents or committees, and by publications, bringing the Society into communication and close relations with every industrial class in every section of the State and laying before them its objects and aims, and its means of contributing to the fund of information specially needed by each to enable them to surmount difficulties in the way of desired success.

*Third*—By opening up correspondence with other States and countries, assisting our breeders of good stock and producers in all agricultural, horticultural, vinicultural, and manufacturing department to find foreign markets for their surplus productions not needed at home, and in various ways making the Society a live and useful industrial institution.

The framers of the new Constitution provided in that instrument that the Legislature should not appropriate money from the State treasury to any corporation, association, or society existing under the laws of the State, not exclusively under State control and management. Under this provision, this Society, as at present organized and managed, is deprived of any future assistance from the State in the way of annual appropriations, and it becomes a question of considerable importance to the Society, and to the industries it represents, whether the Society had better remain independent of State control, and undertake to create its own means of existence and assisting in the development of these industries, or place itself under State control, and depend upon the Legislature, as in the past, for appropriations. The Society has now a valuable property in its own right, worth at least \$75,000, consisting of its race-course and cattle grounds and improvements, and personal property necessary for its uses and management. It has a perpetual free lease of the Pavilion for its exhibitions—the building, and lots upon which it stands belonging to Sacramento County.

Past experience has shown that it has been very difficult for the management to pay expenses with an annual appropriation of \$5,000 from the State. If it were possible to create sufficient interest in the Society and keep up necessary improvements, to increase its income so as to meet its expenses, the Board believes that the objects of the Society can be more fully attained by continuing the present mode of independent management than by placing its management under control of the State.

The Society has now been in existence a quarter of a century, and we believe that the question of politics has never been a factor in the election of its officers, while it is well known that politics has had its influence in the selection of the managers of all institutions by law under State control. We should regret to see this influence introduced

into the management of an institution which has to deal only with the industries of the State.

If the Society were clear of debt, the Board is of the opinion that it can be so conducted as to pay its own way, and at the same time increase its usefulness.

But, without aid from some source, to assist in the discharge of the debt, the Board is not willing to guarantee the success of the Society independent of assistance and control. The Board have been investigating legal and other questions arising out of the prohibitions of the Constitution, but have not yet fully agreed upon a course of action, and would recommend that a committee of members of the Society and legal gentlemen be appointed to advise and act with the Board in reference to the constitutional and other questions arising out of the prohibitions referred to.

The Board would call attention to the fact that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have always been bringing to and returning from the fairs, free of charge, all animals and articles for exhibition, not only over the Central Pacific road, but over all their other roads and steamboat routes, over which such service is not required by the conditions of their charter. For this liberality towards the Society and exhibitors the Board tender to the company their sincere acknowledgments. The same acknowledgments are due Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company for their great services to the Society and its patrons in the same direction.

In closing their report, the Board congratulates the people upon the improved condition of all the industries, and more especially those most closely connected with the industries of the farm, and upon the favorable prospects of the immediate future.

H. M. LARUE, President.

I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held at Central Hall, January 20th, 1880. The purpose of the meeting was to elect a President and three Directors. The Directors whose terms expired were L. U. Shippee, San Joaquin; W. P. Coleman, Sacramento, and Dana Perkins, Placer. The retiring President, H. M. Larue, presided. It being generally understood that there was little contest for any of the positions to be filled, the meeting was not so large as that of last year. The representation from abroad was, however, quite full. President Larue called to order, and stated the objects of the meeting, and said the Directors to be elected would serve three years, and the President one year. Mr. Larue briefly reviewed his administration during the past year, in which he had discharged the duties incumbent upon him to the utmost of his ability and believed that in the face of the obstacles which the Society had to overcome the late fair was a success, and in proof of it he referred to the records of the organization. The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was, on motion prevailing, dispensed with. The Secretary, I. N. Hoag, then read the annual report of the Board of Directors in part, when, on motion of G. W. Hancock, a portion of the report was passed and the reading confined to the financial showings, and to that part referring to the relation of the Society to the State under the Constitution. The report was adopted.

L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, addressed the meeting, saying the Society would owe by the next fair some \$10,000 old debt. It had been hoped the State might aid in paying that debt, but counsel advises that it cannot do so without taking control of the Society. The debt must be cleared, and unless it is the Society will be greatly hampered and crippled. The debt was contracted for improvements made two years ago. If the debt is paid he believed the Society fairs can be carried on successfully and made self-supporting. He believed it a matter calling for the aid of the citizens of Sacramento. The Board had canvassed the matter and could not see what could be done unless Sacramento came to the relief of the Society. He moved that three members of the legal profession and five members of the Society act with the Board and devise, consider, and report to the Board ways and means, and generally to investigate the whole matter.

C. M. Chase, of San Francisco, said an equally large debt of the Society had been once cleared off by selling life memberships in Sacramento and in the State. He believed the debt could be cleared off and the Society secured a prosperous future.

Coleman Younger, of Santa Clara, knew the worth and value of the Society to the State. Sacramento had always responded to the call of the Society. He believed she would do so again. She received benefits by reason of the Society's location, and the improvement made had been made in Sacramento. Unless Sacramento helped the

Society, where could it look for help. He believed this gallant people would maintain their own interests; they had a right to keep the Fair here. He believed this the proper place for the Society. Place it under State control, and the Society would be put on wheels. As a Santa Clara representative he wanted Sacramento County to keep the State Fair here where it belongs.

D. J. Simmons believed that Sacramento would do her share, without a doubt.

The Chair appointed as such committee S. C. Denson, Albert Gallatin, F. A. Hornblower, Christopher Green, W. H. Mills, J. H. McKune, Creed Haymond, and A. P. Catlin.

The financial statement of the Board was presented and referred to a committee of examination, consisting of Messrs. Dray, Bassett, and Frost.

E. I. Robinson asked if the Board had voted its members or employees life membership certificates?

The Chair replied that the Board had voted Robert Beck, ex-Secretary, and Will J. Beatty, life memberships, for services rendered, and also to the retiring Directors; and that under the resolution of the Board all subsequent retiring Directors are to receive such certificates.

Mr. Robinson said he did not believe it right, and he offered a resolution declaring the act of the Board illegal, and asking the Board to reconsider it.

L. J. Rose said the Directors had nothing to conceal—they had acted as they deemed wise.

F. R. Dray said he had heard that the resolution to grant the life memberships was an old one, to give a Director serving three full years a life membership. He had heard one of the certificates was to a clerk who had a claim for \$85, but was willing to take a life membership. He believed if a Director came here and gave his time, and worked faithfully as a Director for three years, and without compensation, it was right to give him such a membership. If not prohibited by the by-laws, he favored the act of the Board.

T. L. Chamberlain, of Placer, said he had served ten years as a Director, and never knew of a Director receiving plate or pay for services as such.

The Chair said reports had been circulated to the effect that they had, but he knew of no such case.

G. G. Blanchard, of El Dorado, said life memberships are sold at \$50, and many had been sold. To vote a membership certificate to any Director is unjust to those who have paid \$50, and served as Directors besides. It was unjust to the men who, for years past, have served, giving time and money freely, and without return, except the consciousness of benefiting the public. He protested against free grants of life memberships. Men who accept Directorships, do it to do good to the public and advance agriculture.

Christopher Green had served several years as a Director, and never received or knew of any Director receiving compensation. On his part he had given money besides service.

William Johnston, of Richland, said such grants to retiring Directors are not new. They have been given before. Directors have hard work to do, and after three years' service he thought it but right to recognize their services by such grants.

George Cone held that the Directors cannot grant a life membership under the by-laws, except on the payment of \$50.

Mr. Robinson said Mr. Johnston was in error as to the custom, and that the late issue of memberships was the first act of the kind.

F. R. Dray said that no Director could be injured by the grant of life memberships now. He believed that all Directors who hereafter served three years should be complimented by such recognition of their services. He believed no conscientious member really believed that a three-year Director should not be thus compensated. Directorships should not be confined to the rich.

G. W. Hancock said it had been in his power by a vote to have prevented all the debate. He was himself a life member, and had been for some ten years.

Mr. Hancock began to explain, when Mr. Robinson interrupted with high words, and said the statement was false. To preserve order the meeting resolved that the Chair should name a Sergeant-at-Arms. The Chair named T. J. Clunie, and he accepted. Mr. Hancock then explained that he referred to his vote in the Board, and not to any power he (Hancock) had over Robinson's resolution.

Mr. Robinson explained that he had misunderstood, and asked pardon of Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Hancock stated that Directors often expend much money. He named cases where, years ago, life memberships had been granted in recognition of past services; also, mementoes.

Jerome C. Davis, Sacramento, said nothing of that kind had been done in his case. All he ever got from the Society he had won fairly on agricultural exhibits against competitors.

T. J. Clunie, Sacramento, thought the Board had power to grant life memberships if it saw fit. He opposed the resolution, and was in favor of sustaining the act of the Board.

G. G. Blanchard said there was no law, as he understood, authorizing the Board to vote compensation.

T. J. Clunie read from the by-laws, setting out that the Directors have the general management of the Society in hand.

Coleman Younger said sometimes the Board could not get a quorum, and had considered the proposition of paying Directors a per diem who attended to duty, but had resolved finally to give those who serve faithfully for three years a life membership. If the Society holds the Directors cannot pay for over-services nor recognize meritorious acts, it will tie the hands of the Board, and Directors will have to travel at their own expense.

G. G. Blanchard read to show that the Secretary is to be paid, but that there is no reference to paying Directors in any way, and being thus omitted by the law, amounts to prohibition.

L. J. Rose was sorry to see such feeling. He feared the Society would not be benefited by it. As a Director he had served, and would still serve. The Board thought it had the power to do as it had. Mr. Coleman had served for fifteen years, and served well for the Society, and Mr. Shippee had served five years, and the Board thought it had the right to compliment them for their free work, and set an example for future Directors to emulate.

T. J. Clunie said the Board had all power not forbidden to it in managing the Society. He spoke warmly in favor of indorsing the act of the Board—a Board that stands without reproach for its faithfulness and integrity.

Christopher Green was glad the matter had been discussed, as it had been talked of on the outside.

Mr. Comstock, of Yolo, held the Board had as good a right to give life certificates as to give complimentary tickets, as they have to do.

F. R. Dray moved to refer the whole matter to a committee of eight citizens.

Wm. Johnston reiterated his statement that the grants were not new, but in accordance with custom.

Mr. Dray withdrew his motion to refer, that a direct vote might be taken.

On the resolution of Mr. Robinson, the question was called and a division ordered.

By 16 to 33 the resolution was defeated, and on motion of T. J. Clunie, the act of the Board was ratified by a large viva voce vote.

The election of President being in order, Mr. Chase, of San Francisco, nominated H. M. Larue, with eulogistic remarks. No other nominations being made, Mr. Bassett and Mr. Dray were appointed tellers, and by suspension of the rules the Secretary was instructed unanimously to cast the vote for Mr. Larue, and it was so done. Mr. Larue returned his thanks, and promised faithful and earnest service for the ensuing year. He said he was a devoted agriculturist, and had harvested twenty-nine consecutive annual crops from the soil of California.

Thomas Fraser, of El Dorado, nominated as a Director, W. H. Brown, of El Dorado.

Mr. Schwartz, of San Francisco, nominated P. A. Finigan, of San Francisco.

D. J. Simmons, of Sacramento, nominated Christopher Green, of Sacramento.

Jerome C. Davis, of Sacramento, nominated L. U. Shippee, of Stockton.

Mr. Shippee declined, as he felt five years' service ought to excuse him.

Mr. Chase, of San Francisco, nominated W. P. Coleman, of Sacramento.

Mr. Green declined in favor of Mr. Shippee, and urged him to stand to the nomination.

The vote resulted as follows: Total vote, 54; L. U. Shippee, 50; W. P. Coleman, 50; Finigan, 46; Brown, 10; scattering, 4—and the three first named were declared elected for a three years' term.

Mr. Chase offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the attention of the Board of Directors is called to the inadequate facilities extended to the owners of stock for the purpose of boarding the men employed by them, and that it is the sense of the Society that properly constructed buildings should be at once erected convenient to the training stables, for the purpose of being used as kitchens, and for sleeping apartments.

Mr. Chase said the stock men, he thought, would themselves advance the means to put up the cheap buildings named. Without these he feared that the stock men would cease to come. They want to practice economy, and cannot do so when compelled to put their employes into boarding houses.

Mr. Rose said the lessee's rental had been lowered \$150 a month in order to have him consent to the stock men boarding their own men.

He did not oppose the plan, but was unwilling to consent to any further creation of debt.

Mr. Robinson moved to amend that the buildings be erected, done at the expense of those desiring them.

The President said the stock men now have the right to put up buildings if they wish.

Mr. Chase was willing to accept the amendment. All the stock men ask is that they can have proper places for their employees to board and sleep near the stock they have in charge.

Mr. Dray moved to amend, that the building should be erected where the Superintendent shall direct.

The resolution, with both amendments, was adopted.

#### MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD.

The new Board of the Society met at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Secretary's office. Present—H. M. Larue, President, and Directors Rose Jones, Shippee, Colby, Newton, Hancock, and Flint.

I. N. Hoag was unanimously elected Secretary for the ensuing year and Director Flint was unanimously re-elected Superintendent of the Park.

Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Finance—Shippee, President, and Secretary.

Library—Jones, Colby, and Secretary.

Printing—Flint, Rose, and Secretary.

Auditing—President, Newton, Rose, Hancock, and Coleman.

Special Committee on Speed Programme—Rose, Shippee, Newton and Finigan.

On Premium List—Full Board.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to correspond with representatives of the different classes of industries to obtain their views in their several departments, and to create an interest in the Society.

The third Monday in April was fixed upon for a meeting to revise the premium list, and adopt a speed programme.

The President and Messrs. Hancock and Flint were appointed special committee to locate buildings for cooking and other purposes on the Society's grounds.

The President, Secretary, and Director Hancock were appointed a committee to act with the citizens and the legal committee appointed at the annual meeting upon the legal and other questions referred to that committee.

The Secretary was instructed to renew the fire insurance on the property of the Society at the time the same expires.

Considerable other miscellaneous business was transacted, where the Board adjourned to the call of the President.

### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1879.

1879.		RECEIPTS BY GEO. W. GILBERT, SECRETARY.	
Feb. 1—	From Robert Beck, cash in safe	-----	\$246 52
"	From Robert Beck, amount paid Beatty in excess of allowance by Board	-----	25 00
"	From sale of annual memberships, sold January 28th, at election	-----	1,885 00
Feb. 12—	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park for February	-----	250 00
Mar. 21—	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park for March	-----	140 00
"	From Supervisors Sacramento County, for rent of Hall for annual election	-----	25 00
			\$2,571 52

		RECEIPTS BY I. N. HOAG, SECRETARY.	
April 1—	From George W. Gilbert, cash in safe	-----	\$54 55
"	From D. O. Mills & Co., Directors' note for 90 days	-----	1,000 00
"	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park	-----	400 00
"	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park	-----	100 00
June 6—	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park	-----	200 00
July 15—	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park	-----	25 00
July 25—	From D. M. Reavis, on colt stake of 1881	-----	25 00
"	From William Hawkins, on colt stake of 1881	-----	25 00
Aug. 1—	From M. W. Hicks, on colt stake of 1881	-----	5 00
"	From George Schwartz, annual membership	-----	25 00
"	From J. C. Newton, on colt stake of 1881	-----	25 00
"	From Wm. L. McDonald, on colt stake of 1881	-----	50 00
Aug. 2—	From Jos. C. Simpson, final payment of colt stake 1879	-----	25 00
"	From William Corbitt, on colt stake of 1881	-----	50 00
"	From J. W. Knox, on colt stake of 1881 (two entries)	-----	5 00
Aug. 5—	From George Aschenauer, annual membership	-----	50 00
Aug. 13—	From L. Stanford, final payment of colt stake 1879	-----	400 00
Aug. 14—	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park	-----	200 00
Aug. 18—	From Robert Allen, on account, rent of Park	-----	2,250 00
Aug. 20—	From Killip & Co., pool privilege 1879	-----	10 00
Sept. 1—	From E. Wall, pop-corn privilege, on account	-----	5 00
"	From Truckee Lumber Co., annual membership	-----	105 00
Sept. 8—	From Parker, on account, cider and soda privilege	-----	93 00
"	From Supervisors Sacramento County for ceiling Art Gallery	-----	15 00
"	From E. Wall, balance on pop-corn privilege	-----	125 00
"	From W. R. Strong, on account, restaurant privilege	-----	25 00
Sept. 13—	From Parker, balance on cider and soda privilege	-----	46 00
"	From seats in special stand, sold in office	-----	20 00
"	From L. U. Shippee, entrance sweepstakes for horses	-----	34 35
"	From sale of art catalogues at Pavilion	-----	176 75
"	From George C. Craig, entrance money to sweepstakes (Park)	-----	75 00
Sept. 8—	From annual memberships, sold since election to date, at Pavilion (15)	-----	155 00
"	From annual memberships, sold since election to date, at Park (31)	-----	1,657 50
"	From receipts at Park	-----	1,743 50
"	From receipts at Pavilion	-----	220 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 1	-----	75 00
"	From entrance to race No. 2	-----	200 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 3	-----	90 00
"	From entrance to race No. 4	-----	50 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 5	-----	75 00
"	From annual memberships from San Francisco exhibitors	-----	1,331 00
Sept. 9—	From receipts at Park	-----	762 00
"	From receipts at Pavilion	-----	750 00
"	From entrance to race No. 6	-----	1,000 00
"	From entrance to race No. 8	-----	1,576 00
Sept. 10—	From receipts at Park	-----	650 00
"	From receipts at Pavilion	-----	125 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 9	-----	50 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 10	-----	200 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 11	-----	140 00
"	From stakes and forfeits to race No. 13	-----	1,771 00
Sept. 11—	From receipts at Park	-----	845 50
"	From receipts at Pavilion	-----	

Sept. 11—From entrance to race No. 14	\$1,200
" From entrance to race No. 15	160
" From entrance to race No. 16	200
Sept. 12—From receipts at Park	3,822
" From receipts at Pavilion	538
" From stakes and forfeits to race No. 17	200
" From stakes and forfeits to race No. 19	125
" From entrance to race No. 22	75
" From receipts at Park	1,064
" From receipts at Pavilion	326
" From entrance to race No. 23	750
" From entrance to race No. 24	1,200
Oct. 3—From D. O. Mills & Co., Directors' note (borrowed)	3,500
Oct. 24—From W. P. Coleman, Directors' warrant (borrowed)	500
Oct. 31—From Robt. Allen, rent of Park	550
Nov. 13—From D. O. Mills & Co., cash borrowed	1,500
Nov. 24—From Sacramento Savings Bank, stakes deposited by Robt. Beck, and interest on same	150
Oct. 3—From State treasury, appropriation for 1879	5,000
Dec. 4—From Robt. Allen, on account of rent of Park for December	200
Dec. 16—From L. Stanford, forfeits in stake 1878, for race 1880	2,500
" From sale of old papers	15
1880.	
Jan. 3—From L. H. Titus, entrance to colt stake, 1880	50
" From J. C. Newton, entrance to colt stake, 1880	50
Jan. 10—From Robt. Allen, rent of Park for January	2,000
Total receipts by I. N. Hoag	\$40,743
Total receipts by G. W. Gilbert	2,571

## EXPENDITURES FOR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE.

## Disbursements by George W. Gilbert, Secretary.

1879.	
Jan. 30—T. D. Scriven, hack hire and livery for fair, 1878	\$206
" Theodore Winters, premium on Norfolk, 1878	60
" Henry Schwartz, " Lottery " plate (coin)	250
" Felice Gabrielle, premiums, 1878	65
Jan. 31—A. Henley, building cesspool at Park	47
" W. C. Hopping, post-office box rent	4
" San Francisco Chronicle, advertising bill	15
" D. C. White, keeping horses during fair	45
" Capital Gas Co., gas bill for 1878	366
Feb. 5—N. L. Drow, lumber bill	381
Feb. 8—George T. Bush, plumbing at Park	49
" R. Stone & Co., premiums in 1877	35
" Root, Neilson & Co., removing shafting from Pavilion to Park	100
" Samuel Jelly, engraving medals, etc.	22
" Pacific Ice Co., ice at Pavilion	23
" Locke & Lavenson, bill for curtains, etc.	30
" J. T. Stoll, saddles for Marshals	10
" John Gray, painting	24
" John Breuner, rent of chairs and furniture	133
" H. Wachhorst, silverware for premiums	48
" J. G. Davis, varnish	1
" Daily Exchange, advertising	18
" Whittier, Fuller & Co., paints, etc.	9
" Sacramento Lumber Co., lumber bill	470
Feb. 20—Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, copper ball for flag-staff	6
" Liverpool, London and Globe Co., insurance, Park	148
Feb. 23—George W. Gilbert, salary as Secretary, three days in January	12
" George W. Gilbert, salary as Secretary for February	125
Mar. 8—George W. Gilbert, selling membership tickets, January 28th	5
" Will J. Beatty, selling membership tickets, January 28th	5
" Peter Flaherty, rent of hall, January 28th, for election	16
Mar. 25—John Breuner, rent and repairs of furniture for election	2
" Will J. Beatty, drayage on tables to and from hall	54
April 1—George W. Gilbert, salary as Secretary for March	125
Cash in safe	\$2,516
	54
	\$2,571

## DISBURSEMENTS BY I. N. HOAG, SECRETARY.

April 1—Paid Robert Beck, error in his favor	\$10
" Vanderslice & Co., old bills for medals and silverware	667
April 2—M. M. Chisholm, drayage	19
" George W. Mayberry, labor at Park	50
" J. Sullivan, drayage on trees to Park	62
" W. C. Hopping, post-office box rent	75
" C. H. Krebs & Co., paints and framing diplomas, etc.	1
" D. Gardner, wood	4
" W. L. Pritchard, grain and feed	0
" Miss Emmons, badges	151
" Record-Union, advertising	50
" Rural Press, advertising	5
" Daily Bee, advertising	62
" M. Hanrahan, coal	51
May 2—L. C. Clark, drayage	3
" Wetzler & Morton, insurance premium	63
" I. N. Hoag, salary for April	9
June 2—L. N. Hoag, salary for May	2
" 23—W. C. Hopping, postage envelopes	0
July 7—W. C. Hopping, post-office box rent	5
July 16—George I. Lytle, Annual Cyclopaedia	4
July 18—W. C. Hopping, postage stamps	6
July 19—W. C. Hopping, postage stamps	0
July 21—I. N. Hoag, salary for June and July	10
July 22—Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage on Iowa Reports	20
Aug. 2—Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage on Crandal's entrance	200
" Premium lists, expressage to post-office	2
Aug. 6—Telegram, to H. M. Larue	85
Aug. 11—W. C. Hopping, postage stamps	25
Aug. 18—S. Crandal, entrance money Purse No. 15, returned	50
Aug. 19—Pacific Ice Co., ice for office	40
" Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage on large posters	25
Aug. 20—D. O. Mills & Co., Directors' note	1,039
" W. C. Hopping, postage stamps	0
" National Trotting Association, assessment, equipments, etc.	11
George Murray, brick and labor at Park	50
Aug. 22—W. C. Hopping, postage stamps	32
Aug. 28—James Hutchison, premium of 1878	80
" H. Clock, labor at Pavilion	4
" Miss Phoebe C. Brown, premium of 1878	10
" W. C. Hopping, postage on tickets to Directors	2
Aug. 29—H. A. Wade, labor at Pavilion	18
Sept. 8—H. A. Wade, Elgin soap	0
" Ernest Blauer, doorkeeper	3
Sept. 13—Church, Jones & Beebe, on account of music	3
" George Pardee, royalty, etc., on tickets	150
" Telegraph mill, bill for ground feed	312
" William Mitchell, painting	19
" H. A. Weaver, printing premium lists, etc.	75
" J. J. Gleason, plumbing at Park	30
" W. F. Griggs, decorating Pavilion	116
Sept. 16—W. C. Hopping, post-office paper wrappers	37
" Robert Beck, error in account, 1878	40
Sept. 15—W. P. Coleman, warrant for refreshments, etc., during fair	30
" William Laufkotter, bill	116
" Fred. Abell, decorating fountain	37
" Bell & Co., rent of buggy	24
" Dewey & Co., bills for advertising	0
" Church, Jones & Beebe, balance for music	5
" D. H. Woods, horse and buggy	125
" E. Greer, hay for Park	390
" C. F. J. Pierson, climbing flagstaff	17
" John A. Lafferty, bill for express wagon	02
" Capital Woolen Mills, bill for muslin	2
" Capital Gas Co., bill for gas	378
" W. J. Beatty, bill for sundries in office of Secretary	0
" B. A. Johnson, bill	7
" B. F. Alexander, bill for Art Gallery	00
" J. E. Mayo, bill for painting signs	5
" T. D. Snodgrass, bill for hay at Park	7
Sept. 16—William A. Caswell, bill for posting posters, etc.	00



Sept. 16	John Toomey, bill for hack hire	-----
"	Sacramento Valley Agriculturist, bill for advertising	-----
"	Samuel Gale, bill for whitewashing at Pavilion	-----
"	H. M. Bernard, bill	-----
"	W. P. Coleman, bill for badges	-----
"	C. F. Klink, bill	-----
"	White & Spillman, bill for soap	-----
"	R. Hellman, bill for express wagon	-----
"	Williamson & Co., bill for trees at Park	-----
"	Sherburn & Smith, bill for orange trees at Park	-----
Sept. 17	Jesse Slaughter, bill for whitewashing Pavilion and Park	-----
Sept. 18	R. H. Pettit, bill for cigars	-----
Sept. 22	I. N. Hoag, salary for August	-----
Sept. 23	Mrs. E. M. Flint, money returned for error	-----
Oct. 3	H. M. Larue, account of expenses as President	-----
"	Samuel Poorman, share Union Park Association stock	-----
"	California Patron, advertising	-----
Oct. 4	George Boyne, decorating hall	-----
"	Russ, Dodge & Co., bill for lumber	-----
"	W. F. Peterson, bill for sundries	-----
"	George T. Bush, plumbing, etc., on account	-----
"	M. Barber, feed for stock at Park	-----
Oct. 4	Truckee Lumber Company, ticket purchased by mistake	-----
"	W. A. & C. S. Houghton, bill for paper for Art Gallery	-----
"	Grangers' Store, bill of groceries, etc.	-----
"	S. H. Davis, bill of hardware for Park	-----
Oct. 7	District Telegraph Co., rent of box	-----
"	W. C. Hopping, post-office box rent and stamps	-----
Oct. 8	Spirit of Times, advertising	-----
"	Mrs. Blackleach, badges	-----
"	Robert Bennett, drayage	-----
Oct. 15	Huntington, Hopkins & Co., bill for sundries	-----
"	U. C. Billingsley, bill for brooms, etc.	-----
"	R. Dale & Co., bill for fringes, etc.	-----
"	H. T. Holmes & Co., bill for lime	-----
Oct. 18	Nichol & Co., bill for muslin	-----
"	Whittier, Fuller & Co., bill for paint, etc.	-----
"	I. N. Hoag, salary for September	-----
Oct. 20	Jackson & Brother, fixing stove in office	-----
"	M. Keefer, bill for straw for Park	-----
"	O. O. Goodrich, bill for trees for Park	-----
"	James Leonard, bill for hauling at Park	-----
"	M. C. Hawley & Co., bill of hardware for Park	-----
"	L. L. Lewis & Co., bill of tin cups and chains, etc.	-----
"	John Breuner, rent of chairs and furniture	-----
Nov. 1	A. M. Smith, plumbing	-----
"	H. C. Kirk & Co., disinfectants for Pavilion	-----
"	Cooke & Son, boxes, etc.	-----
"	H. Wachhorst, clock, etc.	-----
"	Daily Evening Bee, advertising	-----
"	Record-Union, advertising	-----
"	Sacramento Lumber Co., lumber	-----
Nov. 3	I. N. Hoag, salary for October	-----
"	Counterfeit currency bill received at Park	-----
Nov. 4	Locke & Lavenson, bill of sundries	-----
"	George T. Bush, bill of plumbing in full	-----
"	Huntington, Hopkins & Co., bill of twine	-----
"	Calvyn & Chipman, painting signs	-----
"	Hamburger & Co., bill, prize ribbons	-----
Nov. 17	William McLaughlin, hauling engines to Park	-----
"	S. Kennedy, hauling at Park	-----
"	George H. Baker, lithographing diplomas	-----
Nov. 26	H. M. Larue, on account of expenses as President	-----
"	W. P. Coleman, agent, on account of insurance	-----
"	Demery & Co., rent of dishes	-----
"	Pacific Ice Co., ice during fair	-----
Nov. 28	Krebs & Co., rent of glass, etc., during fair	-----
"	James B. Stovall, Sacramento Directory	-----
"	Geo. Murray, brick work, etc., at Park	-----
"	J. F. Lewis, filling diplomas	-----
Dec. 9	D. Flint, bill of sundries	-----
Dec. 13	John Skelton, wood at Park	-----
"	C. S. Rowe, carpenter, 1878	-----

\$15	Dec. 13	Express wagon, diplomas and books to express office	-----	\$5 50
30	Dec. 25	Henry Schwartz, forfeit (1878)	-----	25 00
1	Dec. 31	L. A. Ujson, salary as Treasurer, 1879	-----	150 00
1	1880.			
1	Jan. 1	Capital Gas Co., gas for office	-----	8 00
1	Jan. 6	Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage on diplomas to San Francisco	-----	2 80
1	Jan. 7	I. N. Hoag, sundries for office	-----	10 00
7	Jan. 7	Jesse Slaughter, whitewashing at Pavilion	-----	2 50
36	Jan. 8	E. L. Billings & Co., bill	-----	7 00
7	Jan. 8	James McGuire, repairing belts at Park	-----	6 00
23	Jan. 8	W. C. Hopping, post-office box rent, January	-----	4 00
18	Jan. 10	D. Gardner, wood for office	-----	17 00
100	Jan. 10	John Dremar, hack to Park	-----	2 00
4	Jan. 12	Samuel Jelly, engraving cup	-----	2 50
250	Jan. 12	L. P. McCarthy, Annual Statistician	-----	4 00
100	Jan. 12	Liverpool, London and Globe Co., insurance	-----	73 25
40	Jan. 12	H. Wachhorst, juvenile premiums (silverware)	-----	15 00
15	Jan. 12	J. F. Lewis, filling diplomas	-----	4 00
132	Jan. 12	Reno Gazette, advertising	-----	10 00
16	Sept. 13	C. Halverson, premiums at Park	-----	60 00
253	Sept. 13	E. J. Baldwin, premiums at Park	-----	40 00
51	Sept. 13	Charles Murphy, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
5	Sept. 13	Charles Thomas, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
15	Sept. 13	W. L. Pritchard, premiums at Park	-----	25 00
38	Sept. 13	W. O. Jennings, premiums at Park	-----	75 00
7	Sept. 13	J. P. Odert, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
37	Sept. 13	C. Helverson, premiums at Park	-----	10 00
7	Sept. 13	Ben. E. Harris, premiums at Park	-----	40 00
75	Sept. 13	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	-----	30 00
10	Sept. 13	C. Helverson, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
1	Sept. 13	J. B. Haggin, premiums at Park	-----	10 00
65	Sept. 13	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	-----	60 00
17	Sept. 13	W. K. Robinson, premiums at Park	-----	40 00
5	Sept. 13	Ben. E. Harris, premiums at Park	-----	30 00
2	Sept. 13	R. J. Merckley, premiums at Park	-----	50 00
16	Sept. 13	I. N. Killip, premiums at Park	-----	50 00
2	Sept. 13	W. R. S. Foye, premiums at Park	-----	50 00
100	Sept. 13	Nelson McDonald, premiums at Park	-----	50 00
3	Sept. 13	Ben. E. Harris, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
223	Sept. 13	W. K. Robinson, premiums at Park	-----	50 00
19	Sept. 13	R. J. Merckley, premiums at Park	-----	150 00
20	Sept. 13	A. L. Chapman, premiums at Park	-----	50 00
23	Sept. 13	Jack Anderson, premiums at Park	-----	25 00
4	Sept. 13	William Bandeen, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
46	Sept. 13	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
4	Sept. 13	W. L. Overheiser, premiums at Park	-----	25 00
27	Sept. 13	P. J. Shafer, premiums at Park	-----	40 00
3	Sept. 13	S. P. Pond, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
8	Sept. 13	Robert Beck, premiums at Park	-----	40 00
104	Sept. 13	F. J. Barretto, premiums at Park	-----	40 00
447	Sept. 13	P. Stanton, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
173	Sept. 13	F. P. Thompson, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
100	Sept. 13	P. Stanton, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
20	Sept. 13	F. J. Barretto, premiums at Park	-----	10 00
97	Sept. 13	E. F. Aiken, premiums at Park	-----	25 00
57	Sept. 13	P. Stanton, premiums at Park	-----	55 00
1	Sept. 13	F. J. Barretto, premiums at Park	-----	35 00
4	Sept. 13	P. Stanton, premiums at Park	-----	10 00
15	Sept. 13	F. J. Barretto, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
8	Sept. 13	Robert Beck, premiums at Park	-----	10 00
38	Sept. 13	George Bement, premiums at Park	-----	270 00
44	Sept. 13	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	-----	45 00
250	Sept. 13	Robert Beck, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
75	Sept. 13	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, premiums at Park	-----	140 00
33	Sept. 13	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	-----	20 00
11	Sept. 13	John Kennedy, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
160	Sept. 13	E. Gallup, premiums at Park	-----	30 00
2	Sept. 13	L. M. Scott, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
26	Sept. 13	E. Roberts, premiums at Park	-----	30 00
36	Sept. 13	Byron Scoggins, premiums at Park	-----	15 00
4	Sept. 13	E. Gallup, premiums at Park	-----	30 00
16	Sept. 13	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	-----	30 00
53	Sept. 13	M. Sprague, premiums at Park	-----	20 00

Sept. 13—	M. W. Hicks, premiums at Park	.....
"	Coleman Younger, premiums at Park	.....
"	J. H. Strowbridge, premiums at Park	.....
"	J. S. Harris, premiums at Park	.....
"	C. P. Bailey, premiums at Park	.....
"	Mrs. R. Blacow, premiums at Park	.....
"	E. W. Woolsey, premiums at Park	.....
"	Mrs. C. H. Sprague, premiums at Park	.....
"	F. S. George, premiums at Park	.....
"	Mrs. C. H. Sprague, premiums at Park	.....
"	R. Noell, premiums at Park	.....
"	O. S. Freeman, premiums at Park	.....
"	Jesse D. Carr, premiums at Park	.....
"	J. M. Estudillo, premiums at Park	.....
"	John Bidwell, premiums at Park	.....
"	Benjamin E. Harris, premiums at Park	.....
"	D. H. Fitzpatrick, premiums at Park	.....
Sept. 14—	Charles Murphy, premiums at Park	.....
"	L. U. Shippee, premiums at Park	.....
"	Jesse D. Carr, premiums at Park	.....
"	W. F. West, premiums at Park	.....
"	E. Comstock, premiums at Park	.....
"	Henry Brightman, premiums at Park	.....
"	L. N. Scott, premiums at Park	.....
"	J. F. Hill, premiums at Park	.....
"	Theodore Winters, premiums at Park	.....
"	Pike & Young, premiums at Park	.....
"	M. C. Hawley & Co., premiums at Park	.....
"	John Rider, premiums at Park	.....
"	W. B. Ewer, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	S. F. and Pacific Glass Works, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	L. G. Sesevich, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	I. Landsberger, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	J. Gundlach, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Anna Geiz Lucas, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	H. K. Cummings, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	John Bidwell, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Annie E. Burbank, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Union Pacific Salt Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Whittier, Fuller & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	H. W. Johnson, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Mrs. H. W. Johnson, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	R. M. Miller, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Mrs. Charles McCreary, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	N. Beauregard, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	John F. Cooper, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Peter Burns, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	George T. Bush, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Robert Chalmers, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Sweepstake Plow Co., premiums at Park	.....
"	N. Bush, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Ward & Jones, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	C. H. Krebs & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Mrs. D. W. Gelwicks, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	— Martin, agent for S. F. artists, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Aitken & Fish, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	G. Griffiths, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	— Sullivan, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	J. D. Clevenger, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	I. S. Bamber, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Mrs. H. H. Rice, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	P. H. Murphy, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	C. P. Bailey, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Pebbles & Baldwin, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	A. Root, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	E. Evans, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Mrs. H. Cronkite, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	M. C. Loomis, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	John Smith, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	Carlson & Currier, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	R. W. Jackson, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	San Francisco Journal of Commerce, premiums at Pavilion	.....
"	James G. Davis, premiums at Pavilion	.....

\$100	Sept. 14—	Ross & Bauer, premiums at Pavilion	.....	\$20 00
49c	Sept. 15—	Nichols & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....	63 00
27c	"	John Utschig, premiums at Pavilion	.....	21 00
14c	"	J. J. Lesser, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
8c	"	Miss Kitty Henley, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
25c	"	F. Ludeman, premiums at Pavilion	.....	35 00
6c	"	A. B. Gilbert, premiums at Pavilion	.....	8 00
4c	"	George A. Duke, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
5c	"	A. B. Gilbert, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
15c	"	Cooke & Son, premiums at Pavilion	.....	25 00
13c	"	T. Deming, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
2c	"	Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
8c	"	George H. Fuller, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
5c	"	E. K. Hawkins, premiums at Pavilion	.....	18 00
2c	"	Miss Brothers, premiums at Pavilion	.....	50 00
5c	"	Felice Gabrielle, premiums at Pavilion	.....	96 00
4c	"	Miss H. M. Montford, premiums at Pavilion	.....	15 00
5c	"	Miss Kate Van Voorhies, premiums at Pavilion	.....	3 00
29c	"	C. S. Lowell, premiums at Pavilion	.....	13 00
41c	"	Mrs. G. T. Bascomb, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
1c	"	G. T. Bascomb, premiums at Pavilion	.....	3 00
15c	"	C. E. Smith, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
15c	"	Mrs. E. F. Aiken, premiums at Pavilion	.....	40 00
3c	"	E. L. Aiken, premiums at Pavilion	.....	20 00
9c	"	F. Kunz, premiums at Pavilion	.....	75 00
12c	"	Weinrich & Bartells, premiums at Pavilion	.....	25 00
15c	"	J. Rutter, premiums at Pavilion	.....	95 00
4c	"	Miss Lizzie Avery, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
27c	"	Mrs. William M. Lyon, premiums at Pavilion	.....	23 00
2c	"	F. Bursi & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....	58 00
1c	"	Katzenstein & Bradley, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
5c	"	A. W. Lockhart, premiums at Pavilion	.....	25 00
25c	"	Mrs. J. P. Odhart, premiums at Pavilion	.....	25 00
25c	"	F. A. Ebell, premiums at Pavilion	.....	30 00
5c	"	Ed. Kraus, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
5c	"	Mrs. B. Strobridge, premiums at Pavilion	.....	30 00
35c	"	Detrick & Doorman, premiums at Pavilion	.....	45 00
5c	"	Main & Winchester, premiums at Pavilion	.....	60 00
3c	"	A. B. Burns, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
4c	"	W. F. Peterson, premiums at Pavilion	.....	13 00
1c	"	T. Duffy, premiums at Pavilion	.....	20 00
5c	"	Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon, premiums at Pavilion	.....	3 00
5c	"	Capitol Woolen Mills, premiums at Pavilion	.....	108 00
5c	"	Mrs. F. M. Rahm, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
1c	"	Mrs. C. Lagos, premiums at Pavilion	.....	13 00
6c	"	R. J. Merkley, premiums at Pavilion	.....	40 00
3c	"	Miss Daisy Gregory, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
2c	"	Gutenberger & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....	30 00
5c	Sept. 16—	Mrs. M. Sprague, premiums at Pavilion	.....	6 00
17c	"	H. F. Burdock, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
32c	"	Mrs. John Domingos, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
25c	"	J. Henchel, premiums at Pavilion	.....	30 00
5c	"	Mrs. H. Wachhorst, premiums at Pavilion	.....	15 00
16c	"	Mrs. W. F. Hicks, premiums at Pavilion	.....	13 00
39c	"	Dr. B. B. Brewer, premiums at Pavilion	.....	50 00
4c	"	John Watt, premiums at Pavilion	.....	15 00
8c	"	Mrs. S. J. Maddux, premiums at Pavilion	.....	25 00
1c	"	McClaghry & Rider, premiums at Pavilion	.....	45 00
4c	"	E. Kraus, premiums at Pavilion	.....	3 00
25c	"	R. Williamson, premiums at Pavilion	.....	30 00
3c	"	Williamson & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....	40 00
10c	"	D. Flint, premiums at Pavilion	.....	3 00
65c	"	L. L. Lewis & Co., premiums at Pavilion	.....	25 00
32c	"	George T. Bush, premiums at Pavilion	.....	20 00
5c	"	Aitken & Fish, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
1c	"	Mechanics' Mill, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
6c	"	Mrs. A. Redington, premiums at Pavilion	.....	10 00
4c	"	Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
3c	"	Mrs. W. R. S. Foye, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
25c	"	Mrs. C. Majors, premiums at Pavilion	.....	5 00
5c	"	Justin Gates, premiums at Pavilion	.....	15 00
50c	5			



Sept. 16—	Mrs. O. C. Howe, premiums at Pavilion	55
"	W. A. & C. S. Houghton, premiums at Pavilion	5
Sept. 17—	Mrs. M. E. Williams, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	Geo. Ashneaur, premiums at Pavilion	10
"	James Parsons, premiums at Pavilion	6
"	H. H. Linnell & Co., premiums at Pavilion	20
"	H. G. Knapp, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	Mrs. Crawford, premiums at Pavilion	8
"	O. O. Goodrich, premiums at Pavilion	83
"	Miss Lulu Tyrrell, premiums at Pavilion	1
"	B. B. Scott & Co., premiums at Pavilion	5
"	John Breuner, premiums at Pavilion	50
"	George C. Swan, premiums at Pavilion	40
"	W. L. Pritchard, premiums at Park	100
"	Mattie J. Hunt, premiums at Pavilion	10
"	Ada May Taylor, premiums at Pavilion	1
"	Miss Belle Felton, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	E. H. Wilburn, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	E. M. Smith, premiums at Pavilion	85
"	M. Biggs, premiums at Park	65
"	Lipman & Co., premiums at Pavilion	20
"	Holbrook, Merrill & Co., premiums at Pavilion	18
"	J. W. Staora, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	Miss M. E. Aiken, premiums at Pavilion	1
"	Miss Kate Cross, premiums for equestrian tournament	75
"	Miss Kate Cross, special premiums for equestrianism	20
"	Fred. Bable, premiums at Park	5
"	Huntington, Hopkins & Co., premiums at Pavilion	20
"	Nash & Klees, premiums at Park	5
"	W. E. Gerber, appropriation to wing shooting tournament	100
"	W. F. Peterson, appropriation and 10 per cent. gate receipts, September 12th, to military tournament	650
"	Miss Brothers, premiums at Pavilion	4
"	Frank Penifold, premiums at Pavilion	4
"	J. D. Enos, premiums at Pavilion	13
"	Pacific Spring Bed Co., premiums at Pavilion	10
"	J. R. Jewell, premiums at Pavilion	15
"	J. W. Taber, premiums at Pavilion	12
"	N. O. Hardy, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	Master Russie Mills, premiums at Pavilion	1
"	Pacific Business College, premiums at Pavilion	16
"	Mrs. Bingay, premiums at Pavilion	8
"	G. H. Redding, premiums at Pavilion	16
"	— Leftwich, premiums at Pavilion	4
"	Mrs. A. C. Fisher, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	J. E. Vailles, premiums at Pavilion	5
"	Capital Furniture Co.	5
"	D. H. Quinn, premiums at Pavilion	30
		\$1,528

1879.

Sept. 8—	Paid purse to Race No. 1	\$150
"	Paid stakes and forfeits to Purse No. 1	220
"	Paid purse to Race No. 2	150
"	Paid purse to Race No. 3	250
"	Paid stakes and forfeits to Purse No. 3	200
"	Paid purse to Race No. 4	300
"	Paid purse to Race No. 5	150
"	Paid stakes and forfeits to Purse No. 5	50
Sept. 9—	Paid purse to Race No. 6	1,500
"	Paid purse to Race No. 8	1,000
Sept. 10—	Paid purse to Race No. 9	200
"	Paid forfeits and stakes to No. 9	125
"	Paid purse to No. 10	200
"	Paid forfeits and stakes to No. 10	50
"	Paid purse to Race No. 11	300
"	Paid forfeits and stakes to No. 11	200
"	Paid purse to Race No. 13	500
"	Paid forfeits and stakes to Race No. 13	140
Sept. 11—	Paid purse to Race No. 14	1,230
"	Paid purse to Race No. 15	320
"	Paid purse to Race No. 16	500

Sept. 12—	Paid purse to Race No. 17	\$200 00
"	Paid forfeits and stakes to Race No. 17	200 00
"	Paid purse to Race No. 18	150 00
"	Paid purse to Race No. 19	300 00
"	Paid forfeits and stakes to Race No. 19	125 00
"	Paid purse to Race No. 20	300 00
"	Paid purse to Race No. 22	250 00
Sept. 13—	Paid purse to Race No. 23	1,500 00
"	Paid purse to Race No. 24	1,500 00
		\$12,260 00

## PAVILION PAY-ROLL.

1879.		
Sept. 14—	Robert Harrison, night watchman, Pavilion	\$24 00
"	O. P. Dodge, doorkeeper, Pavilion	15 00
Sept. 15—	E. M. Graham, alley stairman, Pavilion	18 00
"	John Shellers, night watchman, Pavilion	24 00
"	C. N. Post, assistant ticket clerk, Pavilion	18 00
"	Mike Conroy, carpenter, Pavilion	67 50
"	M. O'Meara, outside watchman, Pavilion	21 00
"	George Woods, messenger, Pavilion	21 25
"	Eugene Bush, messenger, Pavilion	21 25
"	E. Duffy, laborer, Pavilion	3 75
"	Lopez Mauldin, chief ticket clerk, Pavilion	30 00
"	F. Kripp, watchman, Pavilion	3 00
"	William Bassett, entry clerk, Upper Hall, Pavilion	60 00
"	Mrs. Mainis, chambermaid, Pavilion	15 00
"	John Leadley, alley doorkeeper, Pavilion	27 00
"	A. Keathley, Sixth-street doorkeeper, Pavilion	27 00
"	George W. Charlton, laborer, Pavilion	67 50
"	Charles Moreno, laborer, Pavilion	65 00
"	John Hart, laborer, Pavilion	25 00
"	Edw. Allen, laborer, Pavilion	37 50
"	B. F. Alexander, carpenter, Pavilion	10 50
"	Henry Vaca, laborer, Pavilion	23 75
"	E. Parsons, doorkeeper, Pavilion	27 00
"	H. Clock, laborer, Pavilion	95 00
"	W. Crump, watchman, Pavilion	33 00
"	W. A. Potter, entry clerk, Lower Hall, Pavilion	60 00
"	N. E. White, on account Assistant Superintendent, Pavilion	50 00
"	Tom Scott, gasman, Pavilion	20 00
"	Henry Fick, watchman, Pavilion	9 00
"	William Bateman, carpenter, Pavilion	54 00
"	William Johnson, laborer, Pavilion	72 50
"	Mart. W. Fennell, chief carpenter, Pavilion	126 00
"	George Williams, carpenter, Pavilion	96 00
"	Hugh Jeffries, laborer, Pavilion	76 25
"	J. H. Cooper, carpenter, Pavilion	81 00
"	Eugene White, laborer, Pavilion	40 00
"	Will J. Beatty, on account Assistant Secretary, Pavilion	90 00
"	John Belmer, auditing clerk	75 00
"	Norton Bush, Superintendent Art Gallery	100 00
"	Will J. Beatty, balance Assistant Secretary	40 00
"	N. E. White, balance Assistant Superintendent	25 00
		\$1,794 75

## PAY-ROLL AT PARK, PRIOR TO FAIR.

1879.		
Aug. 23—	James Connell, laborer at Park	\$42 50
"	L. H. Griggs, laborer at Park	7 50
"	Charles Roddy, laborer at Park	26 25
"	J. E. Haskell, laborer at Park	22 50
"	Peter Curran, laborer at Park	16 87
"	J. Ross, laborer at Park	10 00
"	Tom Ryan, laborer at Park	5 00
"	John Johnson, laborer at Park	15 00
"	John Roach, laborer at Park	15 00
"	S. P. Phillips, laborer at Park	9 37
"	Fred. Lindner, laborer at Park	9 37
"	C. Benson, laborer at Park	7 50
"	J. Q. Hedges, laborer at Park	8 75
"	J. W. Neff, carpenter at Park	42 00
"	A. P. Jewett, carpenter at Park	40 25

Aug. 23—G. B. Dean, carpenter at Park	\$41
" A. W. Lockhart, carpenter at Park	42
" George W. Maberry, laborer at Park	17

## PAY-ROLL DURING FAIR.

Sept.—Jonathan Churchman, policeman	\$18
" James Connell, laborer	8
" Andrew George, ticket clerk	6
" C. F. J. Pierson, reefing halyards at Park	2
Sept. 14—George C. Craig, entry clerk at Park	45
" M. L. Durbin, Marshal at Park	30
" J. Carin Simpson, clerk of course	60
" O. P. Dodge, policeman at Park	9
Sept. 15—A. Reed, laborer at Park	11
" Frank Powers, ticket seller at Park	12
" George Brooks, ticket seller at Park	12
" J. Q. Hedges, laborer at Park	10
" Thomas Roddy, laborer at Park	10
" Charles Roddy, laborer at Park	10
" William Mills, laborer at Park	15
" S. P. Phillips, laborer at Park	29
" N. W. Brooks, watchman at Park	18
" R. S. Fritcher, watchman at Park	6
" A. Seymore, ticket clerk at Park	18
" F. T. Phillips, police at Park	18
" George Hanscom, ticket seller at Park	8
" A. W. Lockhart, carpenter at Park	10
" J. E. Haskell, police at Park	18
" Louis Whiting, porter, Judges' stand	30
" T. P. Smith, police at Park	18
" P. Brannigan, police at Park	18
" E. Breuner, clerk at Park	19
" Charles Herndon, police at Park	15
" Charles Flint, police at Park	15
" Martin White, police at Park	12
" B. F. Ready, stairman at Park	15
" Joseph Martin, stairman at Park	15
" Frank Beach, stairman at Park	15
" Frank Knox, stairman at Park	15
" L. Reider, stairman at Park	15
" T. Stotenberg, stairman at Park	15
" John Hodden, laborer at Park	5
" Ned Cunningham, Marshal at Park	30
" D. H. Woods, usher, special stand	24
" Pat Rice, police at Park	18
" N. J. Toll, police at Park	18
" G. L. Taylor, police at Park	3
" E. F. Smith, chief ticket clerk at Park	35
" W. C. Allen, laborer at Park	12
" William Buchard, police at Park	6
" C. H. Pierson, police at Park	32
" W. J. Robertson, police at Park	18
" J. Johnson, laborer at Park	7
" B. Cavanaugh, police at Park	18
" A. Foley, police at Park	7
" B. A. Johnson, waiter, Directors' office, Park	20
" William M. Haynie, clerk at Park	35
" Albert Haynie, laborer at Park	6
" Charles Gillespie, fire watchman, Park	21
" Con. Sullivan, fire watchman, Park	18
" John Domingos, police at Park	18
" Benjamin F. Alexander, police at Park	18
" Willie Craig, ticket seller at Park	4
" C. B. Lasehell, police at Park	18
" M. A. Cook, engineer at Park	45
" Samuel Blair, entry clerk at Park	45
" E. F. Aiken, stairman at Park	15
" William Singleton, laborer at Park	14
" R. McGrath, police at Park	15
" F. H. Russell, police at Park	18

Sept. 15—James Wood, police at Park	\$6 00
" A. Green, police at Park	18 00
" Peter Curren, laborer at Park	25 00
" L. J. Clark, Assistant Superintendent at Park	40 00
" A. F. Raymond, season ticket clerk at Park	30 00
" C. H. Horstman, hauling straw at Park	3 00
" George B. Dean, police at Park	18 00
" Eugene Larue, assistant ticket clerk at Park	18 00
" Lee Larue, police at Park	12 50
" D. K. McMullen, Marshal at Park	10 00
" D. N. Thorpe, police at Park	18 00
" O. S. Flint, assistant ticket clerk at Park	18 00
" P. L. Hickman, stairman at Park	15 00
" W. Bassett, ticket seller at Park	2 00
" Thomas Ryan, laborer at Park	10 00
" J. Connell, laborer at Park	20 00
" Reuben Johnson, stair and stand cleaner at Park	23 40
" A. A. Flint, watchman at Park	24 00
" A. Raimo, ticket seller at Park	2 00
" James L. Clark, labor at Park	12 00
Oct. 20—Paid D. O. Mills & Co., interest on overdraft of 1878, from January 20th to October 20th, 1879	427 42
" Paid D. O. Mills & Co., interest on new loan to October 20th, 1879	6 17
" Paid D. O. Mills & Co., amount of overdraft for 1878	5,000 00
" Disbursements by George W. Gilbert	2,571 52
Total disbursements	\$43,313 18
Cash on hand	1 94
	\$43,315 12

## EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1879.

## ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT THE PARK.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—LIVE STOCK. CLASS I.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

## STALLIONS.

*Four years old and over.*

Carl Halverson, Routier's Station, Sacramento County—Bayswater, by Lexington; dam, Leaf.  
 William Boots, San José—Bob Wooding, by imported Hercules; dam, Miami.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Leinster, by Australian; dam, Luileme.

*Three years old.*

E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco—Lexington, by Lexington; dam, Volga.

*Two years old.*

Theodore Winters, Sacramento—Flood, by Norfolk; dam, Hannie Farrow.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Euchre, by Leinster; dam, Flash.  
 James A. Cardinell, San Francisco—Jack Douglas, by Wildidle; dam, Lady Clare.  
 P. J. Shafter, Olema—Haddington, Jr., by Old Haddington; dam, Prairie Flower.

*One year old.*

Theodore Winters, Sacramento—Duke of Norfolk, by Norfolk; dam, Marion.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Colt, by Foster; dam, Flash.

*Under one year old.*

Charles Murphy, San José—Lattell, by Wildidle; dam, Mary Watson.  
 William Boots, San José—Inauguration, by Wildidle; dam, Miami.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Colt, by Leinster; dam, Tibbie Dunbar.  
 James A. Cardinell, San Francisco—Forest King, by Monday; dam, Abbie W.

## MARES.

*Four years old and over, with colt.*

Charles Murphy, San José—Mary Watson and colt, by imported Hercules; dam, Independence.  
 William Boots, San José—Miami and colt, by Belmont; dam, Maria Downing.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Tibbie Dunbar and colt, by Bonnie Scotland; dam, Brenna.  
 James A. Cardinell, San Francisco—Abbie W. and colt, by Don Victor; dam, Mary Chilton.

*Four years old and over.*

Theodore Winters, Sacramento—Mattie Glen, by imported Glen Athol; dam, Mattie Gross.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Lena Dunbar, by Leinster; dam, Tibbie Dunbar.  
 James A. Cardinell, San Francisco—Abbie W., by Don Victor; dam, Mary Chester.

*Three years old.*

Theodore Winters, Sacramento—Neapolitan, by War Dance; dam, Eliza Davis.  
 E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco—Bay mare, by imported Glen Athol; dam, Annette.

*Two years old.*

Charles Thomas, San Diego County—Armeda Howard, by Crichton; dam, Camilla Urso.  
 Charles Thomas, San Diego County—Cespa, by Crichton; dam, Lulu Jackson.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Rosa Lee, by Leinster; dam, Lottie Lee.  
 P. J. Shafter, Olema—Night Hawk, by Old Huddington; dam, Napa Queen.

*One year old.*

W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Ch. Filly, by Waterford; dam, Lillie Simpson.

*Under one year old.*

W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Ch. Filly, by Leinster; dam, Flash.

## FAMILIES.

*Thoroughbred sire with five or more of his colts, all thoroughbred.*

W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Leinster and five colts, by Australian; dam, Luileme.

*Thoroughbred mare with two or more of her colts.*

William Boots, San José—Miami and five colts, by Lodi.  
 W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Tibbie Dunbar and two colts, by Bonnie Scotland; dam, Branner.

*Stallion, other than thoroughbred, with five of his colts—open to all.*

W. O. Jennings, Black's Station, Yolo County—Dave and five colts, by Old Norman; dam, Uncas.

*Dam, other than thoroughbred, with two or more of her colts.*

Carl Halverson, Routier's Station, Sacramento County—Belle and five colts, by Bayard; dam, Betsey.  
 M. W. Hicks, Sacramento—Lightfoot and three colts, by Flaxtail; dam, Fannie Fern.  
 A. L. Chapman, Suisun, Solano County—Maggie and four colts, by Tom Clay; dam, Tartar Mare.  
 E. Comstock, Yolo County—Polly and two colts, by Argyle; dam, Old Polly.  
 W. O. Jennings, Black's Station—Lucy and two colts.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Maria and six colts, by Young Reeves' Eelipse.  
 Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco—Lady Silver and three colts, by Belmont; dam, by Jack Hawkins.

## CLASS II.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

## STALLIONS.

*Four years old and over.*

L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Henry Clay, by Dave Hill; dam, Clay mare.  
 W. O. Jennings, Yolo County—Dave, by Old Norman; dam, Uncas.  
 Peter Finn, Dixon, Solano County—Farmer, by English Glory; dam, unknown.  
 J. H. Scott, Sacramento—Young Rattler, by Rattler; dam, Kit.  
 J. H. Scott, Sacramento—Young Prince, by Prince Albert; dam, Kentucky Whip.  
 J. B. Haggin, San Francisco—Great Western, by Hambletonian, Jr.; dam, Lady Livingston.  
 H. Webster, Sacramento—Jack Nelson, by John Nelson; dam, Messenger mare.

*Three years old.*

L. N. Scott, Lincoln, Placer County—Young Langford, by Young Langford; dam, Dolly Messenger.  
 Harris Hansen, Davisville, Yolo County—Comet, by Clydesdale; dam, by Rattler.  
 W. O. Jennings, Yolo County—Dalrymple, by Dave; dam, Clyde.  
 Mrs. F. C. Neal, Sacramento—Defiance, by Clydesdale; dam, Bellefounder.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Illinois—Charley, by Denmark; dam, Mary.

*Two years old.*

Carl Halverson, Routier's Station—General Sherman, by Bayswater; dam, Belle.  
 W. A. Munion, Dixon, Solano County—Pedro, by Don Pedro; dam, Kentucky Whip.  
 J. P. Odert, Sacramento County—Colonel, by Bellefounder; dam, unknown.  
 J. B. Haggin, San Francisco—Zulu Chief, by Mohawk Chief; dam, Sally Come-up.

*One year old.*

J. B. Pockman, Woodland—Accomac, by Wildidle; dam, Haughly.  
 A. L. Chapman, Suisun, Solano County—Twin Boy, by Casserley; dam, Black Maggie.  
 William Bandon, Hicksville—Selim, by Norman; dam, Belle.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Dan, by Black Eagle; dam, Black Maria.  
 Thomas Waite, Brighton—Robert Beck, by Edwin Davis; dam, Lillie Hill.  
 R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Black Dick, by Normandy; dam, Mary.

*Under one year old.*

Carl Halverson, Routier's Station—Bayswater, Jr., by Bayswater; dam, Belle.  
 A. L. Chapman, Suisun—Drake, by Admiral; dam, Black Maggie.  
 R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Perkins, by Normandy; dam, Nellie.  
 E. Comstock, Yolo County—Nelson, by Young Nelson; dam, a Nelson mare.  
 W. O. Jennings, Yolo County—John, by Dave; dam, Lucy.

## MARES.

*Four years old, with colt.*

Carl Halverson, Rountier's Station—Belle and colt, by Bayard; dam, Betsey.  
 A. L. Chapman, Suisun—Black Maggie and colt, by Tom Clay; dam, Tartar mare.  
 J. B. Haggin, San Francisco—Lady Livingston and colt, by General Taylor; dam, Vantia mare.  
 Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco—Lady Silver and colt, by Belmont; dam, by Jack Hawkins.

*Four years old and over.*

A. L. Chapman, Suisun—Lady Norfolk, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie.  
 E. Comstock, Yolo County—Polly, by Argyle; dam, unknown.  
 E. Comstock, Yolo County—Coaly, by John Nelson; dam, unknown.  
 L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Lady Blackhawk, by Dave Hill; dam, a Jim Crow mare.  
 W. O. Jennings, Yolo County—Kitty, by Billy Campbell; dam, unknown.  
 J. F. Elliott, Yolo County—Kitty, by Eclipse; dam, a Morgan mare.  
 William Bandon, Hicksville—Trim, by John Bull; dam, Kate.  
 James L. Clark, Sacramento—Belle Clark, by Belmont; dam, unknown.

*Three years old.*

Carl Halverson, Sacramento County—Lady Grant, by Black Ralph; dam, Belle.  
 W. O. Jennings, Yolo County—Fancy, by Dave; dam, Dolly.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Fanny, by Black Eagle; dam, Black Maria.

*Two years old.*

P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Belle, by Black Eagle; dam, Black Maria.

## SUCKLING MARE COLTS.

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Queen, unknown; dam, Maud.  
 J. B. Haggin, San Francisco—Clara W., by Electioneer; dam, Lady Livingston.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Grey Eagle, by Normandy; dam, Black Maria.  
 Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco—Cecil, by Hercules; dam, Lady Silva.

## CLASS III.—DRAFT HORSES.

## STALLIONS.

*Four years old and over.*

Carl Halverson, Sacramento County—Franklin, by John Bull; dam, Belle.  
 P. C. Smith, Sacramento—Bill English, by Old England; dam, Effie.  
 D. H. Fitzpatrick, Solano County—Solano Champion, by Black Prince; dam, St. Lawrence mare.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Denmark, sire and dam imported.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Boxer, sire and dam imported.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Perio, sire and dam imported.

*Three years old.*

G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Boss, by Henry Adams; dam, Estella.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Billy, by Denmark.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Phil, by Denmark.  
 Mrs. Bridget Strobebridge, Sacramento County—Johnny Bruce.

*Two years old.*

L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Prince Consort, Jr., by Prince Consort; dam, not named.  
 Mrs. W. C. Neal, Sacramento—Idol, Jr., by Old Idol; dam, Clydesdale.  
 G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.—Dan, by Perio; dam, not given.

## MARES.

*Four years old and over, with colt.*

C. Halverson, Sacramento County—Queen and colt, by John Bull; dam, Belle.  
 R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Nellie and colt; dam, English draft mare.  
 Chris. Thoadt, Dixon—Fannie and colt.

*Four years old and over.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Maud, by Sir William Wallace; dam, Polly.

*Three years old.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—May, by Sir William Wallace; dam, Polly.

## CLASS IV.—ROADSTERS.

## STALLIONS.

*Four years old and over.*

M. W. Hicks, Sacramento—Buccaneer, by Iowa Chief; dam, Tinsley Maid.  
 David Grum, Woodland—Tinner, by John Nelson; dam, St. Clair.  
 J. T. McIntosh, Chico—Prompter, by Blue Bull; dam, Flaxtail.  
 P. J. Shafter, Olema—Rustic, by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, by Belmont.

*Three years old.*

W. K. Robinson, Santa Ana, Los Angeles County—Odd Fellow, by Echo; dam, Theotis.  
 P. J. Shafter, Olema—Norman, by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, by Belmont.

*Two years old.*

W. K. Robinson, Santa Ana—Patriarch, by Echo; dam, Theotis.  
 Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco—Arthur H., by California Dexter; dam, Lady Silva.

## GELDINGS.

*Four years old and over.*

William Murray, Suisun—Boss, by Gladiator; dam, by Belle Alta.  
 William Murray, Suisun—Suisun Chief, by Geo. M. Patchen; dam, by Belmont.  
 William Murray, Suisun—Frank, by Skaggs' Rattler; dam, by Cosmo.  
 William Murray, Suisun—Bob, by Bull Pup; dam, by Old Belmont.  
 C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles—Tom Stout, by The Moor; dam, Jennie Reed.  
 C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles—John Veigle, by Longfellow; dam, unknown.  
 R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Ewen Skaggs, by Primus; dam, Lady Washington.  
 L. H. Titus, San Gabriel—Bullet, by Echo; dam, unknown.  
 L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Lightfoot, by Belmont; dam, unknown.  
 Charles Thomas, San Diego County—San Diego, by Alf. Richmond; dam, Des Moines Plains.  
 J. M. Estudillo, Sacramento—Waverly, by Kentucky Hunter; dam, Queen.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Whisper, by Consternation; dam, Hercules mare.

## MARES.

*Four years old and over.*

M. W. Hicks, Sacramento—Fawn, by Marion; dam, Mahaska Belle.  
 E. V. Spencer, Susanville, Lassen County—Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph; dam, by Langford.  
 I. M. Killip, San Francisco—Lou Whipple, by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, Black Maria.  
 Thomas H. Ryder, Woodland, Yolo County—Mary Ellis, by Black Ralph; dam, unknown.  
 C. Luce, Sacramento—Lady Low, by Fred. Low; dam, St. Clair.  
 Tim Kennedy, Sacramento—Patchen Girl, by Patchen; dam, unknown.  
 J. T. McIntosh, Chico—Bessie, by Blackbird; dam, Signal.  
 J. E. Roberts, Sacramento—Caddie Cook, by Blackhawk; dam, unknown.  
 Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco—Frankie Eaton, by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, Mary Fish.

*Three years old.*

M. W. Hicks, Sacramento—Rachael, by Wayland Forest; dam, Lightfoot.

## CLASS V.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

*Matched span, owned and used as such by one person.*

A. J. Steiner, Woodland—Lizzie and Nettie, by Black Ralph; dam, Messenger mares.  
 W. R. S. Foye, Sacramento—Charles and Frank, by Challenge; dam, Ritt.  
 J. B. Haggin, San Francisco—Dido and Daffey, by Hambletonian; dam, Chieftain.  
 W. M. Rawson, Woodland—Jessie and Minnie, by St. Clair; dams, unknown.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Dundy and Prince, by Black Ralph and Eagle; dams, unknown.  
 J. A. Cadmason & Co., Woodland—Dolly and Pet, by Pacific; dam, unknown.

## CLASS VI.—ROADSTER TEAMS.

*Double team roadsters, owned and used as such by one person.*

J. M. Estudillo, Sacramento, { Ivanhoe, by Patchen.  
 { Oliver Twist, by Owen Davis.  
 W. K. Robinson, Santa Ana, { Odd Fellow, by Echo; dam, Theotis.  
 { Patriarch, by Echo; dam, Theotis.  
 M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, { Fawn, by Marion; dam, Mahaska Belle,  
 { Rachael, by Wayland Forest; dam, Lightfoot.  
 Nelse McDonald, Sacramento, { Bettie, by Mulligan Horse.  
 { Jim, by Black Hawk.

## CLASS VII.—SADDLE HORSES.

J. W. Nixon, Sacramento—Brown Bill, by Young St. Clair; dam, Black Eagle mare.  
 Byron Scoggins, Lemoore, Tulare County—Sorrel Bill, by Henry Belmont; dam, Cricket.  
 Lawrence Mahoney, Sacramento—Shoo Fly.  
 M. L. Durbin, Solano County—Rob Roy, by Ethan Allen; dam, Glencoe.  
 Marion Biggs, Biggs' Station—Gipsy, by Mountain Messenger; dam, Kentucky Whip.  
 D. T. Biggs, Biggs' Station—Paul Jones, by Cheatham; dam, Mary Stone.  
 Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco—Pluto, by Patchen Verner; dam, by Belmont.

## CLASS VIII.—SWEEPSTAKES.

## STALLIONS.

W. K. Robinson, Santa Ana—Odd Fellow, by Echo; dam, Theotis.  
 A. L. Chapman, Suisun—Twin Boy, by Casserly; dam, Black Maggie.  
 L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Henry Clay, by David Hill; dam, Clay mare.

## MARES.

R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Nellie, by Lafayette; dam, an English draft mare.  
 A. L. Chapman, Suisun—Lady Norfolk, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie.

## JACKS.

*Four years old and over.*

W. A. Munson, Dixon, Solano County—John Henry, by Napoleon; dam, Mammoth.  
 Marion Biggs, Biggs' Station—Humboldt, by Compromise; dam, Lydia A. Young.  
 H. M. Larue, Sacramento—Revelie Eastern, by Revelie Western; dam, Lady Rochester.

## JENNIES.

*Three years old.*

F. H. Powers, Sacramento—Buttercup.

## MULES.

John Adamson, Davisville—Jack and Lillie.

## CLASS I.—DURHAM CATTLE.

## BULLS.

*Four years old and over.*

W. L. Overheiser, Stockton—Duke of Manchester, by Sheriff (29,964).  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Osceola, by Lord Nelson.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Red Thorndale, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Airdrie Thorndale, by Thorndale.

*Three years old.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—6th Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Lord Oxford.  
 Moses Sprague, Sacramento—Monkey John 9th, by Monkey John.

*Two years old.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Leopard, by Master Maynard.  
 W. L. Overheiser, Stockton—Minstrel Duke, by Kirk Lexington Duke 2d.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Maynard, by Master Maynard.

*One year old.*

Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Cottonwood Louan 8th, by Louan.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—14th Duke of Gabilan, by Hero of Riverbank.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Thornhill, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—2d Airdrie Duke, by Airdrie Thorndale.

## BULL CALF.

Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—2d Duke of Tulare, by Governor Irwin.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—21st Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Duke of Gabilan.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Oxford Beaux, by 6th Duke of Gabilan.  
 P. Yolo, Yolo County—Jack, by Kentucky.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—5th Red Thorndale, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—6th Red Thorndale, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—7th Red Thorndale, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—7th Airdrie Duke, by Red Thorndale.

## COWS.

*Four years old and over.*

William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Rosette, by Grand Turk of Oak Home.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Flora Temple, by 4th Grand Turk of Oak Home.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Tulip 15th, by 4th Grand Turk of Oak Home.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Miranda 14th, by Monkey John.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Miranda 13th, by Monkey John.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Pet of Geneva, by 5th Duke of Geneva.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Louan 44th, by Duke of Airdrie.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Louan 45th, by Royal Commander.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Hope 22d, by Baron of Geneva.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Rosa Nell, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—1st Rosa Nell, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—1st Golden Gate, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Roan Dolly, by Thorndale.

*Cow and her calf, calf under one year.*

Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—3d Maid of Monterey and calf, by Romeo.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Gem and calf, cow by Glencoe, calf by 8th Red Thorndale.

*Cows three years old.*

William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Dutchess de Argentine, by Monkey John.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Rosette 9th, by Monkey John.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—2d Rose of Forest Home, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Dolly Thorndale, by Thorndale.

*Two years old.*

Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—3d Belle of Avenue Ranch, by Master Maynard.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Red Dolly 2d, by Airdrie Thorndale.

*One year old.*

Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Milk Maid 1st, by Governor Irwin.  
 Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Milk Maid 2d, by Governor Irwin.  
 Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Milk Maid 3d, by Governor Irwin.  
 Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Milk Maid 4th, by Governor Irwin.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Fashion 15th, by 22d Grand Turk of Oak Home.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Tulip 21st, by Minstrel Duke.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Rosette 11th, by Baron Bates.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Tulip 20th, by 22d Grand Duke of Oak Home.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Hope the 27th, by Hero of Red Bank.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Fairy Queen 4th, by Hero of Red Bank.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, by Master Maynard.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Maid of Malvern, by Airdrie Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—2d Portulacca, by Oxford Duke.

*Heifer calf.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, Monterey County—18th Maid of Monterey, by 6th Duke of Gabilan.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—6th Rose of Forest Home, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Oxford Rose 1st, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—5th Rosa Nell, by Airdrie Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—6th Rosa Nell, by Red Thorndale.

## ALDERNEY AND JERSEY IN ONE CLASS.

## BULLS.

*Four years old and over.*

S. P. Pond, Woodland—Dan de Quille.  
 P. J. Shafter, Olema—Surprise, by Orphan Boy.

*Three years old.*

F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Mahomet, by Pompeii.  
 O. S. Freeman, Elk Grove—Julius.  
 R. Noell, Grass Valley—Paragon, by an imported bull.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Buffalo Bill, by Keystone; dam, Brownie.

*Two years old.*

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Romeo, by Volunteer.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Blythe, by Prince of Statsbury.

*One year old.*

F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Red Rover 2d, by Red Rover.  
 F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Jake, by Red Rover.  
 F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—John, by Red Rover.  
 E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Major, by Duke Alexis.  
 J. M. Estudillo, Sacramento—Walter Turnbull.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—California Gold Dust, by Veto.  
 R. Noell, Grass Valley—Jersey Prince, by Paragon.  
 R. Noell, Grass Valley—Major, by Paragon.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Perkins.

*Bull calf.*

F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Jack, by Rover.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Hernandez, by Fernando.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Elwood, by Fernando.  
 E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Bolivar, by Duke Alexis.  
 J. M. Estudillo, Sacramento—Walter, Jr.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Blythe 2d, by Blythe.  
 R. Noell, Grass Valley—Jeff, by Paragon.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Norfolk.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Royal Bill.

*Cow and calf—calf under one year.*

F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Fantail and calf, by Quaker.  
 R. Noell, Grass Valley—Katy and calf.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Brown Beauty 2d and calf.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Beauty 2d and calf, by Jarndyce.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Ida 2d and calf, by Touchstone.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Ida 3d and calf.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Pauline and calf, by Buffalo Bill.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Murlock heifer and calf.

*cows.**Four years old and over.*

F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Ella.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Cream Pot 5th, by Emperor.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Irene of Strasburg, by Hector of Plymouth Rock.  
 E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Jessie, by Bill Nye.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Fantail, by Quaker.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Lady Ethel, by Sooty Pioneer.  
 O. S. Freeman, Elk Grove—Daisy Eyebright.  
 R. Noell, Grass Valley—Fanny, by an imported bull.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Jersey Doll.  
 P. J. Shafter, Olema—Romana 2d, sire imported.

*Three years old.*

F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Hattie.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Ione of Sacramento, by Fernando.  
 J. M. Estudillo, Sacramento—Lady Virginia.

*Two years old.*

F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Lulu 3d, by Pert.  
 F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Ann Hathaway, by Duke of Rappapeo.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Cleopatra, by Fernando.  
 E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Lillie, by Jarndyce.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Josephine Ludoici, by Guy Warwick.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—May M., by Bunker Hill.

*One year old.*

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Clio of Sacramento, by Fernando.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Alfalfa, by Mahomet.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Miss Myrtle, by Mahomet.

*Heifer calf.*

F. P. Thompson, Santa Rosa—Belle, by Duke of —.  
 P. Stanton, Sacramento—Bertie, by Romeo.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Lizzie Barretto, by Mahomet.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Mizpah, by Veto.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Ida 4th.  
 Robert Beck, Sacramento—Nora.

## DEVONS, HEREFORDS, AYRSHIRES, HOLSTEINS, AND HOLDERNESS, IN ONE CLASS.

*BULLS.**Three years old and over.*

George Bement, Redwood, San Mateo County—Malancton Callaghan, by Heber Kimball.

*Two years old.*

George Bement, Redwood—Laurie Todd, by Malancton Callaghan.

*Bull calf.*

George Bement, Redwood—Archie, by Adonis.

*Cow and calf—Calf under one year.*

George Bement, Redwood—Highland Lassie, by Malancton Callaghan.

*cows.**Three years old.*

George Bement, Redwood—Lady Chapin, by McDonald (260).  
 George Bement, Redwood—Young Stella, by Dandy Dinmont.

*Two years old.*

George Bement, Redwood—Linda Pearce, by Scarboro Chief.

*One year old.*

George Bement, Redwood—Stellina, by Scarboro Chief.

*Heifer calf.*

George Bement, Redwood—Skylark, by Scarboro Chief.

*Herd of thoroughbred cattle over two years old, to consist of one male and four females, owned by one person.*

George Bement, Redwood—Malancton Callaghan, with Lady Chapin, Young Stella, Highland Lassie, and Linda Pearce.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, Monterey County—6th Duke of Gabilan, with Pet of Geneva, Hope 22d, Louan 44th, and Louan 45th.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City, Los Angeles County—Blythe, with Fantail, Lady Ethel, Josephine Ludovici, and Mary M.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Red Thorndale, with Rosa Nell, 1st Rosa Nell, 1st Golden Gate, and Roan Dolly.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Airdrie Thorndale, with Gem, Dolly Thorndale, Red Dolly 2d, and 2d Rose of Forest Home.

*Herd of thoroughbred cattle under two years old, one male and four females, owned by one person.*

Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Cottonwood Louan 8th, with Milkmaid 1st, Milkmaid 2d, Milkmaid 3d, and Milkmaid 4th.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—21st Duke of Gabilan, with 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, Leopardess 10th, Hope 27th, and Fairy Queen 4th.  
 William L. Overheiser, Stockton—Minstrel Duke, with Flora Temple 7th, Miranda 13th, Tulip 15th, and Dutchess of Argentine 6th.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—California Gold Dust, with Alfalfa, Miss Myrtle, Lizzie Barretto, and Mizpah.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Thornhill, with 6th Rose of Forest Home, Oxford Rose 1st, 5th Rosa Nell, and Portulacca 2d.

*Bull, and three of his calves under one year old.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—6th Duke of Gabilan, with 21st Duke of Gabilan, Oxford Beaux, and 18th Maid of Monterey.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Red Thorndale, with 6th Rose of Forest Home, 5th Red Thorndale, and 7th Red Thorndale.

## CLASS II.—GRADED CATTLE.

*cows.**Four years old and over.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Chub.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Snowflake.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Duchess.

*Three years old.*

William Demming, Sacramento—Lizzie, by Cromwell Uncas.  
E. Comstock, Yolo County—White Tail, by 1st Duke of Yolo.  
P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Daisy.

*Two years old.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Maggie, by 1st Duke of Yolo.

*One year old.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Bettie, by Leopard.  
S. H. Pugh, Brighton—Brighton Queen, by Stanton's Jersey Bull.  
Robt. Beck, Sacramento—Miss Munger, by Touchstone.

*Heifer calf.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Rosa, by Leopard.

*Milch cow.*

E. Comstock, Yolo County—Cherry.  
Peter Burns, Sacramento—Baby.

## CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES.

*Bull of any age or breed.*

Byron Scoggins, Tulare County—Cottonwood Louan 8th, by Louan.  
George Bement, Redwood—Malancton Callaghan, by Heber Kimball.  
E. Comstock, Yolo County—Leopard, by Master Maynard.  
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—6th Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Lord Oxford.  
Coleman Younger, San José—Red Thorndale, by Thorndale.  
Coleman Younger, San José—Airdrie Thorndale, by Thorndale.  
R. Noell, Grass Valley—Paragon, by an imported bull.  
R. Noell, Grass Valley—Major, by Paragon.  
F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Mahomet, by Pierce's Pompeii.  
F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Blythe, by Prince of Stralsburg.

*Cow of any age or breed.*

William Demming, Sacramento—Lizzie, by Cromwell Uncas.  
George Bement, Redwood—Young Stella, by Dandy Dimmont.  
E. Comstock, Yolo County—Chub.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Pet of Geneva, by 5th Duke of Geneva.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Hope 22d, by Barron of Geneva.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Louan 45th, by Royal Commander.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Louan 44th, by Duke of Airdrie.  
Coleman Younger, San José—Rosa Nell, by Thorndale.  
Coleman Younger, San José—1st Rosa Nell, by Thorndale.  
Coleman Younger, San José—Gem, by Glencoe.  
Coleman Younger, San José—Red Dolly 2d, by Airdrie Thorndale.  
Coleman Younger, San José—2d Rose of Forest Home, by Thorndale.  
F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Lady Ethel, by Sooty Pioneer.  
F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Fantail, by Quaker.  
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—3d Maid of Monterey, by Romeo.

*Bull and three of his calves under one year.*

Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—6th Duke of Gabilan, with 21st Duke of Gabilan, Oxi Beaux, and 18th Maid of Monterey.  
Wm. L. Overheiser, Stockton—Duke of Manchester, with Minstrel Duke, Rosette 7th, F Temple 7th, and Duchess de Argentine.  
Coleman Younger, San José—Red Thornaale, with 6th Rose of Forest Home, 5th Red Thorndale, and 7th Red Thorndale.

## CLASS I.—SHEEP.

## SPANISH MERINO.

*Rams two years old and over.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley, Alameda County—Longwood.  
E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Columiller.  
L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Coronell.  
L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Jonathan.  
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Monterey.  
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—San José.

Jesse D. Carr, Monterey County—Gabilan.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Santa Clara.  
I. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Alameda Chief.  
I. H. Glide, Sacramento—Yolo.

*One year old and under two.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Bodie.  
E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Duke.  
L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Sixteen head.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Surprise.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Silk Stockings.

*Lambs.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Pen of three ram lambs.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Pen of six ram lambs.

*Ewes two years old and over.*

E. W. Woolsey, Alameda County—Two pens of ewes.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Two pens of ewes.

*One year old and under two.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Pen of five ewes.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Two pens of five ewes.

*Lambs.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Pen of five ewe lambs.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Two pens of five ewe lambs.

*Ram and five of his lambs.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Ram and five lambs.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Ram and five lambs.

## CLASS II.—FRENCH MERINO AND SILESIA.

## RAMS.

*Two years old and over.*

Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville, Alameda County—Daring.  
Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville, Alameda County—Trooper.  
J. M. Glide, Sacramento—Adonis.

*One year old and under two.*

Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Ragland.  
Mrs. R. Blacow, Alameda County—Napier.

*Ram lambs.*

Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Pen of three ram lambs.  
Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Pen of three ram lambs.

*Ewes two years old and over.*

Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Pen of five ewes.

*One year old and under two.*

Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Pen of five ewes.  
Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Pen of five ewe lambs.

*Ram and five of his lambs.*

Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Daring and five of his lambs.  
Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Trooper and five of his lambs.

## SOUTHDOWNS.

*Rams two years old and over.*

George Bement, Redwood, San Mateo County—Vancouver.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, Monterey County—Salinas.

*Ewes two years old and over.*

George Bement, Redwood—Pen of five ewes.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Pen of five ewes.

*One year old and under two.*

George Bement, Redwood—Pen of five ewes.  
Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Pen of five ewes.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Ram of any age or breed, and five of his lambs.*

E. W. Woolsey, Berkeley—Ram and five lambs.  
Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville—Daring and five of his lambs.  
J. H. Strowbridge, Haywards—Alameda Chief, with five of his lambs.

## GOATS.

## THOROUGHBRED.

*Bucks two years old and over.*

John S. Harris, Hollister, San Benito County—Bonnie Scotland.  
John S. Harris, Hollister, San Benito County—Bruce.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Tilden.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Ralston.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Mark Antony.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Hannibal.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Peter.

*Under two years.*

John S. Harris, Hollister—Wallace.  
John S. Harris, Hollister—Burns.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Antony 2d.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Bismarck.  
C. P. Bailey, San José—San José.

*Does two years old and over.*

C. P. Bailey, San José—Pen of three does.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Pen of three does.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Pen of three does.

*Under two years old.*

C. P. Bailey, San José—One pen of three does.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Two pens of three does.

## GRADED.

*Does two years old and over.*

Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Pen of three does.

*Under two years old.*

Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Pen of three does.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Bucks.*

John S. Harris, Hollister—Bonnie Scotland.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Tilden.

*Does.*

C. P. Bailey, San José—Nevada.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Betsy.  
Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association, El Dorado—Rosebud.

*Kids.*

C. P. Bailey, San José—Pen of ten kids.

## SWINE.

## CLASS I.—BERKSHIRE.

*Boars two years old and over.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Commodore.

*Under two years old.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Canute.  
E. Comstock, Yolo County—Mike.  
Thomas Waite, Brighton—Mike.

*Six months old and under one year.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Piute.  
John Kennedy, Sacramento—Dick.  
John Kennedy, Sacramento—Tom.

*Breeding sow.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Peerless Cathleen.

*Sow six months old.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Rosa Belle.

*Pigs under ten months old.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Rob Roy and Daisy.  
E. Comstock, Yolo County—Jake and Betty.  
John Kennedy, Sacramento—Billy and Sis.

## CLASS II.—ESSEX.

*Boar under two years old.*

L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Ben Franklin.

*Boar six months and under one year old.*

John Kennedy, Sacramento—Brigadier.

*Breeding sow.*

L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Sussie.  
John Kennedy, Sacramento—Bess.

*Pigs under ten months old.*

L. U. Shippee, Stockton—One pair.

## CLASS III.—POLAND, CHINA, AND CHESTER WHITE.

*Boar two years old and over.*

L. N. Scott, Lincoln, Placer County—Old Bill Poland.  
Elias Gallup, Haniford, Tulare County—Captain Jinks.

*Boar six months old.*

L. N. Scott, Lincoln—Young Bill Poland.  
Robert Roberts, Grafton, Yolo County—George.  
Elias Gallup, Haniford—Peerless.

*Breeding sow.*

L. N. Scott, Lincoln—Old Betsy Poland.  
Robert Roberts, Grafton—Nellie.  
Elias Gallup, Haniford—Sleeping Beauty.

*Sow six months old and under one year.*

Robert Roberts, Grafton, Yolo County—Mary.  
Byron Scoggins, Lemon, Tulare County—Beauty.

*Pigs under ten months old.*

L. N. Scott, Lincoln—Jimmie and Susie.  
Robert Roberts, Grafton—Billy and Alice.  
Elias Gallup, Haniford—Indicator and Cherry Blossom.  
Byron Scoggins, Lemon—Jack and Lizzie.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Boar of any age or breed.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Commodore.  
Elias Gallup, Haniford—Captain Jinks.  
E. Comstock, Yolo County—Mike.

*Sow of any age or breed.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Princess of Wooddale.



*Pigs of any age or breed.*

Robert Roberts, Grafton—Pen of six pigs.  
 John Rider, Sacramento—Pen of six pigs.  
 E. Comstock, Yolo County—Pen of six pigs.  
 M. Sprague, Sacramento—Pen of six pigs.

*Family, all of same breed.*

John Rider, Sacramento—Commodore, with Princess and Peerless Cathleen, and six pigs.

## POULTRY.

Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Light Brahmas.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Buff Cochins.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Trio of Buff Cochins.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Partridge Cochins.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of White Cochins.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Silver Spangled Hamburgs.  
 J. W. Slaven, Sacramento—Three trios of Silver Spangled Hamburgs.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Golden Penciled Hamburgs.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Black Hamburgs.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Two trios of White Leghorns.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Two trios of Brown Leghorns.  
 F. S. George, Sacramento—Trio of Black Spanish.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Plymouth Rocks.  
 S. H. Pugh, Brighton—Trio of Plymouth Rocks.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Two trios of Golden Polish.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Silver Polands.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Trio of Game Bantams.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Two trios of Seabright Bantams.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Trio of Black Bantams.  
 Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Pair of Pekin Ducks.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Pair of Cayuga Ducks.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Pair of Bremen Geese.

*General display.*

Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Woodland—Chickens and ducks.  
 J. W. Slaven, Sacramento—Chickens.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Chickens, ducks, and geese.

## ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE PARK.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT—MACHINERY, ENGINES, ETC.

## CLASS I.

M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Portable steam engine, Rice's straw burner.  
 Reynolds & Rix, San Francisco—Two steam engines, King.  
 B. B. Brewer, Sacramento—Steam engine, Waterhouse & Brewer.

## CLASS II.

M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—One gold medal, threshing machine.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Cider mill and press, Buckeye.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Cider mill and press, Buckeye, Jr.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Horse hay rake, Taylor No. 1.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Horse hay rake, Taylor No. 4.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Hay and straw cutter, Rawhide.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Hay and straw cutter, Burdick.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Power corn sheller, Veteran.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Hand corn sheller, Yankee.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Lawn mower, Philadelphia.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Three post hole augers, Orchard's.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Three well augers, Orchard's.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Lawn sprinkler, Loftus.

Ayers & Co., San Francisco—Self-dumping horse hay rake, Miner & Co.  
 Holmes, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Cider mill, Buckeye, Sr.  
 Holmes, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Cider mill, Americus.  
 Holmes, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Horse hay rake, Furst & Bradley.  
 Holmes, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Hay and straw cutter, Whitman Agricultural Works.  
 Holmes, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Lawn mower, Excelsior.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—General display of agricultural and farming implements.  
 William Guttenger, Sacramento—Sweep horse power.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Lawn mower, President.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Horse hay rake, Thomas Sulky.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Horse hay rake, Buckeye.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Hay press, Miller.  
 O. A. Davis, Sacramento—Vegetable washer.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Lawn mower.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Vegetable cutter.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Lawn sprinkler.

## CLASS III.

M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Ten-foot header, Hodges Haines.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Ten-foot header, Case.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Wheat drill, two-horse, Buckeye.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Grain broadcast sowing machine, Buckeye.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Grain broadcast sowing machine, Granger.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Meadow King mowing machine.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Corn planter, horse-power.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—No. 1 mower, Kirby.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—No. 5 mower, Wheeler.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—No. 6 combined self-raking reaper and mower, Wheeler.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—No. 10 self-binding harvester, D. M. Osborn & Co.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—No. 11 combined self-binding harvester and header, Osborn & Co.  
 N. Beauregard, San Francisco—Channel iron harrow.  
 Charles Keener, Roseville—Three "A" harrows.  
 M. Miller, Sacramento—Potato digger.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Self-raking reaping machine, Walter A. Wood.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Mowing machine, Walter A. Wood.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Iron harrow, Nehr & Co.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—One-horse cultivator, Buford & Co.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Seed sower, Gun.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Vester seed sower, with cultivator attachment.  
 A. W. Lockhart, Sacramento—Self-feeder for threshing machine.  
 William Guttenger, Sacramento—Field roller and crusher.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Header, 12-foot Weyhush.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Self-binding harvester, McCormick.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Self-raking reaping machine, Empire.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Empire mower.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Harrow, McDonald.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Cultivator.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Broadcast sowing machine.  
 Griffith & Burke, Yolo—Pulverizing harrow.  
 Griffith & Burke, Yolo—Corn cultivator.  
 B. Jackson, San Francisco—Self-feeder for threshing machine.

## CLASS IV.

M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Champion fanning mill.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Regulator windmill.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Platform scales, Howe's.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Washing machine, Humboldt.  
 Henry Brightman, Placerville—Farm gate, Excelsior.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Windmill, Challenge Mill Co.  
 J. Brower, Colusa—Windmill, Pacific.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Farm feed mill.  
 Nash & Klees, Sacramento—Fanning mill.  
 Nash & Klees, Sacramento—Grain separator.  
 W. V. B. Wardwell, San Francisco—Windmill, Napa Ironclad.  
 Jones & Ward, Woodland—Common sense windmill.  
 W. F. West, San Francisco—Farm feed mill, Grange.  
 W. H. Woodin, San Francisco—Windmill, new Aulthouse.

## CLASS V.

E. Evans, Galt—Well pump.  
 William Guttenger, Sacramento—Three well pumps.

William Gутtenberger, Sacramento—Apparatus for raising water for mining purposes.  
 William Gутtenberger, Sacramento—Apparatus for raising water for irrigation purposes.

## CLASS VI.

Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Gang plow, Brown's.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Gang plow, Cassidy's.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Sulky plow, Cassidy's.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Thirteen stubble plows.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Sod plow, breaker sod.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Sod and stubble plow.  
 H. G. Knapp, Half-moon Bay—Sidehill plow.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Gang plow.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Stubble plow.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Sod plow.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Steel plow.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Three single plows.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Granger gang plow.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Gang plow, Garden City.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Sulky plow, Garden City.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Thirteen single plows, Garden City.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Shovel plow, Garden City.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Gang plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Stubble plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Sod plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Steel plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Subsoil plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Sidehill plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—One-horse plow.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Myers' patent gang plow.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Sulky plow.

## CLASS VII.

M. E. Heacock, Oregon—Road sulky, iron wheels.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Farm wagon, Schuttler.  
 M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Spring market wagon, Schuttler.  
 John Watt, Sacramento—Two farm wagons.  
 John Watt, Sacramento—Spring wagon.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Farm wagon.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Fruit wagon.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Spring market wagon.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Ladies' phaeton.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Top buggy.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Four Sarven wheels.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Four common wheels.  
 Studebaker Brothers, Sacramento—Patent top for buggy.  
 Jos. F. Hill, Sacramento—One-horse family carriage.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Heavy mountain buggy, end springs.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Light top buggy.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Business wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—English dog cart.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Trotting wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Two four-spring top wagons.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Heavy express wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Light express wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Spring market wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Street goods wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Side-spring delivery wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Thoroughbrace wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Light farm wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Heavy farm wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Farm running-gear wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Freight wagon.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Brake for carriage or wagon.  
 J. Henschell, Sacramento—Two-horse family carriage.  
 J. Henschell, Sacramento—Top buggy.  
 A. Meister, Sacramento—Top buggy.  
 A. Meister, Sacramento—Open buggy.  
 A. Meister, Sacramento—Side-spring business buggy.  
 A. Meister, Sacramento—Open end-spring buggy.  
 A. Meister, Sacramento—Spring wagon.  
 A. Meister, Sacramento—Platform spring wagon.

Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Two-seated spring wagon, Fish Brothers.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Three farm wagons for general purposes, Fish Bros. & Co.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Two farm wagons, Tule.  
 George Aschenaur, Sacramento—Trotting wagon.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Two-horse family carriage.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Two open buggies.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Double-seated open carriage.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Farm wagon for general purposes.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Spring market wagon.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Street goods wagon.  
 Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Top buggy.  
 J. Henschell, Sacramento—Top buggy.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Two farm wagons, Mitchell.  
 M. E. Albaugh & Co., San Francisco—Open buggy.  
 M. E. Albaugh & Co., San Francisco—Top buggy.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Ladies' phaeton.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Top mountain buggy.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Top buggy, piano bed.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Ladies' phaeton, buggy top.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Doctors' heavy phaeton.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Open buggy, Brewster side bar.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Street goods wagon.  
 Pike & Young, Sacramento—Two-seated family carriage.  
 J. F. Hill, Sacramento—Display of carriage materials, wheels, hubs, etc.

## ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE PAVILION—LOWER HALL.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.

N. Fisher, Sacramento—Iron turning lathe.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Saw gummer.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Fire extinguisher.

## CLASS II.

O. A. Davis, Sacramento—Vegetable washer.  
 N. Fisher, Sacramento—Whittell trap.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Lawn mower.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Gopher trap.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Vegetable cutter.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Lawn sprinkler.  
 W. S. Plummer, San Francisco—Fruit and vegetable dryer, in operation.

## CLASS IV.

S. D. Enos, Napa County—Beehive without bees.  
 Thomas Guinean, Sacramento—Refrigerator.  
 T. S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Loom for weaving wire.

## CLASS V.

N. O. Hardy, Oakland—Washing machine.  
 N. O. Hardy, Oakland—Clothes wringer.  
 G. M. Purcell, San José—Washing machine, improved Humboldt.  
 S. R. Crandall, Auburn—Apple parer, corer, and slicer.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Sausage meat cutter and stuffer.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Clothes wringer.  
 Dietrick & Doerman, Sacramento—Still.  
 John Fyfe, Sacramento—Street railroad turn table.

## ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE PAVILION—UPPER HALL.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

George D. Allmond, Sacramento—White sewing machine.  
 George D. Allmond, Sacramento—Florence sewing machine.  
 George D. Allmond, Sacramento—New Howe sewing machine.  
 George D. Allmond, Sacramento—Peerless sewing machine.  
 George D. Allmond, Sacramento—Wilson sewing machine.  
 Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., San Francisco—Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines.  
 L. J. Glasou, Sacramento—Domestic sewing machines.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

N. Beauregard, San Francisco—Channel iron carriage and wagon jack.  
 E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles—Sub-irrigating pipe machine.  
 E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles—Cement and concrete section pipe machine.  
 E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles—System of sub-irrigation.  
 D. A. Falkner, Sacramento—Wagon jack.  
 C. C. Wilson, Sacramento—Self-heating sad iron.  
 Holman, Stanton & Co., Sacramento—Set of three-horse equalizers.  
 B. N. Bugbey, Folsom—Four-spring wagon with patent Wible axles.  
 Reynolds & Rix, San Francisco—One whim.  
 John Wilz, Santa Cruz—Pruning shears.  
 W. Laidlaw, Oakland—Ransom's patent combined steam tree feller and log crosscut saw.  
 William Gwynn, Sacramento—Dredging machine, leverage gripping power.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Grain saving ventilator and stacker, Lou's.  
 W. H. Dyer, Sonora, California—Hinged extension step ladder.  
 W. H. Dyer, Sonora, California—Two extension step ladders.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—Header attachment.  
 Byron Jackson, San Francisco—Two derrick forks for hay or grain.  
 L. H. Titus, San Gabriel Mission—Portable ladder for picking fruit.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—TEXTILE FABRICS (MILL AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTS),  
AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.

A. Viannay, San Francisco—Sixteen yards of black silk, California manufacture.  
 Enterprise Grange, Brighton—Rug.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Assortment of California manufactured woolen goods.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Ten yards of cotton cloth.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Piece of cotton sheeting.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Ten yards of kersey.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Shawls.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Mackinaw blankets.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Stocking yarn.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Cotton yarn.  
 Mrs. A. Redington, Sacramento—Hearth rug.  
 Carlson & Currier, San Francisco—Assortment of silk threads.  
 Mechanics' Store, Sacramento—Assortment of gents' shirts.  
 Mechanics' Store, Sacramento—Assortment of fancy goods.  
 John F. Cooper, Sacramento—Case of zephyr wools and fancy goods.  
 Tubbs & Co., San Francisco—Display of cordage.  
 S. Lipman & Co., Sacramento—Display of fancy dry goods.

## CLASS II.

Joseph J. Lesser, Sacramento—Three frames of sample printing.  
 John Utschig, San Francisco—Dress boots.  
 John Utschig, San Francisco—Heavy boots.  
 John Utschig, San Francisco—Gents' dress shoes.  
 John Utschig, San Francisco—Gongress gaiters.  
 John Utschig, San Francisco—Display of mens' boots, shoes, and gaiters.  
 John Utschig, San Francisco—Ladies' gaiters.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Gentlemen's clothing.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Mens' and boys' clothing.  
 W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento—Assortment of paper and envelopes.  
 W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento—Assortment of fancy stationers' articles.

D. H. Quinn, Sacramento—Twenty gents' soft hats.  
 D. H. Quinn, Sacramento—Nine gents' stiff hats.  
 D. H. Quinn, Sacramento—Silver beaver hat.  
 D. H. Quinn, Sacramento—Three gents' silk hats.  
 James Parsons, Sacramento—Gents' dress boots.  
 James Parsons, Sacramento—Ladies' slippers.  
 James Parsons, Sacramento—Ladies' gaiters.  
 James Parsons, Sacramento—Ladies' booties.  
 James Parsons, Sacramento—Assortment of ladies' and girls' booties, slippers, shoes, gaiters, etc.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Display of rubber hose and belting.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Display of leather belting.  
 C. H. Krebs & Co., Sacramento—Display of paper hangings and borders.  
 C. H. Krebs & Co., Sacramento—Samples of paper hanging work.

## CLASS III.

Miss Emma Waldron, Sacramento—Wax cross.  
 Mrs. F. C. Elworthy, Sacramento—Hair wreath.  
 Edward Kraus, Sacramento—Ornamental grasses.  
 Misses Brothers, Sacramento—Silk bonnet.  
 Misses Brothers, Sacramento—Velvet bonnet.  
 Misses Brothers, Sacramento—Velvet hat.  
 Misses Brothers, Sacramento—Assortment of feathers.  
 Misses Brothers, Sacramento—Assortment of artificial flowers.  
 Misses Brothers, Sacramento—Display of millinery.  
 Mrs. John Q. Brown, Sacramento—Worsted worked sofa pillow.  
 Mrs. John Q. Brown, Sacramento—Pair chenille worked slippers.  
 Mrs. M. E. Williams, Sacramento—Log cabin quilt, of silk.  
 Mrs. E. C. Wright, Routier's—Patchwork quilt.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Two worked quilts.  
 Mrs. G. L. Hughes, Sacramento—Worked quilt.  
 Mrs. Lashell, Sacramento—Patchworked quilt.  
 Mrs. O. C. Howe, East Oakland—Knit quilt.  
 Mrs. M. J. Gordon (65 years old), Sacramento—Silk quilt.  
 Mrs. M. J. Gordon (65 years old), Sacramento—Worsted quilt.  
 Mrs. F. C. Neal, Sacramento—Eight pieces knitting.  
 Mrs. F. C. Neal, Sacramento—Five pieces knit lace.  
 Mrs. F. C. Neal, Sacramento—Ottoman cover.  
 Mrs. F. C. Neal, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.  
 Mrs. F. C. Neal, Sacramento—Two crochet bed spreads.  
 Mrs. C. Lages, Sacramento—Case pond lilies in wax.  
 Mrs. C. Lages, Sacramento—Case autumn leaves in wax.  
 Mrs. E. Comstock, Yolo County—Knit bed spread.  
 Mrs. Frankie Hunt, Sacramento—Linen lap robe, embroidered.  
 Mrs. C. R. Murphy, Brighton—Patchwork quilt.  
 Mrs. C. R. Murphy, Brighton—Piece silk embroidery.  
 Mrs. A. M. Jackman, Sacramento—Knit rug.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Ottoman.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Three pieces of chenille work.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Embroidered linen handkerchief.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Pair pillow shams.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Flower mat.  
 Mrs. John Domingos, Sacramento—Cone inlaid table.  
 Mrs. John Domingos, Sacramento—Cone frame and skeleton leaves.  
 Mrs. Charlotte Majors, Sacramento—Embroidered ladies' skirt.  
 Mrs. Charlotte Majors, Sacramento—Embroidered child's skirt.  
 Mrs. Charlotte Majors, Sacramento—Embroidered baby's robe.  
 Mrs. Charlotte Majors, Sacramento—Two partially embroidered skirts.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Display of men's clothing.  
 Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Display of boy's clothing.  
 Miss K. Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Embroidered sofa cushion.  
 Miss K. Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Toilet set, four pieces.  
 Miss K. Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Two tidies, ornamental needle work.  
 Miss K. Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Wall bag.  
 Miss K. Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Broom case.  
 Miss Daisy Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Crochet shawl.  
 Miss Daisy Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Crochet head cloud.  
 Miss Daisy Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Crochet table mats.  
 Miss Daisy Van Voorhies, Sacramento—Shaving paper case.  
 Mrs. S. J. Maddux, Sacramento—Five ladies' chemise.  
 Mrs. S. J. Maddux, Sacramento—Five pair ladies' drawers.  
 Mrs. S. J. Maddux, Sacramento—Combination suit, ladies'.  
 Mrs. S. J. Maddux, Sacramento—Two skirts.

Miss Alice Bauer, aged 15 years, Sacramento—Specimens of plain hand-sewing.  
 Miss Alice Bauer, aged 15 years, Sacramento—Crochet work.  
 Miss Grace Wachhorst, aged 11 years, Sacramento—Worsted work.  
 Miss Grace Wachhorst, aged 11 years, Sacramento—Bead work.  
 Miss Mary E. Aiken, aged 13 years, Sacramento—Lace toilet set, six pieces.  
 Master Russel Mills, aged 10 years, Sacramento—Four ties.  
 Miss Mary E. Aiken, aged 13 years, Sacramento—Fancy lace pillow shams.  
 Miss Mamie Lucas, aged 10 years, San Francisco—Leaf and moss work.  
 Miss P. C. Brown, aged 11 years, Sacramento—Worsted worked ottoman.  
 Miss Flora May McDonald, aged 7 years, Sacramento—Two shell frames with wax flowers.  
 Miss Daisy Gregory, aged 10 years, Sacramento—Two vases of wax flowers.

#### FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—MECHANICAL PRODUCTS, AND CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS, DESIGNS, ETC.

##### CLASS I.

Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted double harness, hack.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted double carriage harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted double harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted double buggy harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set gold-mounted double buggy harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set gold-mounted single harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted single harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted single express harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set silver-mounted track harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set gold-mounted track harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set gold-mounted single buggy harness.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Silver-mounted Mexican saddle, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Silver-mounted Texas ranger saddle, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Three gents' riding saddles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Four race saddles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Ladies' saddle, quilted seat, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Gents' English saddle, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Mexican rangers' saddle tree, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Sixteen vaqueros' saddle trees, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Two race saddie trees, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Ladies' Mexican side saddle, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Fourteen rawhide riding bridles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Nine calfskin headstalls, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Three buckskin headstalls, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Three race bridles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Twenty-four Mexican bridles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Eighteen riding bridles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Eighteen Mexican bridles, rawhide reins, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Three hair bridles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Two rawhide hitching reins, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Forty pairs of rawhide riding reins, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Eighteen pairs of calf riding reins, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Five pairs of buckskin riding reins, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Three pairs of buckskin martingales, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Twenty pairs of riding reins, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Thirty hair ropes, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Six hair hackamores, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Four rawhide riatas, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Six horse collars, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Four fly nets, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Set of team bells, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Pair of chaparejos, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Six hair cinches, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Two muzzles, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—One hundred assorted interfering boots, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—One pair of silver-mounted truck hames, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—One pair of spur leathers, California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—One dozen saddle cloths, gents', California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Six saddle cloths, ladies', California manufacture.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Horse suit, two pieces, blanket and hood, California manufacture.

in & Winchester, San Francisco—Four horse blankets, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Two fancy horse blankets, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Cooling blanket, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Twenty-seven fine wool lap robes, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Seal skin lap robe, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Bear skin lap robe, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—White fox lap robe, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Wolf lap robe, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Dozen rawhide riding whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Two gold-mounted ivory-handled buggy whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Sixty-four gold-mounted buggy whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—One hundred silver-mounted buggy whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Two hundred assorted buggy whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Twenty-five gold-mounted ivory-handled riding whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Twenty-six silver-mounted ivory-handled riding whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Six hundred assorted riding whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Six blacksnake whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Dozen stock whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Dozen dog whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Half-dozen gold-mounted sulky whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Half-dozen silver-mounted sulky whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Dozen hack whips, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Dozen assorted buckskin whip lashes, California manufacture.  
 in & Winchester, San Francisco—Half-dozen ox whip lashes, California manufacture.  
 eramento Tannery, Sacramento—Dozen calfskins, California tanned.  
 eramento Tannery, Sacramento—Half-dozen goatskins, California tanned.  
 eramento Tannery, Sacramento—Case goatskins, California tanned.  
 eramento Tannery, Sacramento—Three sides shoe-leather, California tanned.  
 eramento Tannery, Sacramento—Side skirting leather, California tanned.  
 Wiesel & Co., Sacramento—Display of California tanned calfskins.  
 Wiesel & Co., Sacramento—Display of California tanned kip.  
 P. Hofer, Sacramento—Ladies' saddle.  
 P. Bailey, San José—Display of California made leather.

##### CLASS II.

in & Winchester, San Francisco—General assortment of saddlers' hardware.  
 George T. Bush, Sacramento—Assortment of cooper work.  
 George T. Bush, Sacramento—Assortment of brass work.  
 George T. Bush, Sacramento—Assortment of plumbers' wares and goods.  
 George T. Bush, Sacramento—Assortment of gas chandeliers.  
 George T. Bush, Sacramento—Assortment of lamps.  
 Sandholt, Centerville—Beer faucet.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of cooper work.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of brass work.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of axes.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of locks.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of door trimmings.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of plumbers' wares and goods.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—General assortment of hardware.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Barb wire for fencing, in coils.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of mechanics' tools.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of table cutlery.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of pocket cutlery.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of silverware.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of hand and mill saws.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of files.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Pruning shears.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Pruning knives.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Exhibition of anti-friction metal.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of shot.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Thermometers.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Sporting rifle, California manufacture.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Breech-loading shotgun, California manufacture.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of stove polish.  
 Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Display of blacking.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of gas chandeliers and burners.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of lamps.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Display of kitchen utensils of tin.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of milk pans.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Assortment of copper work.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Assortment of Britannia ware.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Display of kitchen utensils, brass and copper.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Display of kitchen utensils, in tin.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—Barb wire for fencing, in coils.

## CLASS III.

E. Duffy, San Francisco—Ornamental statuary.  
 E. Duffy, San Francisco—Ornamental fruit and flower stands.  
 A. Lloyd, Sacramento—Cooking range.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of cooking stoves, for wood.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of cooking stoves, for coal.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of parlor stoves.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of cooking ranges.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Display of parlor grates.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of hollow ironware.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Portable ranges.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Cooking stove, for wood.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Cooking stove, for coal.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Parlor stove.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Cooking range.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Parlor grates.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Specimen of marbled iron.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Display of hollow iron ware.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Portable range.  
 Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Sacramento—Assortment of Japanese ware.

## CLASS IV.

Truckee Lumber and Furniture Co., Truckee—Bedroom set, pine, California manufacture.  
 Truckee Lumber and Furniture Co., Truckee—Three-quarter bedroom set, pine, California manufacture.  
 Truckee Lumber and Furniture Co., Truckee—Wardrobe, pine, California manufacture.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Two walnut bedroom sets.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Cedar bedroom set.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Book case.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Wardrobe.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Dining chairs.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Marble top tables.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Spring mattresses.  
 Ross & Bauer, Sacramento—Ottoman.  
 Pacific Spring and Mattress Manufacturing Co., San Francisco—Spring bed.  
 Pacific Spring and Mattress Manufacturing Co., San Francisco—Display of mattresses.  
 George H. Fuller, San Francisco—Assortment of school furniture.  
 Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Spring bed.  
 Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Spring hospital bed.  
 Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Brass bedstead and spring mattress.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Set of parlor furniture.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Sofa.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Set of parlor chairs.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Lounge.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Extension table.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Office chair.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Pair of side tables.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Writing desk.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Sick chair.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Display of upholstery.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Three parlor sets.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Display of assorted furniture.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Three rocking chairs.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Four tables.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Two Spanish chairs.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Two window chairs.  
 Leon M. Bowdoin, Nevada City—Two kitchen tables.  
 Leon M. Bowdoin, Nevada City—Writing table.  
 Mechanics' Store, Sacramento—Saratoga trunk.

Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Dressing bureau.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Center table.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Pair of side tables.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Display of furniture.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Writing desk.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Book case.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Spring bed.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Set of bedroom furniture.  
 Capital Furniture Co., Sacramento—Office desk.  
 George H. Fuller, San Francisco—Office chair.  
 George H. Fuller, San Francisco—Theater chairs.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Dressing bureau.  
 James G. Davis, Sacramento—Boudoir piano.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Square piano.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Dressing bureau.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Bedstead.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Washstand.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Office desk.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Maple set of bedroom furniture.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Walnut office chair, in leather.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Extension table.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Etagere.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Sideboard.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Wardrobe, glass doors.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Inlaid center table.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Pair of side tables.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Two walnut easels.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Work table, inlaid.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Music stand, inlaid.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Music etagere, inlaid.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Parlor set, inlaid silk; seven pieces.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Parlor set, in velure; seven pieces.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Sofa, in silk damask.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Set of parlor chairs.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Walnut frame silk chair.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Improved bed lounge.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Eight pieces of school furniture.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Two platform rockers, in raw silk.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Two fancy gilt reception chairs.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Eleven rolls assorted curled-hair ropes.  
 James F. Cooper, Sacramento—Four bales moss.

## CLASS V.

C. Taft, for Mechanics' Mills, Sacramento—Assortment of window blinds.  
 Nichols & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of cedar ware.  
 Nichols & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of oak ware.  
 Nichols & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of willow ware.  
 Nichols & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of splitwood baskets.  
 Nichols & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of wooden ware.  
 Nichols & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of broomcorn, brooms, and brushes.  
 Artwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, Sacramento—Assortment of window blinds.  
 Artwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, Sacramento—Assortment of pine doors.  
 Edward Kraus, Sacramento—Display of scroll sawing.

## CLASS VI.

Robert Reed, Oakland—Ten pieces artificial limbs.  
 Silver Macher Galvanic Co., San Francisco—Case of electric belts and chains.  
 O. Thrailkill, Sacramento—Dental instruments.  
 O. Thrailkill, Sacramento—Dental goods.  
 O. Thrailkill, Sacramento—Artificial teeth.  
 O. Thrailkill, Sacramento—Gas apparatus.  
 O. Thrailkill, Sacramento—Burring engine.

## CLASS VII.

Standard Soap Co., San Francisco—Display of soap.  
 Standard Soap Co., San Francisco—Display of bleaching soap.  
 B. Scott & Son, Sacramento—Display of yeast cake.  
 Hittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Display of Prussian blue.  
 Hittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Display of copal varnish.  
 Hittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Display of glue.

Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Five gallons linseed oil.  
 Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—White lead.  
 Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Specimen of lard oil.  
 Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Five gallons castor oil.  
 Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Specimens of lubricating petroleum.  
 Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Specimens of illuminating petroleum.  
 Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Samples of California manufactured paints.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—Lubricating petroleum.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—Illuminating petroleum.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—Hair restorative.  
 J. E. Vailes, San Francisco—Display of boot blacking.  
 James S. Taylor & Co., San Francisco—Display of yeast powder.  
 C. H. Krebs & Co., Sacramento—Samples of paint.  
 Washington & Bagley, Sacramento—Display of soaps.  
 H. C. Hudson & Co., San Francisco—Specimens of California olive oil.

## CLASS VIII.

E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Samples of drain tile.  
 E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Samples of terra cotta.  
 E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Samples of fire-brick.  
 E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Samples of pressed brick.  
 E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Barrel of lime.  
 E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Hydraulic cement.  
 E. R. Hawkins, Sacramento—Samples of flooring tile.  
 Aitken & Fish, Sacramento—Display of California marble.  
 Aitken & Fish, Sacramento—Display of dressed stone.  
 T. Duffy, San Francisco—Display of stoneware.  
 W. F. Peterson, Sacramento—Display of confectionery.  
 R. M. Miller, Sacramento—Samples of flooring tile.  
 R. M. Miller, Sacramento—Samples of drain tile.  
 R. M. Miller, Sacramento—Ornamental statuary, in stone.  
 R. M. Miller, Sacramento—Samples of patent flue pipe.  
 R. M. Miller, Sacramento—Samples of artificial stone.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—Samples of bottle glass.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—Samples of bottle green glass.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—Carboys.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—Display of glassware.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—Vials of green glass.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—Assortment of demijohns.  
 Hobby & Harper, Sacramento—Assortment of terra cotta ware.  
 H. F. Burdick, Sacramento—Assortment of earthenware.  
 H. F. Burdick, Sacramento—Assortment of stoneware.

## CLASS IX.

Mrs. J. C. Andrews, Sacramento—Two cages of live canary birds, 225.  
 H. C. Megerle, Sacramento—Collection of California and foreign birds, stuffed.  
 H. C. Megerle, Sacramento—Wildcat, stuffed.  
 H. C. Megerle, Sacramento—Coon, stuffed.  
 H. C. Megerle, Sacramento—Deer's head.  
 H. C. Megerle, Sacramento—Sterio ornithologon.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Display of useful minerals of California.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Coals.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of iron ore.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of marbles.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of sandstones.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of soils.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of minerals.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of potter's clay.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of gypsum.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Specimens of minerals illustrating geology of California.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Collection of crystalized minerals of California.  
 T. Duffy, San Francisco—Two shell and cone aquaria.  
 Charles R. Allen, San Francisco—Samples of coal of Pacific coast.  
 J. Bigg, San Francisco—Samples of native grasses of California.  
 J. Bigg, San Francisco—Samples of native woods of California.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. Murray, San Francisco—Various products of California and Pacific coast.  
 R. B. Scott & Son, Sacramento—Flavoring extracts.

John Smith, Sacramento—Bunch of teazles.  
 Stoddard & Brooks, San Francisco—Russian polish.  
 John Skelton, Sacramento—Arch fire kindler.  
 E. W. Melvin, Davisville—Salmon berries.  
 E. W. Melvin, Davisville—Salmon berry jelly.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—California sheep wash.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—Eucalyptus pills and extracts.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—Myers' kounias.  
 Justin Gates, Sacramento—Howes' balsamic inhalent.  
 D. C. Howard, Los Angeles—Assortment of orange trees.  
 D. C. Howard, Los Angeles—Assortment of lemon trees.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Orange trees.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Lemon trees.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Two palm trees.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Banana trees.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Two coffee trees.  
 Hutchings & Co., San Francisco—Codling moth exterminator.  
 M. Schmidt, San Francisco—Zincograph stencils.  
 Cooke & Son, Sacramento—Stencil printing.  
 J. D. Enos, Napa—Honey extractor.  
 J. D. Enos, Napa—Honeycomb foundation machine.  
 J. D. Enos, Napa—Two pure Italian queen bees.  
 Watson & Co., San Francisco—Holman's liver pads.  
 Golden Gate Park Commissioners, San Francisco—Leaves of Victoria Regia.  
 H. C. Hudson & Co., San Francisco—Display of mustard.  
 J. M. Hutchings, San Francisco—Seeds from forest trees.  
 George W. Chesley & Co., Sacramento—Rock and rye whisky.  
 H. W. Caldwell, Waltham, Massachusetts—Eclipse incubator.  
 Hobby & Harper, Sacramento—Water filter and cooler.  
 Hobby & Harper, Sacramento—Butter cooler.  
 San Francisco and Pacific Glass-works, San Francisco—General display of glassware.  
 Standard Soap Co., San Francisco—Display of assorted soaps.  
 L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento—Display of California manufactured stoves.  
 T. Duffy, San Francisco—Display of garden rustic chairs, stands, hanging baskets, fountains, benches, grottoes, shell vases, and fountain aquariums.  
 Mrs. W. A. Mott, Sacramento—Madam Constantine's system of dress cutting.  
 Mrs. J. M. Kelly, Sacramento—Dress fitting rule.  
 Falkner & Bell, San Francisco—Wools from northern California.  
 Falkner & Bell, San Francisco—Leicester cross wool.  
 Falkner & Bell, San Francisco—Merino wool.  
 Falkner & Bell, San Francisco—Scoured and unscoured wool.  
 P. Banner, San Francisco—Patent overalls.  
 David I. King, San Francisco—Artists' pantographs.  
 Henry C. Rice, East Hampton, Massachusetts—Four calf weaners.  
 E. Jewell, Nevada City—Meerscham pipe and case.  
 Travers & Son, New York—Travers' American hammock.  
 F. M. Gilham, San Francisco—Gilham's gum, hoof, and healing ointment.  
 Wienstock & Lubin, Sacramento—Safety lamp.  
 Miss M. Humbert, San Francisco—Rice's musical charts and books.  
 Angora Robe and Glove Co., San José—Assortment of whip lashes, own manufacture.  
 Angora Robe and Glove Co., San José—Ten glove leather skins.  
 Angora Robe and Glove Co., San José—Display of goods made from Angora goat skins.  
 Samuel B. Page, San Francisco—Peacock & Page's patent door knob.  
 Mrs. E. A. Hill, Comanche—California insect powder.  
 Main & Winchester, San Francisco—Display of whip lashes.  
 A. Calman, San Francisco—General assortment of California manufactured perfumery.  
 Madam Brosse, San Francisco—Dress model.  
 Madam Brosse, San Francisco—Skirt elevator.  
 Madam Brosse, San Francisco—Ozone, for catarrh.  
 John F. Cooper, Sacramento—Case perfumery.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of Pacific Rural Press.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of Pacific Rural Press Hand Book.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of Mining and Scientific Press.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of concentration and elermination of ores.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of mining laws of California.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of United States laws of California.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of memoir of the mines and works of Almaden.  
 W. B. Ewer, San Francisco—Copies of testing and working silver ores.  
 W. H. Murray, San Francisco—Copies of San Francisco Journal of Commerce.  
 F. F. Dye, Oakland—Pillow sham holders.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

## CLASS I.

- O. A. Davis, Sacramento—Display of California tobacco, three varieties.  
 Manuel F. Manix, New Castle—Display of California cured first crop tobacco.  
 Manuel F. Manix, New Castle—Display of California cured second crop tobacco.  
 Briggs & Co., San Francisco—Display of California tobacco.  
 Briggs & Co., San Francisco—Display of California manufactured tobacco.

## CLASS II.

- Daniel Flint, Sacramento—Two bales of hops.  
 J. Reith, Sacramento—Two varieties of wheat.  
 R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Bale of hops.  
 George Bement, Redwood—Sack of barley.  
 H. W. Johnson, Sacramento—Sack of white corn.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Bushel of white corn.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Bushel of yellow corn.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Bushel of early corn.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Three varieties of wheat, two bushels each.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Sample of Nepaul barley.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Sample of macaroni wheat.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Sample of Champlain wheat.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Sample of Genesee wheat.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Sample of Australian wheat.  
 T. Deming, Lakeport—Sample of wheat.  
 T. Deming, Lakeport—Two varieties of oats.  
 Griffith & Burke, Yolo—Samples of wheat.  
 G. Huryiker, Cloverdale—Two bushels of oats.  
 San Francisco Produce Exchange, San Francisco—Samples of grain flour.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Display of flour.  
 H. Davis & Co., San Francisco—Display of flour.  
 Trumbull & Co., San Francisco—Assortment of garden seed.  
 G. W. Colby, Contra Costa Ranch—Samples of Australian wheat from one thousand acres, which yielded an average of from forty-five to fifty bushels to the acre the third year of importation.  
 T. G. Saulsbury & Son, Sacramento—Specimens of ground corn.  
 T. G. Saulsbury & Son, Sacramento—Specimens of ground barley.

## CLASS III.

- F. Babel, Yolo—Bushel of red potatoes.  
 Daniel Flint, Sacramento—Six sugar beets.  
 John Smith, Sacramento—Half peck of garden peas, dry.  
 John Smith, Sacramento—Peck of tomatoes.  
 C. S. Lowell, Sacramento—Half peck of garden peas, dry.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half bushel of red potatoes.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half bushel of white potatoes.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half bushel of other varieties of potatoes.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half bushel of sweet potatoes.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Dozen of parsnips.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Dozen of carrots.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half dozen of long blood beets.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half dozen of turnip beets.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Peck of tomatoes.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half dozen drumhead cabbage.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half dozen heads red Dutch cabbage.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half dozen heads of other varieties of cabbage.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Three heads of cauliflower.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Three heads of broccoli.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Six heads of lettuce.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck red onions.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck yellow onions.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck white onions.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck of peppers for pickling.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Dozen roots of salsify.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half dozen cucumbers.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck Lima beans, in pod.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck white beans, dry.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck kidney bush beans, in pod.

- Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck pole beans other than Lima, in pod.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck field peas, dry.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck garden peas, dry.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck castor oil beans.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—General variety of peas, dry.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Half peck of gherkin cucumbers.  
 Felice Gabrielle, Sacramento—Three purple egg plants.  
 E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Half peck white beans, dry.  
 E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Half peck castor oil beans.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Half dozen blood beets.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Half dozen crooked neck squash.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Half dozen cucumbers.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Peck of tomatoes.  
 J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Half peck castor oil beans.  
 J. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Peck tomatoes.  
 G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Peck of peppers for pickling.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Half dozen marrow squash.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Half dozen pumpkins.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Dozen sweet corn, green.  
 A. B. Gilbert, Brighton—Three mountain watermelons.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half bushel red potatoes.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half bushel white potatoes.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half bushel other varieties of potatoes.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half bushel sweet potatoes.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Dozen parsnips.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Dozen carrots.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six long blood beets.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six turnip beets.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six sugar beets.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Peck of tomatoes.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six drum head cabbage.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six heads of other varieties of cabbage.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three heads of cauliflower.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three heads of broccoli.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six heads of lettuce.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of red onions.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of yellow onions.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of white onions.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of peppers for pickling.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Dozen roots of salsify.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six stalks of celery.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six marrow squash.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six Hubbard squash.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six crookneck squash.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six pumpkins.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Dozen sweet corn, green.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three Mountain Sweet watermelons.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three watermelons of other varieties.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three green-fleshed muskmelons.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three yellow-fleshed muskmelons.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Six cucumbers.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of Lima beans, in pod.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of white beans, dry.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of kidney bush beans, in pod.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of pole beans, other than Lima.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of field peas, dry.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of garden peas, dry.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of castor oil beans.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Assorted varieties of peas, dry.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Half peck of gherkin cucumbers.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Three purple egg plants.  
 F. Bursi & Co., Sacramento County—Collection of general vegetables.  
 W. W. Light, Sacramento City—Watermelon, weight 96 pounds.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Pumpkins.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Squashes.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Sugar beets.

## CLASS IV.

- F. Ludeman, San Francisco—Collection of foliage plants.  
 F. Ludeman, San Francisco—Collection of Australian plants.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of flowering plants in bloom.



- F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of ornamental foliage plants.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of new and rare plants.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of roses in bloom.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of fuchsias in bloom.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of plants for greenhouse, window, or conservatory cult.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of cut flowers.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Collection of bouquets.  
 T. Duffy, San Francisco—Collection of hanging baskets containing plants.  
 T. Duffy, San Francisco—Collection of plants suitable for hot-house, conservatory, or winter culture.  
 F. Kunz, Sacramento—Collection of flowering plants in bloom.  
 F. Kunz, Sacramento—Collection of fuchsias in bloom.  
 F. Kunz, Sacramento—Collection of roses in bloom.  
 F. Kunz, Sacramento—Collection of cut flowers.  
 F. Kunz, Sacramento—Collection of bouquets.  
 F. Kunz, Sacramento—Collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, or winter culture.

## CLASS V.

- McLaughry & Rider, Sacramento County—Display of cheese, one year old and over.  
 McLaughry & Rider, Sacramento County—Display of cheese, under one year old.

## CLASS VI.

- Fred. Babel, Yolo County—Twenty-five rolls of butter.  
 P. Burns, Sacramento—Ten rolls of butter.  
 P. Burns, Sacramento—Tub of firkin butter.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento County—Twelve rolls of butter.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento County—Domestic wheat bread.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento County—Domestic rye bread.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento County—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento County—Domestic soda biscuit.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Ten rolls butter.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Ten rolls butter.  
 Miss Allie Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 Miss Allie Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic biscuit.  
 Miss Allie Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic soda biscuit.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic rye bread.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 Mrs. P. Stanton, Sacramento—Domestic biscuit.  
 Mrs. P. Stanton, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Sacramento—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.  
 Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Sacramento—Domestic biscuit.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. M. Sprague, Sacramento—Twenty-five pounds firkin butter.  
 Martha McCleery, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 W. F. Peterson, Sacramento—Four loaves bakers' bread, forty-eight hours old.  
 Miss Allie Odbert, Sacramento—Domestic rye bread.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Four varieties of cake.  
 Mrs. W. F. Hicks, Sacramento—Domestic doughnuts.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Soda biscuit.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odbert, Sacramento—Assortment of domestic biscuit.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. E. N. Flint, Sacramento—Domestic corn bread.  
 Mrs. E. N. Flint, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.  
 Mrs. E. N. Flint, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 J. R. Jewell & Co., Sonoma County—Tub of firkin butter.  
 J. R. Jewell & Co., Sonoma County—Firkin of roll butter, in pickle.  
 California Sugar Refinery, San Francisco—One hundred weight sugar from cane.  
 Bay Sugar Refinery, San Francisco—Patent cubed sugar.  
 Bay Sugar Refinery, San Francisco—Samples of California syrup.  
 Mrs. William Bassett, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.  
 Mrs. William Bassett, Sacramento—Domestic wheat bread.  
 Mrs. William Bassett, Sacramento—Domestic biscuit.  
 T. J. Shafter, Sacramento—Roll butter.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Domestic biscuit.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Domestic brown bread.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

## CLASS I.

- P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Six varieties of apples.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Three varieties of apples.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Nine varieties of pears.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Seven varieties of peaches.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Plums and green figs.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Display of fruit by the producer.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Display of apples.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Twelve varieties of apples.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Display of pears.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Twelve varieties of pears.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Display of peaches.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Six varieties of peaches.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Display of plums.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Five varieties of plums.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Display of green figs.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Display of fruit.  
 D. C. Haward, Los Angeles—Assortment of tropical fruits.  
 D. C. Haward, Los Angeles—Assortment of oranges.  
 D. C. Haward, Los Angeles—Assortment of lemons.  
 D. C. Haward, Los Angeles—Display of seedling fruit.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six varieties of apples.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six varieties of pears.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six varieties of peaches.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Five varieties of plums.  
 F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Assortment of green figs.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Thirty-two varieties of apples.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Twenty varieties of pears.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Twenty varieties of peaches.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Display of plums.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Display of tropical fruits.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Display of oranges.  
 Williamson & Co., Sacramento—Display of lemons.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Display of apples.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Twenty-one varieties of apples.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Twenty-one varieties of pears.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Seven varieties of peaches.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Six varieties of plums.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Assortment of seedling fruit.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Display of fruit by producer.  
 J. A. Goodwin, Mountain Pass, Tuolumne County—Display of peaches.  
 J. A. Goodwin, Mountain Pass, Tuolumne County—Specimens of oranges.  
 Oak Shade Fruit Co., Davisville—Display of pears, twenty-one varieties.  
 L. S. Graham, Sacramento County—Display of apples.  
 L. S. Graham, Sacramento County—Display of pears.  
 L. S. Graham, Sacramento County—Display of peaches.  
 O. O. Goodrich, Sacramento—Display of twenty-one varieties of apples.  
 O. O. Goodrich, Sacramento—Display of twenty-one varieties of pears.  
 O. O. Goodrich, Sacramento—Display of green figs.  
 O. O. Goodrich, Sacramento—Display of fruit by the producer.  
 G. C. Swan, San Diego—Display of apples.  
 G. C. Swan, San Diego—Display of oranges.  
 G. C. Swan, San Diego—Display of lemons.  
 A. B. Burns, Sacramento—Display of "Heath cling" peaches.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Display of seedling fruits.  
 Luke G. Gresovich & Co., San Francisco—Display of apples.  
 Luke G. Gresovich & Co., San Francisco—Display of plums.  
 Luke G. Gresovich & Co., San Francisco—Display of pears.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Display of apples.  
 John Bidwell, Chico—Display of peaches.

## CLASS II.

- Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Six jars raspberry jam.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Six jars blackberry jam.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Seven jars strawberry jelly.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Seventeen glasses blackberry jelly.  
 Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Nine glasses red currant jelly.  
 Miss Kittie Henley, Sacramento—Six jars raspberry jelly.



Miss Kittie Henley, Sacramento—Six jars red currant jelly.  
 Miss Kittie Henley, Sacramento—Six jars blackberry jelly.  
 Miss Kittie Henley, Sacramento—Six jars quince jelly.  
 Miss Kittie Henley, Sacramento—Ten jars assorted jelly.  
 Mattie F. Hunt, Washington, Yolo County—Display of preserves, in glass.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Six jars blackberry jam.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Six jars quince jelly.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Display of fruit, in glass.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Display of preserves, in glass.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Six glasses Muscat grape jelly.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Six glasses quince jelly.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Display of brandied peaches.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Display of brandied grapes.  
 Mrs. G. T. Bascom, Sacramento—Display of tomato catsup.  
 Mrs. F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six glasses of strawberry jelly.  
 Mrs. F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six glasses of currant jelly.  
 Mrs. F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six glasses of blackberry jelly.  
 Mrs. F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six glasses of raspberry jelly.  
 Mrs. F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Six glasses of blackberry jam.  
 J. S. Harbison, Sacramento—Ten pounds of honey.  
 A. C. Fisher, San Francisco—Display of fruit, in glass.  
 A. C. Fisher, San Francisco—Display of pickles.  
 Mattie F. Hunt, Yolo—Six glasses of quince jelly.  
 Mrs. J. P. Odert, Sacramento—Six jars of blackberry jam.  
 A. C. Fisher, San Francisco—Display of assorted jellies and jams.  
 J. D. Enos, Napa City—Ten pounds honey.  
 J. D. Enos, Napa City—Display of fruit, in glass, preserved in honey.  
 Russ Meyrinck & Co., San Francisco—Preserved pineapple.

## CLASS III.

Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Twelve varieties of dried berries.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Twenty-five pounds of dried apples.  
 Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Twenty-five pounds of dried pears.  
 Albert Root, Sacramento County—Ten pounds of dried figs.  
 Luke G. Gresovich & Co., San Francisco—Twenty-five pounds of dried plums.  
 C. S. Lowell, Sacramento—Half peck of soft shell almonds.  
 E. L. Aiken, Sacramento—Half peck of English walnuts.  
 E. L. Aiken, Sacramento—Half peck of soft shell almonds.  
 E. L. Aiken, Sacramento—Two bushels of peanuts.  
 Oak Shade Fruit Co., Davisville—Half peck of soft shell almonds, Languedoc.  
 Albert Root, Sacramento—Half peck of soft shell almonds.  
 Cooke & Son, Sacramento—Packages for shipping small fruit.  
 Cooke & Son, Sacramento—Packages for shipping grapes.  
 Cooke & Son, Sacramento—Packages for shipping peaches.  
 Cooke & Son, Sacramento—Packages for shipping plums.  
 Cooke & Son, Sacramento—Packages for shipping pears.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Twenty-one varieties of grapes, three bunches each.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Variety of raisin grapes, three bunches.  
 P. H. Murphy, Sacramento—Six varieties of wine grapes, three bunches each.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—General display of grapes.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Six varieties of table grapes, three bunches each.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Nine varieties of table grapes, three bunches each.  
 R. Williamson, Sacramento—Variety of raisin grapes.  
 G. A. Duke, Batavia—Nine varieties of table grapes, three bunches each.  
 G. A. Duke, Batavia—Variety of raisin grapes.  
 G. A. Duke, Batavia—Three varieties of wine grapes, three bunches each.  
 G. A. Duke, Batavia—Display of grapes in general.  
 Albert Root, Sacramento—Display of raisins.  
 J. Rutter, Florin—Twenty-one varieties of table grapes, three bunches each.  
 J. Rutter, Florin—Twenty-one varieties of wine grapes, three bunches each.  
 J. Rutter, Florin—Display of raisins.  
 J. Rutter, Florin—General display of grapes by the producer.  
 G. W. Swan, San Francisco—Display of grapes in general.  
 R. B. Blowers, Woodland—Three varieties of table grapes.  
 Deitrich & Doorman, Sacramento—Working still.  
 Mrs. B. F. Mauldin, Sacramento—Dozen bottles grape brandy.  
 H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Dozen bottles port wine.  
 H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Dozen and half bottles white wine.  
 H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Dozen bottles red wine.  
 H. Cronkite, Sacramento—Half-dozen bottles blackberry wine.  
 Weinrich & Bartels, Sacramento—Dozen bottles brandy.  
 R. Chalmers, Coloma—Dozen grape brandy.

R. Chalmers, Coloma—Dozen white wine.  
 R. Chalmers, Coloma—Dozen sweet wine.  
 R. Chalmers, Coloma—Dozen California port wine.  
 R. Chalmers, Coloma—Dozen California sherry wine.  
 R. Chalmers, Coloma—Dozen special wines.  
 A. C. Fisher, San Francisco—Half dozen blackberry brandy.  
 H. M. Naglee, San José—Dozen bottles brandy.  
 I. Landsberger, San Francisco—Dozen California sparkling wine.  
 I. Landsberger, San Francisco—Dozen dry wine.  
 H. Palmer, San Francisco—Dozen California port wine.  
 J. Gundlach, San Francisco—Dozen California port wine.  
 J. Gundlach, San Francisco—Dozen sweet wine, four varieties.  
 J. Gundlach, San Francisco—Dozen dry wine.  
 Deitrich & Doorman, Sacramento—Half dozen bottles brandy.

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.—FINE ARTS, ETC.

## CLASS I.

M. C. Loomis, Sacramento—Landscape, in oil.  
 M. C. Loomis, Sacramento—Four panel flower pieces, in oil.  
 M. C. Loomis, Sacramento—Game piece, in oil.  
 M. C. Loomis, Sacramento—Pastel portrait.  
 M. C. Loomis, Sacramento—Four crayon portraits.  
 Mrs. M. L. Crawford, Sacramento—Twenty-four portraits, in oil, on glass.  
 Norton Bush, Sacramento—Twenty-one landscape paintings, in oil.  
 Pebbles & Baldwin, San Francisco—Twenty-one portraits, in oil.  
 Pebbles & Baldwin, San Francisco—Two figure paintings, in oil.  
 Francis J. Corcoran, San Francisco—Crayon drawing of "Diana."  
 Joseph Crackborn, Sacramento—Two pencil crayon drawings.  
 George H. Redding, San Francisco—Two pieces of McCloud River salmon, in oil.  
 George H. Redding, San Francisco—One piece McCloud River trout, in oil.  
 George H. Redding, San Francisco—Four landscapes, in oil.  
 George H. Redding, San Francisco—Fruit piece, in oil.  
 George H. Redding, San Francisco—Bird's nest, in oil.  
 George H. Redding, San Francisco—Dining room piece, in oil.  
 Mrs. J. A. McIntire, Sacramento—Nine fruit and flower pieces, in oil.  
 Mrs. J. A. McIntire, Sacramento—Landscape, in oil.  
 Mrs. M. H. Schardin, Yolo—Eight monochromatic pieces.  
 Mrs. M. T. Brewer, Sacramento—Oil painting, on glass.  
 Mrs. M. T. Brewer, Sacramento—Four flower pieces, in water colors.  
 Mrs. M. T. Brewer, Sacramento—Three white silk ties, in water colors.  
 Mrs. M. T. Brewer, Sacramento—Two black silk ties, in water colors.  
 Mrs. M. T. Brewer, Sacramento—Ladies' fan, in water colors.  
 Sacramento Business College, Sacramento—Three pieces plain penmanship.  
 Sacramento Business College, Sacramento—Five pieces penmanship and pen drawing.  
 Sacramento Business College, Sacramento—Two pieces card writing and pen drawing.  
 Sacramento Business College, Sacramento—Two pieces business writing.  
 Sacramento Business College, Sacramento—Two pieces free-hand pen drawing.  
 Miss M. Brothers, Sacramento—Nine landscapes, in oil.  
 Miss M. Brothers, Sacramento—Figure piece, in oil.  
 Miss M. Brothers, Sacramento—Six portraits, in oil.  
 Frank Pinfold, Buffalo, N. Y.—Portrait, in oil.  
 Jones, Rulofson & Co., San Francisco—Three crayon pieces.  
 Jones, Rulofson & Co., San Francisco—Six frames cabinet photographs.  
 Jones, Rulofson & Co., San Francisco—Eight imperial photographs.  
 Taber, San Francisco—Four photos, in water colors.  
 Taber, San Francisco—Two crayon photographs.  
 Taber, San Francisco—Two frames photographs.  
 Taber, San Francisco—Twelve imperial and assorted photographs.  
 Mrs. R. J. Merkley, Sacramento—Five paintings, on glass.  
 Charles Prosch, San Francisco—Landscape, in oil.  
 Charles Prosch, San Francisco—Landscape painting, in water colors.  
 Arthur Nahl, San Francisco—Four paintings, in water colors.  
 William Keith, San Francisco—Four landscapes, in oil.  
 Oscar Kunath, San Francisco—Portrait, in oil.  
 Oscar Kunath, San Francisco—Allegorical painting, in oil.  
 Edwin Deakin, San Francisco—Two landscapes, in oil.  
 Virgil Williams, San Francisco—Two landscapes, in oil.  
 Virgil Williams, San Francisco—Five figure pieces, in oil.  
 G. J. Denny, San Francisco—Two marine pieces, in oil.  
 Thomas Hill, San Francisco—Ten landscapes, in oil.

Thomas Hill, San Francisco—Portrait, in oil.  
 W. A. Coulter, San Francisco—Three marine pieces, in oil.  
 Firman Bowry, San Francisco—Two figure pieces, in oil.  
 R. D. Yelland, San Francisco—Landscape, in oil.  
 J. W. Rix, San Francisco—Landscape, in oil.  
 R. J. Bush, Oakland—Animal piece, in oil.  
 E. W. Perry, San Francisco—Two portraits, in oil.  
 E. W. Perry, San Francisco—Two figure pieces, in oil.  
 William Bradford, San Francisco—Three landscapes, in oil.  
 M. Strauss, San Francisco—Two landscapes, in oil.  
 S. M. Brooks, San Francisco—Four still-life pieces, in oil.  
 S. M. Brooks, San Francisco—Animal piece, in oil.  
 S. M. Brooks, San Francisco—Fruit piece, in oil.  
 James B. Stovall, Sacramento—Itustic lettering, with "Faber No. 2."  
 William Hahn, San Francisco—Two landscapes, in oil.  
 William Hahn, San Francisco—Figure piece, in oil.  
 A. Burr, San Francisco—Exhibit of painting.

## CLASS II.

J. D. Clevenger, Sacramento—Exhibition of sculpture.  
 Aitken & Fish, Sacramento—Collection of marble work.  
 Aitken & Fish, Sacramento—Exhibition of sculpture.  
 Aitken & Fish, Sacramento—Exhibition of statuary and busts, in plaster.  
 G. Griffith, Penryn—Collection of polished California granite.

## CLASS III.

Miss Jessie Ford, Sacramento—Two oil paintings.  
 Mrs. E. C. Bingay, Sacramento—Fourteen crayon drawings.  
 Mrs. E. C. Bingay, Sacramento—Nine pencil drawings.  
 Mrs. E. C. Bingay, Sacramento—Two paintings, in water colors.  
 Miss Lucy Brewer, Sacramento—Head piece, in water colors.

## CLASS IV.

R. Linard, San Francisco—Lithography.  
 R. Linard, San Francisco—Lithography and label writing.  
 A. Burr, San Francisco—Four frames wood engraving.

## GOLD MEDALS AWARDED IN 1879.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—LIVE STOCK.

To J. D. Carr, Salinas, for best herd of short-horns.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT—MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

To W. S. Plummer, San Francisco, for Plummer's fruit and vegetable drier.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT—TEXTILE FABRICS AND MATERIALS FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE.

To Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento, for woolen blankets, cloths, and clothing from the same.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT—MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.

To Main & Winchester, San Francisco, for harness, saddles, and other goods in that line.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT—PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

To John Bidwell, Chico, for wheat in bulk and variety.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

To James Rutter, Florin, Sacramento County, for grapes in variety, and raisins.

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—FINE ARTS.

To Thomas Hill, San Francisco, for portraits and landscapes, in oil.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED—1879.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT.

LIVE STOCK.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
CLASS I.—HORSES.				
Best thoroughbred stallion, four years old and over	C. Halverson	Routier's Station	Bayswater	\$60 00
Best thoroughbred stallion, three years old and over	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco	Lexington	40 00
Best thoroughbred stallion, two years old	Theodore Winters	Sacramento	Flood	30 00
Best thoroughbred stallion, one year old	Theodore Winters	Sacramento	Duke of Norfolk	25 00
Best thoroughbred stallion, under one year	Charles Murphy	San José	Lafell	15 00
Best thoroughbred mare, four years old and over, with colt.	Charles Murphy	San José	Mary Watson and colt	50 00
Best thoroughbred mare, four years old and over.	Theodore Winters	Sacramento	Mattie Glenn	40 00
Best thoroughbred mare, three years old	Theodore Winters	Sacramento	Neapolitan	30 00
Best thoroughbred mare, two years old	Charles Thomas	San Diego County	Amanda Howard	20 00
Best thoroughbred mare, one year old	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento	Not named	15 00
Best thoroughbred mare colt, under one year	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento	Filly	10 00
FAMILIES.				
Best thoroughbred sire, with not less than five of his colts, all thoroughbred	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento	Leinster and family	100 00
Best thoroughbred dam, with not less than two of her colts, all thoroughbred	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento	Tibby Dunbar and family	50 00
Best stallion, other than thoroughbred, with not less than five of his colts—open to all	W. O. Jennings	Station	Dave and colts	75 00
Best dam, other than thoroughbred, with not less than two of her colts	Benjamin E. Harris	San Francisco	Lady Silva and colts	50 00
CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.				
Best stallion, four years old and over	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Henry Clay	40 00
Best stallion, three years old	L. N. Scott	Lincoln, Placer Co.	Young Langford	30 00
Best stallion, two years old	J. P. Odert	Sacramento	Coronel	20 00
Best stallion, one year old	William Bandeen	Hicksville	Selim	15 00
Best sucking stallion colt.	C. Halverson	Sacramento County	Bayswater, Jr.	10 00
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt	Benjamin E. Harris	San Francisco	Lady Silva and colt	40 00
Best mare, four years old and over	E. Constock	Yolo County	Lady	15 00
Best mare, two years old	F. J. Murphy	Sacramento	Belle	10 00
Best sucking mare colt	J. B. Hagglin	San Francisco	Clara W	10 00
CLASS III.—DRAFT HORSES.				
Best stallion, four years old and over	D. H. Fitzpatrick	Solano County	Solano Champion	40 00
Best stallion, three years old	Mrs. Bridget Strowbridge	Sacramento County	Johnny Bruce	30 00
Best stallion, two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Prince Consort	20 00
Best stallion, one year old	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento County	Nellie and colt	40 00
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt	E. Constock	Yolo County	Maud	35 00
Best mare, four years old and over	E. Constock	Yolo County	May	25 00
Best mare, three years old				
CLASS IV.—ROADSTERS.				
Best stallion, four years old and over	M. W. Hicks	Sacramento	Buccaneer	60 00
Best stallion, three years old	W. K. Robinson	Santa Ana	Odd Fellow	40 00
Best stallion, two years old	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco	Arthur II.	30 00
Best stallion, one year old	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento	Ewing Skaggs	50 00
Best gelding, four years old and over	J. N. Killip	San Francisco	Lou Whipple	50 00
Best mare, four years old and over	M. W. Hicks	Sacramento	Rachel	40 00
Best mare, three years old				
CLASS V.—CARRIAGE HORSES.				
Best matched span	W. R. S. Foye	Sacramento	Charles and Frank	Silv. goblet, value, \$50
CLASS VI.—ROADSTER TEAM.				
Best double team owned and used as such by one person	Nelson McDonald	Sacramento	Bettie and Jim	Silv. goblet, value, \$50
CLASS VII.—SADDLE HORSES.				
Best saddle horse, mare, or gelding	Marion Biggs	Biggs' Station	Gipsev	25 00
Second best saddle horse, mare, or gelding	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco	Pluto	15 00
CLASS VIII.—SWEEPSTAKES.				
First best stallion	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Henry Clay	Sil. pitcher, value, \$150
Second best stallion	W. K. Robinson	Santa Ana	Odd Fellow	Sil. pitcher, value, \$50
First best mare	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento	Nellie	Sil. pitcher, value, \$150
Second best mare	A. L. Chapman	Suisun Valley	Lady Norfolk	Sil. pitcher, value, \$50
JACKS.				
Best jack, four years old and over	Marion Biggs	Biggs' Station	Humboldt	40 00
MULES.				
Best span of any age	John Adamson	Davisville, Yolo Co.	Jack and Lillie	25 00

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Live Stock.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
CLASS I.—DURHAM CATTLE.				
Best bull, four years old and over.	Coleman Younger	San José	Red Thorndale	\$40 00
Second best bull, four years old and over.	John Birdwell	Chico	Oseola	20 00
Best bull, three years old	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	Sixth Duke of Gabilan	40 00
Second best bull, three years old	M. Sprague	Sacramento	Monkey John 9th	20 00
Best bull, two years old	Jesse D. Carr	Monterey County	Maynard	40 00
Second best bull, two years old	E. Comstock	Yolo County	Leopard	20 00
Best bull, one year old	Coleman Younger	San José	Thornhill	30 00
Second best bull, one year old	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	14th Duke of Gabilan	15 00
Best bull calf	Coleman Younger	San José	7th Duke of Thorndale	20 00
Second best bull calf	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	Oxford Beaux	10 00
COWS.				
Best cow, four years old and over.	Coleman Younger	San José	Rosa Nell	50 00
Second best cow, four years old and over.	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	Hope 22d	25 00
Best cow and her calf (calf under one year)	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	3d Maid of Monterey and calf	50 00
Best cow, three years old	Coleman Younger	San José	2d Rose of Forest Home	50 00
Second best cow, three years old	William L. Overheiser	Stockton	Duchess de Argentine	25 00
Best cow, two years old	Coleman Younger	San José	Red Dolly 2d	30 00
Second best cow, two years old	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	3d Belle of Avenue Ranch	15 00
Best cow, one year old	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	4th Belle of Avenue Ranch	20 00
Second best cow, one year old	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	Hope the 27th	10 00
Best heifer calf	Coleman Younger	San José	6th Rose of Forest Home	20 00
Second best heifer calf	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	18th Maid of Monterey	10 00
ALDERNEY AND JERSEY, IN ONE CLASS.				
Best bull, four years old and over.	P. J. Shafter	Olema	Surprise	40 00
Second best bull, four years old and over.	S. P. Pond	Woodland	Dan de Quille	20 00
Best bull, three years old	Robert Beck	Sacramento	Buffalo Bill	40 00
Second best bull, three years old	O. S. Freeman	Elk Grove	Julius	20 00
Best bull, two years old	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Blythe	40 00
Second best bull, two years old	P. Stanton	Sacramento	Ronco	20 00
Best bull, one year old	R. Noell	Grass Valley	Major	20 00
Second best bull, one year old	F. P. Thompson	Santa Rosa	Jake	25 00
Best bull calf	Robert Beck	Sacramento	Princess	20 00
Second best bull calf				
COWS.				
Best cow and her calf (calf under one year)	R. Noell	Grass Valley	Katy and calf	50 00
Best cow, four years old and over.	R. Noell	Sacramento	Fanny	50 00
Second best cow, four years old and over.	E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Jessie	25 00
Best cow, three years old	J. M. Estudillo	Sacramento	Lady Virginia	50 00
Second best cow, three years old	P. Stanton	Sacramento	Ionc of Sacramento	25 00
Best cow, two years old	P. Stanton	Sacramento	Cleopatra	30 00
Second best cow, two years old	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Josephine Ludovici	15 00
Best cow, one year old	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Miss Myrtle	20 00
Second best cow, one year old	P. Stanton	Sacramento	Chio of Sacramento	10 00
Best heifer calf	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Mezpah	20 00
Second best heifer calf	Robert Beck	Sacramento	Ida 4th	10 00
DEVONS, HERFORDS, Ayrshires, HOLSTEINS, AND HOLDERNESS, IN ONE CLASS.				
Best bull, three years old and over	George Bement	Redwood	Melancton Callaghan	40 00
Best bull, two years old	George Bement	Redwood	Lawrie Todd	40 00
Best bull calf	George Bement	Redwood	Ardie	20 00
Best cow and her calf (calf under one year)	George Bement	Redwood	Highland Lassie and calf	50 00
Best cow, three years old and over	George Bement	Redwood	Lady Chapin	50 00
Best cow, two years old	George Bement	Redwood	Linda Pearce	30 00
Best cow, one year old	George Bement	Redwood	Stellina	20 00
Best heifer calf	George Bement	Redwood	Skyark	20 00
Best herd of thoroughbred cattle, over two years old, owned by one person	Coleman Younger	San José	Red Thorndale, with Rosa Nell, 1st Rosa Nell, 1st Golden Gate, and Roan Dolly	Sil. pitcher, value, \$100
Second best herd of thoroughbred cattle, over two years old, owned by one person	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	6th Duke of Gabilan, with Pet of Geneva, Hope 22d, Louan 45th, and Louan 44th	Sil. pitcher, value, \$50
Best herd of thoroughbred cattle, under two years old, owned by one person	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	21st Duke of Gabilan, with 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, Leopards 10th, Hope 27th, and Fairy Queen 4th	Sil. pitcher, value, \$60
CLASS II.—GRADED CATTLE.				
Best cow, four years old and over	P. H. Murphy	Sacramento	Duchess	\$40 00
Best cow, three years old	E. Comstock	Yolo County	Whitetail	25 00
Best cow, two years old	E. Comstock	Yolo County	Maggie	20 00
Best cow, one year old	Robert Beck	Sacramento	Miss Munger	15 00
Best heifer calf	E. Comstock	Yolo County	Rosie	15 00

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
Best milch cow	Peter Burns	Sacramento	Baby	\$30 00
CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES.				
Best bull, of any age or breed	Coleman Younger	San José	Red Thorndale	75 00
Second best bull, of any age or breed	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	6th Duke of Gabilan	25 00
Best bull and three of his calves	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	6th Duke of Gabilan, with three calves	100 00
Best cow, of any age or breed	Coleman Younger	San José	Rosa Nell	75 00
Second best cow, of any age or breed	Jesse D. Carr	Gabilan	Maid of Monterey	25 00
CLASS I.—SHEEP—SPANISH MERINO.				
Best ram, two years old and over	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley	Columiller	30 00
Second best ram, two years old and over	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Alameda Chief	15 00
Best ram, one year old and under two	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Surprise	22 50
Second best ram, one year old and under two	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Silk Stockings	7 50
Best three ram lambs	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Pen of lambs	22 50
Second best three ram lambs	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley	Pen of lambs	7 50
Best five ewes, two years old and over	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Pen of five ewes	22 50
Second best five ewes, two years old and over	J. H. Strowbridge	Berkeley	Pen of five ewes	15 00
Best five ewes, one year old and under two	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Pen of five ewes	22 50
Second best five ewes, one year old and under two	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Pen of five ewes	15 00
Best five ewe lambs	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Pen of five ewe lambs	22 50
Second best five ewe lambs	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Pen of five ewe lambs	15 00
Best ram and five of his lambs	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Ram with five lambs	30 00
Second best ram and five of his lambs	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley	Ram with five lambs	15 00
CLASS II.—FRENCH MERINO AND HUNGARIAN.				
Best ram, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Daring	30 00
Second best ram, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Trooper	15 00
Best ram, one year old and under two	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Napier	22 50
Second best ram, one year old and under two	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Ragland	7 50
Best three ram lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Pen of lambs	22 50
Second best three ram lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Pen of lambs	7 50
Best five ewes, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Pen of five ewes	22 50
Second best five ewes, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Pen of five ewes	22 50
Best five ewe lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Pen of five ewe lambs	22 50

Best ram and five of his lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Daring and five lambs	30 00
Second best ram and five of his lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Trooper and five lambs	15 00
SWEEPSTAKES.				
Best ram, of any age or breed, and five of his lambs	J. H. Strowbridge	Haywards	Alameda Chief and five lambs	75 00
Second best ram, of any age or breed, and five of his lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centerville	Daring and five lambs	37 50
GOATS—THOROUGHBRED.				
Best buck, two years old and over	J. S. Harris	Hollister	Bonnie Scotland	35 00
Second best buck, two years old and over	J. S. Harris	Hollister	Bruce	20 00
Best buck, under two years old	J. S. Harris	Hollister	Wallace	30 00
Second best buck, under two years old	J. S. Harris	Hollister	Burns	20 00
Best three does, two years old and over	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Pen of three does	35 00
Second best three does, two years old and over	C. P. Bailey	San José	Pen of three does	20 00
Best three does, under two years old	C. P. Bailey	San José	Pen of three does	30 00
Second best three does, under two years old	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Pen of three does	20 00
GRADED.				
Best three does, two years old and over	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Pen of three does	20 00
Best three does, under two years old	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Pen of three does	15 00
SWEEPSTAKES.				
Best buck	John S. Harris	Hollister	Bonnie Scotland	40 00
Second best buck	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Tilden	20 00
Best doe	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Betsey	20 00
Second best doe	Gilmore Angora Goat Breeders' Association	El Dorado	Rosebud	15 00
Best pen kids	C. P. Bailey	San José	Pen of ten kids	30 00
CLASS I.—SWINE—BERKSHIRE.				
Best boar, two years old and over	John Rider	Sacramento	Commodore	30 00
Best boar, under two years old	E. Comstock	Yolo County	Mike	20 00
Best boar, six months old and under one year	John Rider	Sacramento	Piute	15 00
Best breeding sow	John Rider	Sacramento	Peerless Cathleen	30 00
Best sow, six months old and under one year	John Rider	Sacramento	Rosa Belle	15 00
Best pair of pigs, under ten months old	John Rider	Sacramento	Rob Roy and Daisy	30 00

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
CLASS II.—ESEX.				
Best boar, under two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Ben. Franklin	\$20 00
Best boar, six months old and under one year	John Kennedy	Sacramento	Brigadier	15 00
Best breeding sow	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Susie	30 00
Best pair of pigs, under ten months	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Pair of pigs	30 00
CLASS III.—POLAND, CHINA, AND CHESTER WHITE.				
Best boar, two years old and over	Elias Gallup	Hanford, Tulare Co.	Captain Jinks	30 00
Best boar, six months old and under one year	L. N. Scott	Lincoln, Placer Co.	Young Bill Poland	15 00
Best breeding sow	Robert Roberts	Grafton, Yolo Co.	Nellie	30 00
Best sow, six months old and under one year	Byron Seegins	Lemon, Tulare Co.	Beauty	15 00
Best pair of pigs, under ten months old	Elias Gallup	Hanford	Indicator and China Blossom	30 00
SWEEPSTAKES.				
Best boar, of any age or breed	John Rider	Sacramento	Commodore	50 00
Best sow, of any age or breed	John Rider	Sacramento	Princess of Wooddale	50 00
Best six pigs, of any age or breed	E. Comstock	Yolo County	Pen of six pigs	30 00
Best family, one boar and two sows, with six of their pigs of any age	John Rider	Sacramento	Family	50 00
POULTRY.				
Best trio of Light Brahmas	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best trio of White Cochins	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best trio of Silver-spangled Hamburgs	J. W. Slavin	Sacramento	Trio	5 00
Best trio of White Leghorns	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best trio of Black Spanish	F. S. George	Sacramento	Trio	5 00
Best trio of Plymouth Rocks	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best trio of Golden Polish, bearded	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best trio of Game Bantams	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best trio Golden Seabright Bantams	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Trio	5 00
Best Pekin ducks	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Pair	5 00
Best Bremen geese	A. B. Gilbert	Brighton	Pair	5 00
Best display of fowls by one exhibitor	Mrs. C. H. Sprague	Woodland	Display of chickens and ducks	15 00

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

## MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Portable steam engine	\$40.
Reynolds & Rix	San Francisco	Steam engine	Diploma.
B. B. Brewer	Sacramento	Steam engine	\$50.
N. Fisher	Sacramento	Iron turning lathe	Diploma.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Fire extinguisher	Hon. mention.
CLASS II.			
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Threshing machine	Diploma.
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Cider mill and press	Hon. mention.
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Hay and straw cutter	Hon. mention.
Ayers & Co.	San Francisco	Horse hay rake	Diploma.
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Best display of agricultural machinery by one house, California manufacture.	\$50.
William Gutenberg	Sacramento	Sweep, horse power	Hon. mention.
H. H. Linnell & Co.	Sacramento	Hay press	\$20.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Lawn mower	Hon. mention.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Lawn sprinkler	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Header	Diploma.
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Wheat drill	Diploma.
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Corn planter, horse power	Hon. mention.
N. Beauregard	San Francisco	Harrow, channel iron	\$10.
M. Miller	Sacramento	Potato digger	Hon. mention.
Holman, Stanton & Co.	Sacramento	Mowing machine	Diploma.
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Seed-sower (Gem)	\$10.
A. W. Lockhart	Sacramento	Self-feeder for threshing machine	\$25.
William Gutenberg	Sacramento	Field roller and crusher	\$10.
H. H. Linnell & Co.	Sacramento	Self-binding harvester	Diploma.
H. H. Linnell & Co.	Sacramento	Self-raking reaping machine	Diploma.
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Cultivator	\$10.
Griffiths & Burke	Yolo	Pulverizing harrow	Diploma.
Griffiths & Burke	Yolo	Corn cultivator	Diploma.
CLASS IV.			
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Platform scales	Diploma.
Henry Brightman	Placerville	Farm gate	\$15.
Nash & Klees	Sacramento	Fanning mill	\$5.
Nash & Klees	Sacramento	Grain separator	Diploma.
Jones & Ward	Woodland	Windmill	\$25.
W. F. West	San Francisco	Farm feed mill	\$10.
J. D. Enos	Napa	Bee hive (without bees)	\$3.
CLASS V.			
E. Evans	Galt	Well pump	\$10.
William Gutenberg	Sacramento	Apparatus for raising water for irrigating purposes	\$20.
N. O. Hardy	Oakland	Washing machine	Diploma and \$5.
N. O. Hardy	Oakland	Clothes wringer	Diploma.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Sausage meat cutter and stuffer	Hon. mention.
CLASS VI.			
Holman, Stanton & Co.	Sacramento	Cast-iron plow	Diploma.
Holman, Stanton & Co.	Sacramento	Sod plow	Diploma.
H. G. Knapp	Halfmoon Bay	Side-hill plow	\$5.
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Gang plow	\$50.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Article.	Award.
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Sulky plow	
H. H. Linnell & Co.	Sacramento	Single plow	Dip
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Steel plow	Dip
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	Subsoil plow	Dip
M. C. Hawley & Co.	Sacramento	One-horse plow	Dip
CLASS VII.			
John Watt	Sacramento	Farm wagon	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	One-horse family carriage	\$25 and dip
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Top buggy	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Cart (English dog)	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Track wagon	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Spring market wagon	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Street goods wagon	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Carriage or wagon brake	
J. Henchel	Sacramento	Two-horse family carriage	
George Aschnauer	Sacramento	Trotting wagon	\$10 and dip
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Open buggy	
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Two-seated open buggy	
Sweepstake Plow Co.	San Leandro	Farm wagon for general purposes (iron)	Special me
Pike & Young	Sacramento	Ladies' phaeton	
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Display of carriage wheels, hubs, etc.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
N. Beauregard	San Francisco	Channel iron carriage and wagon jack	
E. M. Hamilton	Los Angeles	Sub-irrigating pipe	Hon. me
E. M. Hamilton	Los Angeles	Cement or concrete section pipe, machine and system of sub-irrigation	Hon. me
B. N. Bugbey	Folsom	Wible's patent axles for wagons or carriages	Dip
Reynolds & Rix	San Francisco	Whim, for hoisting	Dip
John Wilz	Santa Cruz	Pruning shears	Dip
William Laidlaw	Oakland	Ransom's patent combined tree feller and log cross-cut saw	Dip
H. H. Linnell & Co.	Sacramento	Grain saving elevator and stacker	
W. H. Dyer	Sonora	Extension step ladder	Hon. me
D. M. Osborn & Co.	San Francisco	Heater attachment	Dip
Byron Jackson	San Francisco	Derrick fork	Dip
N. Fisher	Sacramento	Whittell bird trap	Hon. me
T. S. Clark & Co.	San Francisco	Loom for weaving wire	Dip
J. F. White	San Francisco	Street railroad turning table	Dip
J. R. Crandall	Auburn	Apple corer, parer, and slicer	Dip
Dietrick & Doorman	Sacramento	Still	Dip
L. H. Titus	S. Gabriel Miss'n	Portable ladder for fruit picking	Dip

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## TEXTILE FABRICS AND MATERIALS FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best display of woolen goods	\$50.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best piece of cotton sheeting	\$5.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best ten yards kersey	\$5.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best shawls	\$5.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best Mackinaw blanket	\$5.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best stocking yarn	\$3.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best five pounds cotton	\$10.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best hearth rug	\$5.
Arts. A. Redington	Sacramento	Best exhibition of silk from one factory	\$25.
Arison & Currier	San Francisco	Best sixteen yards California black silk	Diploma and silver medal.
Viannary	San Francisco	Best gents' white shirts	Silver medal.
Mechanics' Store	Sacramento	Best display of fancy goods	\$20.
John F. Cooper	Sacramento	Best display of dry goods	\$20.
W. Lipman & Co.	Sacramento		
CLASS II.			
os. J. Lesser	Sacramento	Best display of printing	\$10.
ohn Utschig	San Francisco	Best pair dress boots	\$5.
ohn Utschig	San Francisco	Best pair heavy boots	\$5.
ohn Utschig	San Francisco	Best pair gents' dress shoes	\$5.
ohn Utschig	San Francisco	Best pair Congress gaiters	\$3.
ohn Utschig	San Francisco	Best display of men's boots, shoes, and gaiters	Silver medal.
ohn Utschig	San Francisco	Best pair ladies' gaiters	\$3.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best exhibit of men's and boys' clothing	Silver medal.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best exhibit of gentlemen's clothing	\$10.
W. A. & C. S. Houghton	Sacramento	Best exhibit of papers	\$5.
W. A. & C. S. Houghton	Sacramento	Best exhibit of bound books	Silver medal.
J. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best soft hat	\$5.
J. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best silk hat	\$5.
Hon. me James Parsons	Sacramento	Best pair ladies' slippers	\$3.
Hon. me James Parsons	Sacramento	Best pair booties	\$3.
Hon. me James Parsons	Sacramento	Best display of ladies' and girls' boots, shoes, and gaiters	Silver medal.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of rubber hose and belting	Silver medal.
H. Krebs & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of paper hangings and borders	\$5.
JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.			
Miss P. C. Brown	Sacramento	Worsted worked ottoman	Trade dollar.
Miss Ada May Taylor	Sacramento	Shell frames	Trade dollar.
Miss Daisy Gregory	Sacramento	Vases of wax flowers	\$5.
Miss Grace Wachhorst	Sacramento	Worsted embroidery	Butter knife.
Miss Alice Belle Lawson	Sacramento	Lawn suit, two pieces, handmade	Trade dollar.
Miss Mary E. Aiken	Sacramento	Fancy lace pillow shams	Trade dollar.
Miss Louise Wolf	Sacramento	Best tatting	Napkin ring.
Miss Lillie Cutter	Sacramento	Worsted flowers	Hon. mention.
Miss Alice Bauer	Sacramento	Best crochet work	Napkin ring.
Miss Ada May Taylor	Sacramento	Fancy work	Special mention.
Miss Lizzie Tyrrell	Sacramento	Best darned toilet set	Trade dollar.
Master Russie Mills	Sacramento	Four worsted tidies	Trade dollar.
Miss Florence Wright	Router's Station	Best patchwork quilt	Napkin ring.
Miss Lena Ross	Sacramento	Three frames of moss work	Napkin ring.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS III.			
Miss Emma J. Waldron	Sacramento	Wax cross	Special mention
Mrs. F. C. Elworthy	Sacramento	Hair wreath	Hon. mention
Edward Kraus	Sacramento	Best display of ornamental grasses	Special mention
Miss Brothers	Sacramento	Best silk bonnet	Special mention
Miss Brothers	Sacramento	Best velvet hat	Special mention
Miss Brothers	Sacramento	Best display of feathers	Special mention
Miss Brothers	Sacramento	Best display of flowers	Special mention
Miss Brothers	Sacramento	Best display of millinery	Special mention
Mrs. John Q. Brown	Sacramento	Sofa pillow, worsted work	Special mention
Mrs. M. E. Williams	Sacramento	Best silk quilt	Special mention
Mrs. W. R. S. Foye	Sacramento	Best patchwork quilt	Special mention
Mrs. O. C. Howe	East Oakland	Best white quilt	Special mention
Mrs. C. Lages	Sacramento	Best wax flowers	Special mention
Mrs. C. Lages	Sacramento	Best wax autumn leaves	Special mention
Miss Frankie Hunt	Sacramento	Linen lap robe, embroidered	Special mention
Mrs. A. M. Jackman	Sacramento	Knit rug	Special mention
Mrs. W. F. Hicks	Sacramento	Best ottoman cover	Special mention
Mrs. W. F. Hicks	Sacramento	Best embroidered handkerchief	Special mention
Mrs. John Domingos	Sacramento	Best cone work, table	Special mention
Mrs. John Domingos	Sacramento	Best display of skeleton leaves	Special mention
Mrs. Charlotte Majors	Sacramento	Best embroidered children's clothes	Special mention
Miss Kate Van Voorhees	Sacramento	Embroidered sofa cushion	Special mention
Miss Kate Van Voorhees	Sacramento	Best toilet set, four pieces	Special mention
Mrs. S. J. Maddux	Sacramento	Best display children's and ladies' clothing	Special mention
Mrs. H. H. Rice	Sacramento	Best lace work, modern point	Special mention
Mrs. Joseph W. Johnson	Sacramento	Lace work, modern point	Special mention
Miss Mattie E. Sprague	Sacramento	Patchwork, quilt	Special mention
Miss Belle Felter	Sacramento	Best chenille work	Special mention
Mrs. W. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best crochet shawl	Special mention
Mrs. W. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Largest and best display of fancy goods	Special mention
Mrs. W. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best lambrequin	Special mention
Mrs. W. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best crewel embroidery	Special mention
Misses Katzenstein & Bradley	Sacramento	Best velvet bonnet	Special mention
Misses Katzenstein & Bradley	Sacramento	Case cut trimmings, in jet	Special mention
Miss Eloise Marvin	Sacramento	Embroidered chair stripe	Special mention
Mrs. H. Wachhorst	Sacramento	Best bead embroidery, sofa cushion	Special mention
Mrs. H. Wachhorst	Sacramento	Embroidered chair	Special mention
Mrs. H. Wachhorst	Sacramento	Best wax work statuary	Special mention
Mrs. E. Howe	Sacramento	Tatting collar	Special mention
Miss Annie M. Gerber	Sacramento	Hair wreath	Special mention
Miss Lizzie Avery	Sacramento	Best table cover	Special mention
Miss Lizzie Avery	Sacramento	Irish lace handkerchief	Special mention
Miss Lizzie Avery	Sacramento	Needle work	Special mention
Mrs. Arthur N. Peterson	Sutter Creek	Lace work, hand-made	Special mention
Mrs. A. Redington	Sacramento	Afghan	Special mention
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best exhibit of men's hats and caps	Special mention
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best collection of furs, 14 pieces	Special mention
Miss Victoria Aschenauer	Sacramento	Tartan wreath	Special mention
Mrs. Joseph Hahn	Sacramento	Embroidered chair, ottoman, table cover, and top for sofa pillow	Special mention
Mrs. S. Fraze	Sacramento	Two pair hand-knit lace pillow cases	Special mention
Mrs. Laura Morton	Sacramento	Silk embroidered child's shawl	Special mention
Mrs. Charles McCreary	Sacramento	Best worsted embroidery, chair cover	Special mention

## THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Miss H. M. Montfort	Sacramento	Silk embroidered cape	Special mention.
Miss H. M. Montfort	Sacramento	Silk embroidered skirt	Special mention.
Miss H. M. Montfort	Sacramento	Best linen embroidery	\$10.
Mrs. R. J. Merkley	Sacramento	Feather flowers	Special mention.
Mrs. E. A. Brewer	Sacramento	Worsteds sofa afghan	Special mention.
Mrs. Anna Getz Lucas	San Francisco	Best wax fruit	\$5.
Mrs. Anna Getz Lucas	San Francisco	Best preserved natural flowers	Silver medal.
W. Jackson	San Francisco	Best shell work	\$5.
Mrs. Annie E. Burbeck	San Diego	Best fern and leaf work	\$5.
Miss Georgie Wilburn	Sacramento	Lace pillow shams	Special mention.
Mrs. E. A. Wilburn	Sacramento	Best braided pillow shams	\$5.
Mrs. F. M. Rauhman	Black's Station	Best knit bedspread	\$5.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best exhibit of men's clothing	\$10.
Capital Woolen Mills	Sacramento	Best exhibit of boys' clothing	\$5.
Mrs. R. W. Jackson	San Francisco	Two shell frames	Special mention.
W. Jackson	San Francisco	Two cases best shell jewelry	Spec. silver medal.
Napkin, E. Smith	San Francisco	Best exhibit of sea moss	\$5.
E. Smith	San Francisco	Sea and wood ferns	Special mention.
Mrs. J. M. Kelly	Sacramento	Dress-fitting rules	Special mention.
Mrs. W. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best outline embroidery	\$5.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

## MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best set of double harness	Sil. med. and \$10.
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best set of single harness	\$10.
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best display of Mexican saddles	\$10.
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best display of saddles and bridles	\$10.
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best display of saddle trees	\$5.
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best and largest exhibit of whips, lap robes, and rawhide headstalls, California manufacture	Special mention.
H. H. Farret	Sacramento	Best display of leather	Sil. med. and \$10.
CLASS II.			
Main & Winchester	San Francisco	Best display of saddlers' hardware	\$10.
George T. Bush	Sacramento	Best display of plumbers' goods and wares	Diploma and \$10.
George T. Bush	Sacramento	Best display of gas chandeliers and burners	Diploma and \$10.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of table cutlery	Silver medal.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.	Sacramento	Best general display of hardware	\$20.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of lamps	\$10.
Holbrook, Merrill & Stebson	Sacramento	Best display of kitchen utensils of brass or copper	\$10.



EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson	Sacramento	Best display of kitchen utensils of tin	
H. H. Linnell & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of barb wire	Hon. mem.
Dietrich & Doorman	Sacramento	Best display of copper work	Diploma and
CLASS III.			
T. Duffy	San Francisco	Best ornamental statuary	
T. Duffy	San Francisco	Best ornamental fruit and flower stand	
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best parlor stove	
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best cooking range	
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of hollow iron-ware	
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best portable range	
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson	Sacramento	Best parlor grate	
CLASS IV.			
Truckee Lumber Co.	Truckee	Pine furniture, California make	Special mem.
Ross & Bauer	Sacramento	Best set of bedroom furniture	
Ross & Bauer	Sacramento	Best wardrobe	
Pacific Spring and Mattress Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	Best spring bed	
Pacific Spring and Mattress Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	Best display of mattresses	
George H. Fuller	San Francisco	Best school furniture	
James G. Davis	Sacramento	Best sofa	
James G. Davis	Sacramento	Best writing desk	
James G. Davis	Sacramento	Best sick chair	
James G. Davis	Sacramento	Best display of upholstery	
James G. Davis	Sacramento	Best display of furniture	
Leon M. Bowdoin	Nevada City	Best rotary top table	
Freeman Clark	San Francisco	Spring bed, hospital bedstead, brass	Dipl.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best book case	Dipl.
John F. Cooper	Sacramento	Best boudoir piano	
John F. Cooper	Sacramento	Best square piano	
John Breuner	Sacramento	Best office writing desk	
John Breuner	Sacramento	Best office chair	
John Breuner	Sacramento	Best center table	
John Breuner	Sacramento	Best parlor furniture	
John Breuner	Sacramento	Best set of parlor chairs	
John Breuner	Sacramento	Best lounge	
CLASS V.			
Mechanics' Mill	Sacramento	Best display of window blinds	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of cedar ware	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of pine ware	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of oak ware	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of willow ware	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of splitwood baskets	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of wooden ware	
Nichols & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of broom corn, brooms, and brushes	
Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker	Sacramento	Best display of pine doors	
Edward Kraus	Sacramento	Best display of scroll sawing	
CLASS VI.			
Robert Reed	Oakland	Artificial limbs	Dipl.
Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.	San Francisco	Electric belt and chains	Special menti
W. O. Thraillkill	Sacramento	Dental goods and instruments	Dipl.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS VII.			
Standard Soap Co.	San Francisco	Best display of soap	Silver medal.
Standard Soap Co.	San Francisco	Best bleaching soap	Diploma.
B. B. Scott & Co.	Sacramento	Best yeast powder	\$5.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best Prussian blue	\$5.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best glue	\$5.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best linseed oil, five gallons	\$10.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best white lead	\$5.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best specimen of lard oil	\$5.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best castor oil, five gallons	\$10.
Justin Gates	Sacramento	Best display of lubricating petroleum	\$5.
Justin Gates	Sacramento	Best display of illuminating petroleum	\$5.
Justin Gates	Sacramento	Best hair restorer	\$5.
J. E. Vailes	San Francisco	Best display of blacking	\$3.
C. H. Krebs & Co.	Sacramento	Best samples of paint, California manufacture	\$5.
Withington & Bagley	Sacramento	Display of soap	Diploma.
H. C. Hudson & Co.	San Francisco	Sample of California olive oil	Diploma.
CLASS VIII.			
E. K. Hawkins	Sacramento	Best samples of drain tile	\$5.
E. K. Hawkins	Sacramento	Best fire brick	\$3.
E. K. Hawkins	Sacramento	Best pressed brick	Diploma.
E. K. Hawkins	Sacramento	Best barrel of lime	\$5.
E. K. Hawkins	Sacramento	Best hydraulic cement	\$5.
Aitken & Fish	Sacramento	Best dressed stone	\$5.
Aitken & Fish	Sacramento	Best display of California marble	\$20.
W. F. Peterson	Sacramento	Best display of confectionery	\$10.
R. M. Miller	Sacramento	Best sample of flooring	\$5.
San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works.	San Francisco	Best bottle glass	Silver medal.
San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works.	San Francisco	Best bottle green glass	Silver medal.
San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works.	San Francisco	Best carboys	Silver medal.
San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works.	San Francisco	Best display of glassware	\$10.
San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works.	San Francisco	Best demijohns, boxed	Silver medal.
Hobby & Harper	Sacramento	Best terra cotta	Diploma.
H. F. Burdick	Sacramento	Best display of stoneware	\$10.
Union Pacific Salt Co.	San Francisco	Best table salt	\$3.
CLASS IX.			
H. C. Megerle	Sacramento	California and foreign birds	Silver medal.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best collection of useful minerals of California—coals, iron ores, marbles, sandstone, soils, clay and gypsum	\$20.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best collection of minerals illustrating geology of California	Silver medal.
T. Duffy	San Francisco	Two rustic aquariums	Silver medal.
J. Begg	San Francisco	Best collection native woods and grasses of California	Silver medal.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

## FARM PRODUCTS, FOOD, CONDIMENTS, ETC.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.	EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.				A. B. Gilbert	Sacramento	Best dozen sweet corn, green	\$3.
O. A. Davis	Sacramento	Display of California tobacco	Special ment	A. B. Gilbert	Sacramento	Best and largest pumpkin	\$5.
M. F. Manix	Newcastle	Display of second crop California tobacco	Hon. ment	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best half bushel sweet potatoes	\$3.
Briggs & Co.	San Francisco	Best display of California tobacco	\$25 and sil. me	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best twelve parsnips	\$3.
CLASS II.				F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best twelve carrots	\$3.
J. Reith	Sacramento	Two varieties of wheat	Special ment	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best six heads cabbage, other variety	\$3.
H. W. Johnson	Sacramento	Best bushel white corn		F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best three heads cauliflower	\$3.
John Bidwell	Chico	Best three varieties wheat, two bushels each		F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best six heads of lettuce	\$2.
T. Dewing	Lakeport	Best sample Nepal barley		F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best half peck of yellow onions	\$3.
San Francisco Produce Exchange	San Francisco	Best sample of oats, two bushels each		F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best six stalks celery	\$3.
H. Davis & Co.	San Francisco	Best samples of grain and flour	Diplo	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best six marrow squashes	\$3.
Trumbull & Co.	San Francisco	Best flour	Diplo	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best six cucumbers	\$2.
G. W. Colby	Contra Costa Co.	Best collection garden seeds	Diplo	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best half peck white beans, dry	\$3.
Griffiths & Burke	Cacheville	Samples of Australian wheat	Diplo	F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Best table of vegetables exhibited by producer	\$25.
CLASS III.				F. Bursi & Co.	Sacramento	Watermelon, 96 pounds	Special mention.
F. Babel	Yolo County	Best half bushel red potatoes		W. W. Light	Sacramento		
D. Flint	Sacramento	Best six sugar beets		CLASS IV.			
John Smith	Sacramento	Best peck of tomatoes		F. Ludeman	San Francisco	Best collection of ornamental foliage plants	\$25.
C. S. Lowell	Sacramento	Best half peck garden peas, dry		F. Ludeman	San Francisco	Best collection of Australian plants	\$10.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half bushel white potatoes		F. A. Ebel	Sacramento	Best collection of new and rare plants	\$15.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half bushel other variety potatoes		F. A. Ebel	Sacramento	Best collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture	\$15.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best collection and greatest variety of Irish potatoes, half peck each variety		T. Duffy	San Francisco	Best display of hanging baskets containing plants	\$10.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best six turnip beets		F. Kunz	Sacramento	Best and largest collection of flowering plants, in bloom	\$25.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best six drum-head cabbages		F. Kunz	Sacramento	Best collection of fuchsias, in bloom	\$15.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best six heads of red Dutch cabbages		F. Kunz	Sacramento	Best collection of roses, in bloom	\$10.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best three heads of brocoli		F. Kunz	Sacramento	Best display of cut flowers	\$10.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck red onions		F. Kunz	Sacramento	Best display of bouquets	\$10.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck white onions		CLASS V.			
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best twelve roots salsify		McClaghry & Rider	Sacramento	Best cheese, one year old and over	\$15.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck Lima beans, in pod		McClaghry & Rider	Sacramento	Best cheese, under one year old	\$10.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck pole beans other than Lima, in pod		McClaghry & Rider	Sacramento	Best and largest display of cheese	Diploma and \$20.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck field peas, dry		CLASS VI.			
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck castor oil beans		Mrs. H. W. Johnson	Sacramento	Best domestic corn bread	\$5.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best and greatest variety of peas, dry		W. F. Peterson	Sacramento	Best four loaves of bakers' bread	\$3.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best half peck gherkin cucumbers		Mrs. W. F. Hicks	Sacramento	Best domestic wheat bread	\$5.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best three purple egg plants		Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best domestic rye bread	\$5.
Felice Gabrielle	Sacramento	Best table of vegetables		Mrs. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Best display of butter in rolls, ten pounds	\$25.
Mrs. M. Sprague	Sacramento	Best six long blood beets		Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Best display of domestic bread	\$25.
Mrs. M. Sprague	Sacramento	Best six crookneck squashes		Mrs. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Best domestic brown bread	\$5.
G. T. Bascom	Sacramento	Peck tomatoes, achme Basconis variety	Hon. ment	I. R. Jewell	Sonoma County	Best tub of firkin butter, 25 pounds, three months old	\$15.
G. T. Bascom	Sacramento	Best half peck of peppers for pickling		F. Babel	Yolo County	Roll butter	Special mention.
				Mrs. M. Sprague	Sacramento	Roll butter	Special mention.
				P. Burns	Sacramento	Roll and firkin butter	Hon. mention.
				Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Wheat and corn bread and biscuit	Special mention.
				Miss Alice Odbert	Sacramento	Domestic rye bread	Special mention.
				Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Display of biscuit	Special mention.
				Mrs. E. N. White	Sacramento	Domestic brown and corn bread	Special mention.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.	EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best six jars red currant jelly, in glass	Special mention	Miss Kittie Henley	Sacramento	Best six jars raspberry jelly, in glass	----- \$5.
Mrs. William Bassett	Sacramento	Domestic brown and wheat bread and biscuit	-----	Miss Mattie F. Hunt	Washington, Yolo County	Best display of preserves, in glass	----- \$10.
California Sugar Refinery	San Francisco	Display of sugar made from cane	Hon. men.	Mr. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Best six jars quince jelly	----- \$5.
Bay Sugar Refinery	San Francisco	Best patent cubed sugar	Silver medal	Mr. G. T. Bascom	Sacramento	Best six jars muscat grape jelly	Special mention.
Watson & Co.	San Francisco	Holman's liver and stomach pads	----- Dipl.	Mr. G. T. Bascom	Sacramento	Best display of brandied peaches	----- \$5.
				Mr. F. A. Ebel	Sacramento	Display of jellies and jams	Special mention.
				Mr. A. S. Fisher	San Francisco	Best display of pickles	----- \$5.
				Mr. A. S. Fisher	San Francisco	Assortment of jellies and jams	Special mention.
				Mr. D. Enos	Napa City	Best quality of fruit, in glass	----- \$10.
				George C. Doherty	Tulare County	Best ten pounds honey	Sil. medal and \$5.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

FRUITS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.	Exhibitors.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.				Luke G. Gresovich & Co.	Sacramento	Best dried prunes	Special diploma
			S. Lowell	San Francisco	Best half peck soft shell almonds	\$10.	
			L. Aiken	Sacramento	Best half peck English walnuts	\$10.	
			L. Aiken	Sacramento	Best two bushels peanuts	\$10.	
			ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best package for shipping small fruit	\$5.	
P. H. Murphy	Sacramento	Best three varieties of pears	ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best package for shipping grapes	\$5.	
P. H. Murphy	Sacramento	Best green figs	ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best package for shipping peaches	\$5.	
E. M. Smith	Coloma	Best display of peaches	ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best package for shipping plums	\$5.	
E. M. Smith	Coloma	Best display of plums	ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best package for shipping pears	\$5.	
E. M. Smith	Coloma	Best five varieties of plums	ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best six varieties of table grapes, three bunches	\$10.	
E. M. Smith	Coloma	Best general display of fruit, embracing best and greatest variety	ooke & Son	Sacramento	Best six varieties of wine grapes, three bunches each	\$10.	
D. C. Hayward	Los Angeles	Display of tropical fruits	Diploma	H. Murphy	Sacramento	Best variety of raisin grapes	\$10.
R. Williamson	Sacramento	Best display of apples	H. Murphy	Sacramento	Second best and greatest variety of grapes, three bunches each	\$15.	
Williamson & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of tropical fruits	H. Murphy	Sacramento	Best three varieties of table grapes, three bunches each	\$5.	
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best six varieties of apples	H. Murphy	Sacramento	Best twelve varieties of table grapes, three bunches each	\$20.	
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best six varieties of pears	H. Murphy	Sacramento	Best twelve varieties of wine grapes, three bunches each	\$25.	
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best six varieties of peaches	M. Smith	Coloma	Best and greatest variety of grapes, three bunches each	\$25.	
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best one variety of plums	A. Duke	Batavia	Best three varieties of table grapes, three bunches each	\$5.	
O. O. Goodrich	Sacramento	Best twelve varieties of apples	Rutter	Florin	Best three varieties of wine grapes, three bunches each	\$5.	
O. O. Goodrich	Sacramento	Best three varieties of apples	Rutter	Florin	Best variety of raisins	\$25.	
O. O. Goodrich	Sacramento	Best display of pears	Rutter	Florin	Best working still	\$25.	
O. O. Goodrich	Sacramento	Best twelve varieties of pears	Rutter	Florin	Best sweet white wine	\$25.	
O. O. Goodrich	Sacramento	Best display of fruit by the producer	Rutter	Florin	Best California port wine	Diploma.	
G. C. Swan	San Diego	Greatest number and best specimens of oranges	Rutter	Florin	Red wine	\$25.	
G. C. Swan	San Diego	Greatest number and best specimens of lemons	Rutter	Florin	Best California sherry wine	\$25.	
R. Williamson	Sacramento	Best display of seedling fruits	Rutter	Florin	Dozen special wines	\$25.	
Luke G. Gresovich	San Francisco	Display of apples, plums, and pears	Silver medal	Dietrich & Doorman	Sacramento	Best sparkling wine	\$25.
John Bidwell	Chico	Display of apples and peaches	Special medal	Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best blackberry wine	Special diploma.
A. B. Burns	Sacramento	Best one variety of peaches	Special medal	Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best white wine, dry	\$25.
CLASS II.				Chalmers	Coloma	Best grape brandy	\$25.
Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best six jars raspberry jam, in glass	Chalmers	Coloma	Port wine	Special diploma.	
Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best six jars blackberry jam, in glass	Chalmers	Coloma			
Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best six jars strawberry jelly, in glass	Chalmers	Coloma			
Mrs. H. Cronkite	Sacramento	Best six jars blackberry jelly, in glass	Chalmers	Coloma			
			Landsberger	San Francisco			
			C. Fisher	San Francisco			
			Gundlach	San Francisco			
			Heinrich & Bartels	Sacramento			
			Palmer	San Francisco			

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.	EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
John Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Bunch of teasles.....	Hon. me	David I. King.....	San Francisco.....	Artist's pantograph.....	Silver medal.
B. B. Scott & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Best flavoring extracts.....	Hon. me	Henry C. Rice.....	East Hampton, Mass.....	Four calf weaners.....	Hon. mention.
Stoddard & Brooks.....	San Francisco.....	Best Prussian polish.....	Hon. me	San Francisco Pacific Salt Co.....	San Francisco.....	Rock Island salt.....	Diploma.
John Skelton.....	Sacramento.....	Arch fire kindler.....	Hon. me	California Sugar Refinery.....	San Francisco.....	Best display of refined sugar.....	Silver medal.
E. W. Melvin.....	Davisville.....	Salmon berry.....	Hon. me	Adam Brosse.....	San Francisco.....	Best dress model.....	Silver medal.
Justin Gates.....	Sacramento.....	California sheep wash.....	Hon. me	S. Plummer.....	San Francisco.....	Plummer's fruit and vegetable drier*.....	Silver medal.
Justin Gates.....	Sacramento.....	Eucalyptus pills and extracts.....	Hon. me				
Justin Gates.....	Sacramento.....	Myers' koumiss.....	Hon. me				
Justin Gates.....	Sacramento.....	Hewes' balsamic inhalent.....	Hon. me				
D. C. Hayward.....	Los Angeles.....	Orange and lemon trees.....	Hon. me				
Williamson & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Pest orange and lemon trees.....	Hon. me				
Williamson & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Two palm trees.....	Hon. me				
Hutchings & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Codling moth exterminator.....	Hon. me				
Cooke & Son.....	Sacramento.....	Stencil printing.....	Hon. me				
J. D. Enos.....	Napa City.....	Honey extractor.....	Hon. me				
J. D. Enos.....	Napa City.....	Honey comb foundation machine.....	Hon. me				
J. D. Enos.....	Napa City.....	Two pure Italian queen bees.....	Hon. me				
G. M. Hutching.....	San Francisco.....	Seeds from forest trees.....	Hon. me				
H. C. Hudson.....	San Francisco.....	Samples California mustard.....	Silver medal.				
Golden Gate Park Commissioners.....	San Francisco.....	Leaves of victoria regia.....	Hon. me				
Geo. W. Chesley & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Rock and rye whisky.....	Hon. me				
H. W. Caldwell.....	Waltham, Mass.....	Eclipse incubator.....	Silver medal.				
Hobby & Harper.....	Sacramento.....	Water filterer and cooler.....	Hon. me				
Hobby & Harper.....	Sacramento.....	Butter cooler.....	Hon. me				
F. M. Gilham.....	San Francisco.....	Gilham's green hoof and healing ointment.....	Silver medal.				
Weinstock & Lubin.....	Sacramento.....	Patent safety lamp.....	Silver medal.				
Miss M. Humbert.....	Sacramento.....	Rice's musical charts and books.....	Hon. me				
C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	Display of whip lashes.....	Hon. me				
C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	Best display of mohair goods.....	Hon. me				
C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	Best display of goods from angora skins.....	Hon. me				
C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	Best display of gloves and glove skins.....	Hon. me				
Mrs. E. A. Hill.....	Comanche.....	Best California insect powder.....	Hon. me				
Main & Winchester.....	San Francisco.....	Best display of whip lashes.....	Hon. me				
A. Caiman.....	San Francisco.....	General display of perfumery, California manufacture.....	Silver medal.				
John F. Cooper.....	Sacramento.....	Case of perfumery.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of Pacific Rural Press.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of Pacific Rural Press Hand Book.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of Mining and Scientific Press.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of concentration and chlorination of ores.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of mining laws of California.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of the mines and works of Almaden.....	Hon. me				
Samuel B. Page.....	San Francisco.....	Peacock & Page's patent door-knob attachment.....	Hon. me				
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Copies of "Testing and Working Silver Ores".....	Hon. me				
W. H. Murray.....	San Francisco.....	Copies Journal of Commerce.....	Hon. me				
F. F. Dye.....	Oakland.....	Pillow-sham holders.....	Hon. me				
Mrs. W. A. Mott.....	Sacramento.....	Madam Constine's system of dress cutting.....	Silver medal.				
Faulkner, Bell & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Mohair wool, wools from northern California, Leicester wool, cross, pure Merino wool, and scoured and unscoured wool.....	Silver medal.				
P. Banner.....	San Francisco.....	Patent overalls.....	Hon. me				

The committee make the following report: "Your committee, after a careful examination of this drier, do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to any drier we have ever seen. We think it meets a long felt want, being economical both in construction and operation. It is made of different capacities, to meet the wants of the small and large fruit growers. It is very simple of construction, easily managed, and cures the fruit in the most perfect manner. We do not hesitate to recommend it to the people, and suggest a liberal special premium."

"W. S. MANLOVE,  
"R. WILLIAMSON, and  
"F. ANTHONY,  
"Committee."

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

## FINE ARTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held prior to the commencement of the exhibition, the premiums as offered in the premium list for this department were withdrawn, and in place thereof a sum of six hundred dollars was appropriated, to be distributed by a Committee of Awards to the exhibitors in proportion to their relative merit. The following is their report:

The President and Directors State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred the subject of distributing the fund appropriated to the Art Department, with instructions to distribute the same in equitable proportion to exhibitors in that department, beg leave to report as follows. Taking 1 as a unit of merit, we award to:

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Charles Prosch.....	San Francisco.....	Landscape, in oil, and landscape, in water colors.....	2.
Arthur Nahl.....	San Francisco.....	Four water color paintings.....	2.
William Keith.....	San Francisco.....	Four landscapes, in oil.....	8.
Edwin Deakin.....	San Francisco.....	Two landscapes, in oil.....	2.
Virgil Williams.....	San Francisco.....	Five figure pieces, and two landscapes, in oil.....	8.
Joscar Kunath.....	San Francisco.....	Portrait, and an allegorical painting, in oil.....	4.
J. J. Denny.....	San Francisco.....	Two marine pieces, in oil.....	6.
Thomas Hill.....	San Francisco.....	Portrait, and ten landscapes, in oil.....	16.
W. A. Coulter.....	San Francisco.....	Three marine pieces, in oil.....	6.
Finnian Bowry.....	San Francisco.....	Two figure pieces, in oil.....	2.
R. D. Yelland.....	San Francisco.....	Landscape, in oil.....	2.
J. W. Rix.....	San Francisco.....	Landscape, in oil.....	4.
R. J. Bush.....	San Francisco.....	Animal painting, in oil.....	2.
E. W. Perry.....	San Francisco.....	Two portraits, and two figure pieces, in oil.....	8.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	AW
William Bradford	San Francisco	Three landscapes, in oil	
M. Strauss	San Francisco	Two landscapes, in oil	
S. M. Brooks	San Francisco	Four still-life pieces, one animal, and one fruit piece, in oil	
William Hahn	San Francisco	Two landscapes, and figure piece, in oil	
Norton Bush	Sacramento	Twenty-one landscapes, in oil	
Mrs. M. L. Crawford	Sacramento	Twenty-four portraits, in oil, on glass	
Pebbles & Baldwin	San Francisco	Twenty-one portraits, and two figure pieces, in oil	
Mrs. D. W. Gelwicks, by Mrs. McIntire	Sacramento	Landscape, and nine fruit and flower pieces, in oil	
Mr. F. J. Corcoran	San Francisco	Crayon drawing of "Diana"	
M. C. Loomis	Sacramento	Landscape, four panel, flower, and game pieces, in oil, pastel portrait, and four crayon pieces	
Mrs. E. C. Bingay	Sacramento	Fourteen crayon and nine pencil drawings	
Jones, Rulofson & Co.	San Francisco	Imperial and cabinet photographs, and three crayons	
Miss M. Brothers	Sacramento	Nine landscapes, one figure piece, and six portraits, in oil	
Frank Penfold	Buffalo, N. Y.	One portrait, in oil	
Mrs. M. H. Schardin	Yolo County	Eight pieces monocromatic	
George H. Redding	San Francisco	Three fish pieces, four landscapes, fruit piece, "Bird's Nest," and dining-room piece, all in oil	
Taber	San Francisco	Photographs in water and crayon	
Sacramento Business College	Sacramento	Fourteen pieces writing and pen drawing	
Leftwich	Sacramento	Collection of photographs	
J. D. Clevenger	Sacramento	Exhibition of sculpture	
Aitken & Fish	Sacramento	Collection of marble work	
G. Griffith	Penryn, Placer County	Collection of polished California granite	
Total			

Your committee further award, in the Seventh Department, for the most meritorious in the Art Department, the Society's gold medal, to Mr. Thomas Hill.  
All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. C. DENSON,  
W. H. MILLS, and  
BENJ. D. KENNEDY, } Committ

## SPEED PROGRAMME—1879.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

No. 1—RUNNING.

Stake for two-year olds which have never started in a race. Twenty-five dollars each; ten dollars forfeit; one hundred and fifty dollars added. Five furlongs.

Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Leodore Winters, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie	E. Williams	Vallejo.
Black, by Waterford; dam, Lillie Simpson	P. M. Chatterton	Sacramento.
Black, by Wildidle; dam, Blanch Hull	William H. Leigh	Sacramento.
Black, by Bayswater; dam, Ruth Ryan	Frank De Poister	Sacramento.
Black, by Leinster; dam, Reveille, by Woodburn	A. Miller	Sacramento.
Black, by Hubbard; dam, Electa	James B. Chase	San Francisco.
Black, by Leinster; dam, Lottie Lee	J. A. Cardinell	San Francisco.
Black, by Leinster; dam, Lottie Lee	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Black, by Joe Daniels; dam, Sugar Plum	A. B. Ellis	Pleasanton.
Black, by Hercules; dam, Miami	Monroe Johnson	Milpitas.
Black, by Langford; dam, by Lodi	W. H. Combs	Napa.
Black, by Bayswater; dam, by Lodi	W. H. Combs	Napa.
Black, by Wildidle; dam, Nettie Brown	L. M. Darling	Oakland.
Black, by Wildidle; dam, Lizzie Brown	L. M. Darling	Oakland.

Result.

Ellie Doane	1
Sallie Black	2
Bayswater filly	3

Time—1:03½.

No. 2—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; one hundred and twenty-five dollars to first horse; twenty-five dollars to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Entries.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	AW	NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
M. Schmidt	San Francisco	Colored glossed label printing		Black Downing, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie	E. Williams	Vallejo.
R. Linard	San Francisco	Lithography and printing		Black, by Ironclad; dam, Viola	R. J. Hammack	Lake County.
A. Burr	San Francisco	Four frames wood engraving		Black, by Fleet, by Sacramento; dam, unknown	C. Thomas	Los Angeles.
				Black, by Brighton, by Norfolk; dam, Dutch Girl	George Howson	Sacramento.
				Black, by Alann; dam, Pet	Frank De Poister	Sacramento.

Result.

Lady Fleet	1
Jack Downing	2
Plaything	3

Time—1:16½.

## No. 3—RUNNING.

Stake for three-year olds which have never won first or second money. Fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added. One and one miles.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Oates, by Langford; dam, Belvina	Theodore Winters	W.
Lillie R., by Longfellow; dam, Sallie Travers	William H. Leigh	Sacramento
Longfield, by Monarchist; dam, by Planet	William H. Leigh	Sacramento
Warwick, by Hubbard; dam, Mayflower	James B. Chase	San Francisco
Kingston, by Hercules; dam, Miami	Monroe Johnson	San Francisco
Jim Farley, by Hubbard; dam, Annette	L. M. Darling	San Francisco

## Result.

Warwick	1
Oates	2
Time—2:00½.	

## No. 4—RUNNING.

Purse, three hundred dollars. Two hundred dollars to first horse; seventy dollars to second; thirty dollars to third. Heats of a mile; free for all.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Jack Downing, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie	E. Williams	W.
Mattie Glen, by imported Glen Athol; dam, Mattie Gross	Theodore Winters	W.
Bessie Sedgwick, by Joe Daniels; dam, Minnie Smith	A. Miller	Sacramento
Ironwood, by Ironclad; dam, Viola	R. J. Hammack	Laurel

## Result.

Ironwood	1
Bessie Sedgwick	2
Time—1:48; 1:51.	

## No. 5—RUNNING.

Hurdle race. Stake, twenty-five dollars each; ten dollars forfeit; one hundred and fifty dollars added. One and one-quarter miles, over five hurdles three feet six inches high; 115 weights.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Bay gelding, by Norfolk; dam, Belvina	Theodore Winters	W.
Twilight, by Norfolk; dam, Kate Gift, by Lodi	W. W. Gift	San Francisco
Maggie S., by Bayonet; dam, by Joe Stoner	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento

## Result.

Twilight	1
Bay gelding	2
Time—2:33.	

## TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.

## No. 6—TROTTING.

Two twenty-four class. Purse, fifteen hundred dollars; first horse, nine hundred dollars; second horse, four hundred and fifty dollars; third horse, one hundred and fifty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Magdallah, by Primus; dam, by Membrino Rattler	J. M. Learned	Stockton.
James McCord	James McCord	San Francisco.
O. A. Hickok	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.
Commodore, by Post-boy; dam, by Edward Everett	H. R. Covey	San Francisco.
Commodore, by Messenger Duroc; dam, Green Mountain	L. J. Rose	San Gabriel.
Maid		
Tommy Gates, by The Moor; dam, California mare		

## Result.

Magdallah	2	1	0	1	2	1
Commodore	1	2	0	2	3	3
Tommy Gates	3	3	3	3	1	2
Time—2:23; 2:25; 2:25½; 2:26½; 2:24; 2:28.						

## No. 8—TROTTING.

Purse, one thousand dollars, for horses that have never beaten two forty. One-mile heats, best three in five. First horse, six hundred dollars; second, three hundred dollars; third, one hundred dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Dave, by Young Niagara; dam, unknown	S. Solomon	San Francisco.
Crown Point, by Speculation; dam, a Patchen mare	R. Hovey	San Francisco.
Dick Turpin, by Fred Low; dam, Lady Hubbard	W. F. Smith	Sacramento.
Bloomfield Maid; pedigree unknown	J. Potter	San Francisco.
Clay, by Fred. Low; dam, Maid of Clay	H. R. Covey	San Francisco.
Lady Sherman; pedigree unknown	P. J. Williams	San José.
Lady Gertrude; pedigree unknown	William Brown	San Francisco.
Fanny Forrest, by Edwin Forrest; dam, unknown	Simon Marks	San Francisco.
Roanoke; pedigree unknown	E. J. Dennison	Oakland.
Santa Claus, by Stratmore; dam, by Williams' Membrino	P. A. Finigan	San Francisco.

## Result.

Santa Claus	1	1	1
Crown Point	2	2	2
Lady Gertrude	3	3	3
Dick Turpin	5	4	4
Fanny Forrest	4	5	dis.
Roanoke	6	6	dis.
Lady Sherman			dis.
Dave			dis.
Time—2:28; 2:30½; 2:26½.			

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

## No. 9—RUNNING.

Stake for all two-year olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Fifty dollars each; two hundred dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Theodore Winters, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie	E. Williams	San Francisco
Sally Black, by Waterford; dam, Lillie Simpson	P. M. Chatterton	San Francisco
Connor, by Norfolk; dam, Addie C.	Theodore Winters	San Francisco
Paisey Duffy, by Leinster; dam, Ada A.	T. Harney	San Francisco
Tillie C., by Wildidle; dam, Abbie W.	L. R. Martin	San Francisco
Bay filly, by Bayswater; dam, Ruth Ryan	Frank de Poister	San Francisco
Rebecca, by Hubbard; dam, Electa	James B. Chase	San Francisco
Etta Doane, by Wildidle; dam, Nettie Brown	L. M. Darling	Oakland

## Result.

Connor	1.
Etta Doane	2.
Tillie C.	3.

Time—1:16½.

## No. 10—RUNNING.

Stake free for all ages; carrying one hundred pounds. Twenty-five dollars, purse; two hundred dollars added. One and one-eighth miles.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Jack Downing, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie	E. Williams	San Francisco
Chestnut mare, by Glen Athol; dam, Mattie Gross	H. Walsh	San Francisco
Glenita, by Glenelg; dam, Lark	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Lady Fleet, by Sacramento	C. Thomas	Los Angeles

## Result.

Glenita	1.
Lady Fleet	2.

Time—2:01.

## No. 11—RUNNING.

Stake for three-year olds. Fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars forfeit; three hundred dollars added. One and a quarter miles.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Neapolitan, by War Dance; dam, Eliza Davis	Theodore Winters	San Francisco
Oates, by Langford; dam, Belrina	Theodore Winters	San Francisco
Experiment, by Monarchist; dam, Cornflower	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Bay filly, by imported Glenelg; dam, The Nun	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Bay filly, by Glen Athol; dam, Annette	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Lillie R., by Longfellow; dam, Sally Travers	William H. Leigh	Sacramento
Warwick, by Hubbard; dam, Mayflower	James B. Chase	San Francisco

## Result.

Lillie R.	1.
Glenelg filly	2.
Warwick	3.

Time—2:13½.

## CALIFORNIA CUP.

## No. 13.—RUNNING.

Handicap. Sweepstakes. Fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars forfeit; ten dollars declared. Purse, five hundred dollars added. Two and a quarter miles. Second horse to receive one hundred dollars; third to save stake.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
I. D. Fry, by Hercules; dam, Nettie George	Wesley George	Carson, Nevada.
Neapolitan, by War Dance; dam, Eliza Davis	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo Co.
Oates, by Langford; dam, Belrina	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo Co.
Clara J., by Glenelg; dam, The Nun	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
Chestnut mare, by Glen Athol; dam, Mattie Gross	Henry Walsh	San Francisco.
Longfield, by Monarchist; dam, by Planet	William H. Leigh	Sacramento.
Australia, by Kelpie; dam, Imagination	Frank de Poister	Sacramento.
Richard III, by Crichton; dam, Irene Harding	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Nathan Coombs, by Lodi; dam, Miami	Mourne Johnson	Milpitas.
Jim Farley, by Hubbard; dam, Annette	L. M. Darling	Oakland.

## Result.

Nathan Coombs	1.
Oates	2.

Time—4:11.

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

## No. 14.—TROTTING.

Two-thirty class. Purse, one thousand two hundred dollars. First horse, seven hundred and twenty dollars; second, three hundred and sixty dollars; third, one hundred and twenty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Rustie, by Whipple's Hambletonian	P. J. Shafter	San Francisco.
Dave, by Young Niagara; dam, unknown	S. Solomon	San Francisco.
Belle H., by Belmont; dam, unknown	Shane & Dennis	Virginia, Nev.
Ashley, by Phumas; dam, by George	C. H. Lawrence	Quincy, Cal.
Volney, by Volunteer	J. N. Killip	San Francisco.
Conness, unknown	Frank Charles	San Francisco.
Tamarack, by Jim Hawkins; dam, unknown	F. L. Smith	Sacramento.
Reliance, by Alexander; dam, Maud	J. M. Learned	Stockton.
Echora, by Echo; dam, the Young Mare	L. H. Titus	Oakland.
Lady Emmett, unknown	P. W. Noonan	San Francisco.
Fanny Forrest, by Edwin Forrest; dam, unknown	Simon Marks	San Francisco.
Mountaineer, by Knox; dam, unknown	Frank Burch	San Francisco.
Bellflower, by Bellfounder; dam, unknown	O. Simley	San Francisco.
Zero, unknown	P. J. Williams	San José.
Warbler, unknown	H. W. Seale	Mayfield.
Santa Claus, by Strathmore; dam, by Williams' Membrino	P. A. Finigan	San Francisco.

## Result.

Santa Claus	1	1	1
Belle H.	3	2	2
Mountaineer	2	3	3
Volney	4	4	4
Echora	5	5	5
Tamarack	dis.		
Dave	dis.		

Time—2:18; 2:22; 2:24.

## No. 15.—TROTTING.

Purse, four hundred dollars. For two-year olds or under. Mile heats. First horse, hundred and forty dollars; second, one hundred and twenty dollars; third, forty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Alex Button, by Alexander; dam, Molly Button	S. Crandell	Petal
Len. Rose, by A. W. Richmond; dam, Barbara	H. M. Johnson	Los Angeles
State of Maine, by Elna; dam, Kitty Clyde	E. L. Mayberry	Los Angeles
Phaeola, by Silver Threads; dam, Minnehaha	L. J. Rose	San Gabriel

## Result.

Len. Rose	1	1
Phaeola	2	2
State of Maine	3	3

Time—2:57½; 2:47½.

## No. 16.—TROTTING.

Purse, six hundred dollars. For three-year olds or under. Mile heats, best three in First horse, three hundred and sixty dollars; second, one hundred and eighty dollars; third, sixty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Carlotta, by Flaxtail; dam, by Marion	M. W. Hicks	Sacramento
Rena, by General Reno; dam, by Signal	J. J. McIntosh	San Francisco
Captain Smith, by Locomotive; dam, Maid of Clay	H. R. Covey	San Francisco
Del Sur, by The Moor; dam, Dratchon	L. J. Rose	San Gabriel

## Result.

Del Sur	2	2	1	1
Captain Smith	1	1	2	dis.
Rena	dis.			

Time—2:33½; 2:32; 2:35½; 2:50.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

## No. 17.—RUNNING.

Stake for two-year olds. Fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added. One mile.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Theodore Winters, by Norfolk; dam, Black Maggie	E. Williams	Vallejo.
Connor, by Norfolk; dam, Addie C.	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo Co.
Patsey Duffy, by Leinster, dam, Ada A.	T. Harney	Sacramento.
Tillie C., by Wildidle; dam, Abby W.	L. R. Martin	Sacramento.
Jack Gowdy, by Leinster; dam, Reveille, by Woodburn	A. Miller	Sacramento.
Rebecca, by Hubbard; dam, Electa	James B. Chase	San Francisco.
Brown colt, by Langford; dam, by Lodi	W. H. Combs	Napa City.
Brown colt, by Bayswater; dam, by Lodi	W. H. Combs	Napa City.
Eureka, by Leinster, dam, Flush	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Bonnie Jeane, by Hercules; dam, Lizzie Marshall	Monroe Johnson	Milpitas.
Tyler, by Wildidle; dam, Lizzie Brown	L. M. Darling	Oakland.

## Result.

Connor	1
Patsey Duffy	2
Bonnie Jeane	3

Time—1:45.

## No. 18.—RUNNING.

Free handicap. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; one hundred dollars to first horse; thirty dollars to second; twenty dollars to third. One and three-quarter miles.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Black Willow, by Monday; dam, Carrie Miller	A. Miller	Sacramento.
Australia, by Keipic; dam, Imagination	F. DePositer	Sacramento.
Richard III, by Crichton; dam, Irene Harding	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Maggie S., by Bayonet; dam, by Joe Stoner	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Oates, by Langford; dam, Behrma	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo Co.
Neopolitan, by War Dance; dam, Eliza Davis	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo Co.
Bay gelding, by Norfolk; dam, Nevada	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo Co.
Glenita, by Glenelg; dam, Lark, by Lexington	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
Bay filly, by Glenelg; dam, The Nun	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
Bay filly, by Glen Athol; dam, Annette	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
Twilight, by Norfolk; dam, Kate Gift	W. W. Gift	San Francisco.
Chestnut mare, by Glen Athol; dam, Mattie Gross	H. Walsh	San Francisco.
Longfield, by Monarchist; dam, by Planet	William H. Leigh	Sacramento.
Lillie R., by Longfellow; dam, Sally Travis	William H. Leigh	Sacramento.
Bessie Deunman, by Hubbard; dam, Young Melbourne	William H. Leigh	Sacramento.
Bessie Sedgwick, by Joe Daniels; dam, Minnie Smith	A. Miller	Sacramento.

## Result.

Maggie S.	1.
Black Willow	2.
Twilight	3.

Time—3:08.



## No. 19.—RUNNING.

Stake for three-year olds, fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars forfeit; three hundred dollars added. One and five-eighth miles.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Oates, by Langford; dam, Belrina	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo
Neopolitan, by War Dance; dam, Eliza Davis	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo
Experiment, by Monarchist; dam, Cornflower	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Bay filly, by imported Glenelg; dam, The Nun	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Bay filly, by Glen Athol; dam, Annette	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Warwick, by Hubbard; dam, Mayflower	James B. Chase	San Francisco
Richard III, by Crichton; dam, Irene Harding	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento

## Result.

Glenelg filly	1
Warwick	2
Oates	3

Time—2:56.

## No. 20.—RUNNING.

Purse, three hundred dollars. Two hundred dollars to first horse; seventy dollars to second; thirty dollars to third. One and one-eighth miles. Entrance free.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Longfield, by Monarchist; dam, by Planet	W. H. Leigh	Sacramento
Lillie R., by Longfellow; dam, Sallie Travis	W. H. Leigh	Sacramento
Belle Denman, by Hubbard; dam, Young Melbourne	W. H. Leigh	Sacramento
Black Willow, by Monday; dam, Carrie Miller	A. Miller	Sacramento
Oates, by Langford; dam, Belrina	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo
Lady Fleet, by Sacramento	C. Thomas	Los Angeles
Glenita, by Glenelg; dam, Lark	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco
Jack Rearey, not given	— Thompson	—

## Result.

Glenita	1
Lillie R.	2
Lady Fleet	3

Time—1:57½.

## No. 22.—RUNNING.

Hurdle race. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars. First horse, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; second, one hundred and fifty dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. Heats of a mile and four hurdles to the mile.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Twilight, by Norfolk; dam, Kate Gift	W. W. Gift	San Francisco
Maggie S., by Bayonet; dam, Joe Stoner	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento
Buggy, by Norfolk	Theodore Winters	Winters, Yolo

## Result.

Twilight	1	1
Maggie S.	3	2
Buggy	2	dr.

Time—1:55; 1:54½.

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

## No. 23.—TROTTING.

Free for all; mile heats, three in five. Purse, fifteen hundred dollars. First horse, nine hundred dollars; second, four hundred and fifty dollars; third, one hundred and fifty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Tommy Gates, by The Moor; dam, California Mare	L. J. Rose	San Gabriel
Occident, by Doc; dam, Occidentis	H. R. Covey	Palo Alto
St. Julien, by Volunteer; dam, by Sayer's Clay	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco
Graves, by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, unknown	Samuel Gamble	San Francisco
Nutwood, by Belmont; dam, Miss Russell	J. W. Knox	San Jose

## Result.

Nutwood	2	1	2	1	1
Graves	3	3	1	2	3
Occident	1	2	4	3	4
Tommy Gates	4	4	3	4	2
St. Julien	5	5	dis.		

Time—2:23; 2:20½; 2:23½; 2:24½; 2:26.

## No. 24.—TROTTING.

Two twenty-seven class; mile heats, three in five. Purse, fifteen hundred dollars. First horse, nine hundred dollars; second, four hundred and fifty dollars; third, one hundred and fifty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Belle H., by Belmont; dam, unknown	Shane & Dennis	Virginia, Nev.
Dirigo, by Foxhunter; dam, unknown	William H. Cade	Oakland
Crown Point, by Speculation; dam, Patchen Mare	R. Haavey	San Francisco
Gus, by Bellfounder; dam, Jennie Noyes	M. Mooney	San Francisco
Volney, by Volunteer	J. N. Killip	San Francisco
Gov. Stanford, by John Nelson; dam, the Beach mare	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento
Magdallah, by Primas; dam, by Membrino Rattler	J. M. Learned	Stockton
Gold Note, by Counterband; dam, unknown	James McCord	San Francisco
St. Helena, by Gen. McClelland; dam, Buttermilk Sal	James McGee	San Francisco

## Result.

Volney	1	1	2	3	2	1
Belle H.	2	2	1	2	1	2
Magdallah	4	3	3	1	5	3
Crown Point	6	4	5	4	3	drawn.
Gov. Stanford	7	5	4	5	4	drawn.
St. Helena	3	7	6	6	drawn.	
Dirigo	5	6	dis.			

Time—2:23; 2:23½; 2:24½; 2:26; 2:26; 2:26.

## No. 25—TROTTING.

Colt stake; foals of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. One hundred dollars entrance; the  
 ty-five dollars forfeit; four hundred dollars added. Sixty per cent. to first horse; thirty  
 cent. to second; ten per cent. to third.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Grayling, by The Moor; dam, Graydale, by American Boy	H. M. Johnson	Los Ang
Grasshopper, by Echo; dam, Kitty Gavin, by Field's Royal George	George O. Tiffany	Los Ang
Mable, by The Moor; dam, Minnehaha, by Bald Chief	L. J. Rose	San Gab
Kate Heath, by Young Nelson; dam, Lady Hawkins	H. R. Covey	Palo A
Captain Smith, by Locomotive; dam, Maid of Clay	H. R. Covey	Palo A
Lookout, by Alexander; dam, Lucy, by Odd Fellow	F. B. Hinkle	Petalu
Points, by Gray McClelland; dam, unknown	William Bihler	Laker

## Result.

Captain Smith ----- 1

Time—2:39½.

## OPENING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LARUE.

At the Pavilion, Tuesday Evening, September 9th, 1879.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
 LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a long established  
 custom, it becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you here, on behalf  
 of the State Agricultural Society of California, a welcome, on this its  
 twenty-sixth annual exhibition. In extending to you this formal  
 greeting, permit me to congratulate you upon the success of the  
 Society and the bright auspices under which this exhibition has  
 opened. If to-night we were to institute a comparison between the  
 exhibition now in progress and some of the twenty-five which have  
 preceded it, we would find in some of the elements which constitute  
 a successful exhibition the merit of superiority to belong to the  
 exhibitions of other years, while in other respects we would find  
 gratifying evidences that in many departments of agricultural and  
 mechanical industry great progress has been made among our people,  
 while in many important respects the exhibition now opening is  
 superior to any that have preceded it. In the vicissitudes of indus-  
 try there will be fluctuations from year to year, and these will be  
 reflected in this annual exhibition, but they are merely superficial  
 and transient. The great underlying objects of the Society are being  
 steadily accomplished. Thirty years ago a number of people suffi-  
 cient to populate a State immigrated here in one year. They found  
 a new and a strange world. They found soils differing in every  
 respect from those with which they had been familiar. They found  
 a climate as new and strange to them as if the stories of a fairy land  
 had become a sudden reality. The object of their coming was to  
 search for gold. To these comers the plains and valleys of Califor-  
 nia were brown and barren deserts. To their eyes the mountains  
 gave no other promise than the hiding places of precious metals.  
 Gradually the capabilities of the soils and this climate, for the pur-  
 poses of agriculture, began to be suspected. But the discovery was  
 early made that the knowledge and skill acquired in other lands,  
 under other climates and other conditions, were not applicable to  
 this country; that the farmer must learn anew the science of agri-  
 culture if he would be successful here. The experience of other  
 States, which had been fully justified, and which had found its way  
 into the standard literature of the science of agriculture, could not  
 be availed of to guide and direct the agriculturist in California.  
 The science must be formed anew, almost from the very beginning.  
 To accomplish this, the most extended observation and inquiry and  
 comparison of experiment was necessary, and it was to facilitate  
 the accomplishment of these necessary things that the State Agricul-  
 tural Society was organized and these annual exhibitions were pro-  
 jected. It is intelligence that develops the resources of any country.

The large population which had suddenly—almost simultaneously—occupied this territory, were men of enterprise, energy, and thought. For such men the capacities of the soil and climate of California could not long remain hidden. They saw in the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate the highest possibility of reward to intelligent agriculture. They saw in the well watered slopes of the mountains reservoirs of mechanical power, and opportunities for irrigation. They wisely concluded that the one thing necessary to develop these resources was, first, a knowledge of their existence, and, second, a knowledge of the processes necessary to their development and adapted to the peculiarities of the soils and the seasons. With these objects in view, these annual comparisons of the products of the soil, and of the mines, and of mechanical skill, were instituted. Once in each year during these twenty years the best results of agricultural industry have been brought together in this place for comparison. Once in each year the specimens of the herds have been congregated for comparison and contrast. Annually the most enterprising and the most public-spirited of the agriculturists, the herdsmen, the fruit growers, the miners, and the mechanics have met to exchange ideas and to compare the results of their industry. In this way, unaided by the experience of the centuries of which our sister States may boast themselves, in the literature of agriculture and stock raising—in wine industry of this State, has been largely attributable to our way, I say, we have developed a special science of agriculture. We have had much to learn and have much still to learn, but what we know we have taught each other. I repeat, intelligence is the great producer, and I believe that the annual exhibitions of your Society have, more than any other instrumentality, contributed to the intelligence of our people; and judged from this standpoint these annual exhibitions have conferred a wealth upon the State of California which will grow into millions, and in comparison with which their cost to individuals or to the State sinks into the utmost insignificance. When we have learned how, I say, we have developed a special science of agriculture. We possess here a great variety of soil, and climate ranging from the tropical to the northern temperate, and I see no reason why all the products of the temperate and semi-tropical zones may not profitably be produced here. It is well that in these annual gatherings some thought should be given to these subjects, that a comparison of ideas and experience may be had. Great results have been attained from small beginnings, and by many things now the principal sources of wealth of the different peoples of the world, met with discouragement and even failure many times before they achieved their present high success. Looking back as a pioneer over the history of fruit growing in this State, I can recall to-night how very unpromising this country appeared to us when the first orchards were planted; and looking forward, and remembering the capabilities of our soil and climate, I have faith to believe that whatever can be profitably grown in the temperate and semi-tropical zones can be profitably grown here. The prospect is bright.

It is also my pleasant duty to congratulate you upon the bountiful harvest of this year and the continued evidence of the growth and the prosperity of our State. The surplus of the wheat crop exported this year will exceed in value \$20,000,000, while the wine, the wool and the fruit crops have kept pace with the growth of cereals. It is not the place, in this opening address of welcome and congratulation, to deal with statistics, but we may refer to the general prosperity of our people with patriotic and sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good.

semi-tropical climates may be produced with profit here. The prospect of growing tobacco, and cotton, and tea, and coffee profitably is not more remote in the indefinite future than was the growth of oranges, lemons, and other fruit of the orchard, to the pioneers of this State.

Whatever the capabilities of our soil may be, it should not be forgotten that the one chief advantage possessed by us over our sister States of this Union is the superiority of our climate. To avail ourselves of this advantage is the duty of our people.

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selves of this superiority it will very soon become necessary for us to resist the irresistible force of nature. Now let it be understood that the modern agencies of transportation are important factors in all the processes of civilization. They are a part, not of the looms which weave cotton fabrics in Manchester, and the anvils upon which is wrought the world's iron work at Sheffield and Pittsburg. They are a part of the sunshine that helps to grow cotton and sugar in Louisiana, and corn and wheat in Wisconsin and Illinois. They are not separate and apart from production; they are merely departments of the one great whole. The railroad is but a single cog-wheel in this universal commercial machine—an instrument of distribution in the world's exchange. It moves with the rest of the machine in human activity, and with all other factors only so long as it stops. It is a producer and distributor of wealth. It is a promoter of happiness, and makes it possible for more men to reach an elevated plane of civilization. For several years just past, a contest has been maintained between the producing class and the agencies of transportation, as to the right and expediency on the part of the Government to regulate the tariffs of transportation. That contest is now happily settled, and, as I believe, justly settled, in favor of the right of the people to regulate the rates of freights and fares on transportation lines. At the very foundation of all human society lies the maxim, "So use your own property as not to injure the property of others," as well as to exercise your right of liberty of action as not to interfere with the liberty of others. All property and its ownership is held and owned and controlled with reference to its relation with all other property and the rights of all other individuals. The ownership of property can have only such exercise, and the rights of all other individuals will not suffer. The bearing of transportation upon all other divisions of industry is such that, unregulated and uncontrolled, it would possess an undue advantage over them—an advantage which is such in its nature as to call for governmental regulation as the only adequate protection against abuse. The right of such regulation is now finally and fully established. The precedent just established admits of the right of regulation as applicable to any other interest which by reason of its influence on the rights of property of others is liable to abuse. Men are not fit to be trusted with irresponsible and absolute power over the property or liberties of other men. From the menace of such power the people may seek protection in governmental regulation, whatever the property or interest to be regulated may be. In the exercise of this newly acquired right it becomes necessary now at its threshold to remember that the interests of production and transportation are so interwoven that injustice to either is injury to both. As its facilities are increased, production becomes more profitable. If, in the exercise of this newly acquired right, the people attempt to defraud transportation, the injury will react upon production by reducing the facilities of transportation, and arresting the extension of transportation lines. Nothing is ever finally settled, except upon the basis of equal rights and exact justice to all parties. Recognizing the unity of these great departments of industry, let us enter upon their equitable adjustment in that spirit of fairness which alone affords the guarantee of justice in our conclusions and our judgments.

selves of this superiority it will very soon become necessary for us to abandon, in a measure, the cultivation of products which may probably be produced in the temperate zones, and devote our attention more to those products to which our climate is peculiarly adapted. When we devote our soils to the growth of wheat, we enter into competition in the production of an article which may be grown in the largest breadth and area of the earth's surface, and in doing this we abandon the superior advantages which our climate affords. Our orchards and vineyards will become steadily more and more profitable with the year, and that very soon we will devote more attention to the cultivation of fruits, because we will find in them a product which may be profitably exchanged for the products of the northern climates.

No discussion of production would be complete without some attention being given to the important bearing of transportation on the subject. Transportation is an important factor in production; in fact, it may be said that they are not only allied, but that they are but different phases of a single process. The productions of soils and climates differ, and transportation enables men to avail themselves of the economic advantages arising from the production of articles useful to them in the climate and labor best adapted to their growth. A proper division of labor will interest different individuals in different departments of industry and activity, and in the adjustment of the rights of these to each other, there will always be some friction. But the agitations growing out of these adjustments any have been led into the extreme view of concluding that ownership must be so interpreted, that the ownership of all agencies of transportation ought to be injured or destroyed, a disastrous view of the relations of modern agencies of transportation. The bearing of transportation upon all other divisions of industry is such that, unregulated and uncontrolled, it would possess an undue advantage over them—an advantage which is such in its nature as to call for governmental regulation as the only adequate protection against abuse. The right of such regulation is now finally and fully established. The precedent just established admits of the right of regulation as applicable to any other interest which by reason of its influence on the rights of property of others is liable to abuse. Men are not fit to be trusted with irresponsible and absolute power over the property or liberties of other men. From the menace of such power the people may seek protection in governmental regulation, whatever the property or interest to be regulated may be. In the exercise of this newly acquired right it becomes necessary now at its threshold to remember that the interests of production and transportation are so interwoven that injustice to either is injury to both. As its facilities are increased, production becomes more profitable. If, in the exercise of this newly acquired right, the people attempt to defraud transportation, the injury will react upon production by reducing the facilities of transportation, and arresting the extension of transportation lines. Nothing is ever finally settled, except upon the basis of equal rights and exact justice to all parties. Recognizing the unity of these great departments of industry, let us enter upon their equitable adjustment in that spirit of fairness which alone affords the guarantee of justice in our conclusions and our judgments.

seasons, and by everything that is natural. To resist their tendency

In this annual harvest home, this peaceful festival, where labor is dignified and ennobled, and industry is crowned king, let us remember that the ultimate object for which we toil and strive is to build up an enduring civilization, and to exalt and embellish civilization. To do this we must begin at the home. Every decade we take the census of this nation, and each succeeding census shows that the cities and towns gave population in a greater ratio than rural districts. The significance of this is that the rural spirit in our country is being driven out, and that the better social advantages of the cities are attracting an undue proportion of our population to them, to the injury of our agricultural pursuits. This should not be so, and would not be, if more attention was given to the beautifying and adornment of our country homes, and entrancing of social and intellectual advantages to country life. The organization of the Order of Patrons of the Husbandry has done much to encourage a rural spirit, and to elevate the occupation of farming and enhance the sociability and unity of country life. That Order has also contributed much to combining the agricultural classes, and confer a higher social dignity upon the occupation of farming. Under this genial climate, and amid the beauty of our scenery, where every flowering plant will bloom, and every fruit ripen; where winter comes only to clothe the hills with verdure, and summer covers the plains with golden harvest, farming will ever be attractive and ennobling. Permit me to indulge the hope that this exhibition of the best products of our fields, our pastures, our orchards, and our vineyards will enhance in the eyes of all the blessings and dignity of labor, and the high honor of the calling. We present you here the best results of the skill and industry of our well ordered people, from the most primitive emigration to the highest realm of fine art. We present you the specimens of the capabilities of the soil and climate of this land of sunshine and fertility. I convey to you the welcome of the State Board of Agriculture, and sincerely hoping that this exhibition may prove a source of social enjoyment and profitable instruction; that it will encourage industry and skill, by inspiring in the honorable spirit of emulation, and, above all, energize a patriotic love for our glorious State, I now declare the Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society fully open.

## INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNUAL ADDRESS DELIVERED SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH, AT THE PAVILION, BY HON. J. V. WEBSTER.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The occasion which has induced the presence of so many strangers in this lovely city at the present time, is one worthy of the best wishes and sincere congratulations of our whole people. That the known and hidden sources of our beloved State may receive new life and further development, to the end that ours, and the generations which are to follow, may enjoy the blessings of intellectual and material increase, you have for a brief season left your usual vocations, your loved ones, and come up here as pilgrims to learn of and partake of the blessings of our home life scenes, to come up here as pilgrims to learn of and partake of the blessings of our home life scenes, to come up here as pilgrims to learn of and partake of the blessings of our home life scenes. And with reason, for the blessings of our home life scenes, to come up here as pilgrims to learn of and partake of the blessings of our home life scenes. Than here, where else under the sun can industry and enterprise find a wider or more prolific field in which to labor? God has given every land a vocation, around which the heartstrings of its people cling like evening beams to the mountain slopes; but here, in this favored State, nature appears to have exhausted her resources in uniting and combining the blissful conditions of all other climes. Whether the stranger's eyes which first beheld and realized the glories of this new land were those of Cabrella, Drake, or some wild rover of the sea, will most likely never be definitely known. Suffice it to say that the first mark in the line of modern civilization was made by Father Junipero Serra, who is recognized by the Catholic Church as the apostle of Upper California, and in history as its founder. The first mission settlement was established at San Diego, in 1769; the first permanent settlement at San Francisco, in 1776. The avowed object of their establishments was the education and spiritual conversion of the country's natives, a race practically without history or tradition—mound-builders, without religion or morals, even in their most elementary and perverted forms. Nevertheless, they were capable of improvement, and the missions prospered to such an extent—other than spiritual—that in the year 1831 wheat, barley, Indian corn, and peas were produced in quantities—equal in value to \$86,000. Slow progress was made in the development of the country until the discovery of gold in 1848, which event worked a new era in its history. At the time of the admission of the State into the Union in 1850, knowledge of the extent of our gold fields having gone abroad, the most hardy, intelligent, and enterprising people of every clime were pressing toward our shores. Agriculture and stock raising began to assume an impetus and importance hitherto unknown. By proper cultivation, sere, and apparently barren lands, were made to yield an hundred-fold of golden grain and other crops. Products grew so prodigious in size, which, to mention beyond the limits of the State, was received as incredulous, or as fabrications of

a disordered mind. Thus the name of California grew by a word of household wonder in all the world. From year new sources of wealth have been discovered, and new industries continually developing, until, at the present time, we realize the possibilities of the State in the direction of increase.

To encourage and promote this development in our own generation, you have come up here to see and exhibit specimens of your several products, bringing with you stranger plants and flowers which never knew each other in their native homes prosper here side by side in the same generous soil. With us richly grow and flourish products of the temperate and torrid zone. The apple and the orange, ignoring climatic differences, and their fruits and flowers over the same garden wall; the tropics conceded their most delicate and delicious products as a part of legitimate inheritance, while more northern latitudes have yielded with a cold hand their shrubs and their cereals, but to see them in greater perfection in our own salubrious climate. The olive, the pomegranate, and the "purple vine" need of them cutting properly set in the ground to bless every home in the with their generous shade and luscious fruits.

And then you also have on exhibition specimen works of skilled mechanics and inventors, who have assisted in pushing plodding ways of olden times into oblivion, and instead thereof up their hundred-handed Briareus to do the work of many. Paintings which denote a civilization and culture beyond years adorn the walls of your pavilion. And like trophies of a new inspiration are seen on every hand, substantial and intricate patterns, and delicate souvenirs, which are prized as gems of woman's handiwork. The exhibit at the ground is said to be equal, if not superior, to that of the former year, that it is complete in all its departments and of the highest commendation. No other State in the Union short a time developed such a degree of perfection in her stock, nor ever took more pride in its merits. Possibly a portion of the stock on exhibition had been stall-fed, pampered, and prepared for this and similar occasions, which has, in consequence, attracted greater attention and consideration than their positive merit, deserve, for in actual service such stock usually fall far short of reasonable expectation.

A legitimate and utilitarian stock fair is one made up from the specimens of the best breeds, well fed and well kept, without padding. Being normal in condition, and perfect in kind, in the use of such stock there will be no disappointment. A fair application of this principle by our stock boards and committees, the award of premiums will do much to encourage the common stock raiser to bring forth his best specimens for exhibition. In years which are past complaints have been made that our cultural fairs have been run in the interest of jockeys and racing, to the exclusion of a fair recognition of merit where it was properly belonged. Whatever of truth there may have been in charges, for like ones in the future, at least, we have every reason to believe there will be no foundation in fact, because the farmer stock raisers, whence it is claimed most of these complaints come, secured a President of the Society and a working majority

board of Directors of their own calling and fully in sympathy with them; so, for the present and near future, the actual farmers, horticulturists, and stock-growers are, and will be, in a great measure, responsible for the success or the failure of the State Fair. In order that it may be encouraged in all its essential departments, generous concessions, equity, perfect good faith and confidence should be inspired by every act of the Board of Directors. Then it will not be long before our people will be fully educated up to the conception that an agricultural fair is a profitable school of object-teaching by comparison, in which every one may receive its benefits and transmit its blessings. It should be made the occasion for an annual reunion of all the friends and promoters of material increase. With teams, and stock, and household gods about him, let the farmer, for a brief season, leave his daily round of toil, come up here, camp in the tented field, if need be, and by his presence and example contribute to a laudable enterprise in which he has a special interest. By so doing, his generous pride in the promotion of his avocation will be engendered; the love of country and our kind will be strengthened. Such annual associations will encourage the beautifying of our homes, the resuscitation and improvement of our farms. And with reason, for the apparent universal desire of every farmer to scratch in all the land that he can buy or rent, necessarily tends to imperfect work, and consequently results in indifferent crops. The seed crops of the Western and Atlantic States, which enable the farmers to pasture and rest their lands, are, owing to our long dry seasons, impossible of production here, save in favored localities. Consequently, summer-fallow, artificial, or other concentrated stimulants, and the debris of the winter floods utilized, appear to be the only resources left to us by which to impede or prevent ultimate exhaustion of the fairest fields ever inherited by any people.

Large tracts of land held without cultivation, or imperfectly tilled without resuscitation, is against the public interest, and against the interest of humanity. That her strength may be sufficient to nourish the generations which are to follow ours, the refuse of production, at least, should be returned to the land which produced it; and he who continually gleans his fields without restitution is but a public scourge and vandal, whose ultimate inheritance, as well as that of his posterity, will end in dust and bitterness. Man in his pride may boast of his possessions, and count as his own thousands of "God's acres;" but the glory and prosperity and security of that country is greatest wherein the greatest portion of its people have secured homes. To promote this result should be the great aim of every one; for he who most lives, lives most for his country and his kind. Although the annual products of cereals is usually sufficient to supply the demand for bread, it is, nevertheless, very unequally distributed. The wheat crop of the world aggregates an annual average crop of about 1,450,000,000 bushels, or about one bushel for every living human being on the face of the globe. Of this amount the average product of the United States is about 410,000,000 bushels. In consequence of short crops there will be a deficiency in Europe the present year of 160,000,000 bushels. To supply this extraordinary demand Russia will be able to furnish about 50,000,000 bushels; the remainder, or about 110,000,000 bushels, will have to be supplied by the United States. The most recent report of the Department of Agriculture estimates the wheat crop of the United States at eight per cent. below the average yield of last year;



while the total acreage is given at four per cent. greater. California alone, of all the States, is reported as having a crop above the average. Therefore the conclusion is reached that the United States generally will have less wheat for export than the year previous. With an increased demand in Europe, and a diminished surplus in this country, the price of wheat may reasonably be expected to advance. Upon this encouraging prospect we congratulate our California farmers, as an indication of good fortune in store for them. The aggregate wheat crop of the State for 1878 was 22,000,000 bushels, valued at \$35,000,000, of which was exported 8,069,829 bushels, valued at \$14,464,000; barrels of flour exported, 498,725, valued at \$2,617,443, making the aggregate value of wheat and flour exported for the year 1878, \$17,076,943.

The total wool product of California, from the year 1854 up to and including 1878, has been about 480,000,000 pounds, valued at \$80,000,000. The clip of 1878 was 40,862,000 pounds, valued at \$7,000,000.

The wine product of the State last year was about 8,000,000 gallons, valued at \$3,500,000, of which amount was exported 1,764,000 gallons, valued at \$770,000, which is about twice the amount exported in 1877. It is showing conclusively that our wines are growing in favor with Eastern brethren, but our own people don't like it. Although pure, it isn't "tony" enough for them, and in consequence is not used except by our Italian, French, and German people. Perhaps we will have to glean some consolation from the fact that when the upper ten portion of our population shall have killed themselves by drinking vile compounds called "imported wine," those of us left will be able, as we shovel dirt on the victims of fashionable thirst, to exclaim:

"Tis too bad to bury people thus,  
California wine is good enough for us."

The curing of raisins as an industry was hardly known up to 1850, since which time it has developed to such an extent that last year there were cured 76,000 boxes, most of them of excellent quality. There is no valid reason why California raisins should not be exported in quality to those of Malaga, and altogether supersede them in the United States, thereby adding millions to our annual wealth. There are about 60,000 acres of vineyards in the State, which, together with the factories and wine cellars, are valued at \$30,000,000, with a capacity for wine growing sufficient to supply the world's demand.

The total farm product of the State for the year 1878 is estimated in value at—  
Gold and silver—  
Other products, not including increased value given by labor to manufactured articles—

Making the aggregate product of the year valued at—

The total imports for the year are valued at—  
Total exports—

Excess of exports over imports—

\$86,100,000  
20,000,000  
10,000,000  
\$117,000,000  
\$75,000,000  
\$85,000,000  
\$13,000,000

Which amount, being a part of our gold export, was placed to credit, presumably in the cancellation of old debts. Owing to the embarrassed condition of many of our industries, and a general position on the part of the people to grow suddenly rich by

nodic efforts, stability and continuity of purpose is wanting in order to insure the greatest permanent increase and consequent prosperity. With us, so much of a perishable nature is produced that our local markets are continually glutted with prime articles which will not bear exportation, consequently are worse than lost to the producer. In order to become a truly prosperous people, we must learn to utilize our resources to a better advantage than dumping them into the bay, or allow them to rot in the field, for the want of a better market. Every dollar's worth of any product raised, which will take the place of a like article imported, is a dollar saved to our material wealth. We are wasting millions of money annually in the use of imported articles which could better and more cheaply be raised at home. The growth of wealth and prosperity does not consist in the amount produced, but in the savings of such production. With all our wonderful annual yield of gold and grain, our permanent gain receives but little increase, for the reason that our imports are, upon the average, equal to our exports. Before we can hope for any great permanent prosperity, this condition of things must change. We manufacture half a million pounds of sugar annually, and import for our own consumption seventy-eight millions of pounds, when there is no valid reason why we should not produce the whole amount. While butter and cheese are almost spontaneous products, we annually import hundreds of thousands of pounds. Bacon and lard are imported in still greater quantities. Wine, which could be made to run in rivers, is exported from France at our expense. Nuts and prunes and raisins, of which we should annually export millions in value, are boxed up in Germany, France, and Spain, and shipped 20,000 miles in order to supply our little wants. So it is with many other products which could be mentioned.

Encouragement for the future rests in the fact that our wild oats have about all been sown, and consequently we, as a people, will soon settle down to legitimate business. Our resources are not yet half developed. The country must be more thickly settled, by a hardy, industrious, frugal people. The river floods must be utilized by turning them on to the sere deserts of our inheritance, that they may be made to yield up their treasures. This subject of irrigation is one of the deepest concern to the future welfare of the State. Under an Act of the Legislature, approved May 14th, 1862, in conjunction with another Act, approved April 2d, 1870, all the waters of California now used for the purposes of irrigation are claimed and controlled by individuals and corporations. An Act of Congress, approved July 26th, 1866, provides that whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of waters, for mining, agricultural, and manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by local customs, laws, and decisions of the Courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals, for the purposes aforesaid, is hereby acknowledged and confirmed. Under the sanction and protection of the laws enumerated, many water claims have been filed, and large amounts of capital invested in the construction of canals, dams, and ditches. To such an extent, in fact, has this matter run, without direction or control, that an absolute monopoly of the waters of the State will, unless soon checked, be in the possession

sion of individuals and corporations—controlled in a way to serve, not retard, the agricultural development of the State.

In order that our lakes and rivers and crystal streams may be properly utilized for the purposes of irrigation, the Legislature should provide for an exhaustive chorographical survey, and, when completed, establish a system of irrigation for the whole State, to which all subsequent canals, dams, and ditches should be made to conform, so that they may be placed beyond the power of individual or corporate greed to overdevelop or misappropriate the element which is so essential to the life and development of the valleys and great plains of the State.

A system similar to the one above outlined in successful operation would utilize our winter and spring floods, rich with the gleanings of the mountains, which if judiciously applied by the labor of man to the parched and thirsty lands of our inheritance, greater wonders of agriculture will be developed than were by irrigation in ancient Egypt, Syria, or Babylon. Like the Valley of the Nile, which for forty centuries has never ceased to yield her abundance, our arid plains, their thirst ever quenched by the mountain floods enriched by the debris held in solution, will go on forever reproducing and reproducing. With this encouraging prospect before us, stimulated by a laudable desire to make ours the most advanced and most renowned in the constellation of States, to that our energies should be directed. In order to secure the general development of our resources and general prosperity of our people, every legitimate industry and enterprise should be fostered and protected. And let us remember that the experience of all civilized countries fully demonstrates that the basis of a nation's prosperity is its agriculture; that the glory and security of a State may be correctly measured by the number, intelligence, and thrift of its producers. Conscious of the necessity for peace and protection in his calling, the farmer is, by nature and interest, conservative; consequently, the proper balance-wheel in our political and commercial machinery.

Owing to the disposition of the ambitious, idle, and vicious too close to the towns and cities, our commercial centers are, in consequence, growing out of all proportion to the country; hence their rampant crime and pauperism is continually on the increase. The struggle for existence is growing more desperate every year. The contest is becoming closer and more bitter between those who bear the burden of taxation and those who desire to live and profit by its expenditure. Without a change for the better the time is not far distant when the rate of taxation will exceed the net profits of legitimate enterprise. Disorders will then arise which will likely end in a stronger government, for the security of life and property is of the first consequence to every one, while the maintenance of "civil and religious liberties" is considered of secondary importance. In order to check or prevent the disorder foreshadowed, the balance of political power must be held in the country, where it should be used to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. This can be done only by increasing its population, and educating them up to the highest conception of citizenship. May we learn and realize that the life of the nation and the glory of the State must rest upon a conservative foundation. If they may, we must have an intelligent, industrious, thrifty people. Every child in the State should receive a sufficiency of education to enable it intelligently to perform all the practical duties of life.

that narrow, hot-house, cramming system so prevalent, which indelicately inculcates the doctrine that respectability consists of indolence, and how to live on somebody else's labor, but of that practical, utilitarian turn, which will enable its possessor to earn an honest living without being ashamed of it. The dignity of labor must be restored, without dispensing with the services of a servile race, and by elevating our own people to a higher plane of culture; for the dignity of any class of labor or calling is correctly measured by the standard of intelligence and integrity of those who perform it. If we would have the State prosperous and our people happy, let us realize that industry, frugality, and fair dealing must be encouraged, and that crime must be punished, whether committed by the high or low, rich or poor. Let truth, clothed in the mantle of justice, decree that the most powerful and the poorest peasant in the land are and shall be equal before the law.

We have within our fields, our mines, and workshops the basis of our prosperity never excelled. For the love which we bear our common country and the generation which will follow ours, every energy should be directed towards encouraging and promoting the prosperity of our whole people, so that when our work is finished we may review it for the last time, soothed and sustained by the thought that our noble efforts will live after us, and that our children will rejoice over the legacy left them.



# RUST

A Lecture before the State Agricultural Society, September 12th, 18

BY PROFESSOR C. H. DWINELLE,

Lecturer on Practical Agriculture in the University of California, Berkeley.

The following lecture is the result of a request of the State Agricultural Society to Professor Dwinelle, of the State University, to deliver a lecture on the subject of rust in wheat. September 18, 1890, was the time appointed for the delivery of the lecture, and the lecture hall was the place. Below the lecture is given in full:

To begin with: What is this rust of which we hear so much? "rust" and "mildew" were supposed to be distinct plants. Latterly, enemy to the wheat crop? Rust is a fungus; just as truly as mushrooms have been improved, and botanists have become more as the wheat which it grows upon. There are many large fungi, and in using them, it has been noted that the same pustules some- with which we are familiar, as the mushrooms, toadstools, and times contain the simple orange spores of the rust and the double like, but a large part of them can be seen only imperfectly, or brown cells of the mildew; and what is more, they spring from the all, without the aid of a microscope. Funguses have no flowers, but a mycelium. In short, rust and mildew on grain are different no seeds. In place of seeds there are produced what are called spores of one and the same thing. When one of the spores of the that is, simple plant cells which are capable of growth and reproduction in a moist place suitable for its germination, it sends tion of their kind. These spores are produced in great numbers, and a number of fine, thread-like tubes, from which arise little stems if visible to the naked eye, appear like dust. Under the microscope orange-colored spherical fruits. These fruits in turn fall off they are seen to be exceedingly various in form in different species, and set up a growth on their own account. It has been thought pos- and often very beautiful. Funguses are parasites; that is, they live on other organized matter, either animal or vegetable. Some- able, though I believe not proved, that still another form of fruit or upon other organized matter, and some flourish upon that which is called the wheat through the roots or the small opening in the them prefer living food, and some flourish upon that which is called the wheat through the roots or the small opening in the posing. They have not the green color which we usually think of as belonging to a vegetable. That color is produced by a substance called chlorophyl, which is one of the agents in assimilating the material taken up from the earth by plants and fitting it for food. As a fungus lives upon organized matter, which has already gone through this process, it has no need of chlorophyl.

The sickly appearance of rusty grain, and the red powder rubs off from it, are familiar to every farmer, but few have had opportunity to follow it through its various stages of development. Even among professional botanists there has not been the full knowledge of this subject that is desirable. By degrees, however, order has been brought out of confusion. What were supposed to be different species of fungus have been identified as simply different developments of the same thing. When a wheat plant is attacked by the yellow spots appear upon the leaves. The cuticle is raised over the spots, as if by pressure from within, so as to give the appearance of more or less elongated pustules. Finally the pustules burst, splitting of the cuticle. Under a good glass the pustule is seen to be full to overflowing with spores in various stages of development. They are simple vegetable cells, globular or nearly so, and at first very small. As I have hinted, there may be spores not yet observed, so small as to enter these openings. From what has been observed in similar plants, it is fair to conjecture that a spore may germinate on a leaf and send out its thread-like tubes into the stomata, and through these tubes transfer its contents to the substance of the leaf, there to give rise to the mycelium of roots which support the perfect plant. This is, however, mere conjecture. Experiments by Prof. Fee indicate a probability that the rusts enter the plants which they attack by way of the roots, whence working their way to the stems and leaves. It is very desirable that the matter should be investigated further. If we can decide positively that rust attacks vegetation through the soil, and not through the air, we shall have taken a long step towards deciding whether we can fight it with any hope of success. To know from

The sickly appearance of rusty grain, and the red powder rubs off from it, are familiar to every farmer, but few have had opportunity to follow it through its various stages of development. Even among professional botanists there has not been the full knowledge of this subject that is desirable. By degrees, however, order has been brought out of confusion. What were supposed to be different species of fungus have been identified as simply different developments of the same thing. When a wheat plant is attacked by the yellow spots appear upon the leaves. The cuticle is raised over the spots, as if by pressure from within, so as to give the appearance of more or less elongated pustules. Finally the pustules burst, splitting of the cuticle. Under a good glass the pustule is seen to be full to overflowing with spores in various stages of development. They are simple vegetable cells, globular or nearly so, and at first very small. As I have hinted, there may be spores not yet observed, so small as to enter these openings. From what has been observed in similar plants, it is fair to conjecture that a spore may germinate on a leaf and send out its thread-like tubes into the stomata, and through these tubes transfer its contents to the substance of the leaf, there to give rise to the mycelium of roots which support the perfect plant. This is, however, mere conjecture. Experiments by Prof. Fee indicate a probability that the rusts enter the plants which they attack by way of the roots, whence working their way to the stems and leaves. It is very desirable that the matter should be investigated further. If we can decide positively that rust attacks vegetation through the soil, and not through the air, we shall have taken a long step towards deciding whether we can fight it with any hope of success. To know from

which direction the enemy is to approach is of vital importance to the General, and no less so to the farmer. If we could discern the air as a medium for spreading this pest, and confine our attention to the soil, our task would be reduced greatly. We could more readily hope to make some application to the soil which would check this fungus development, than to arrest it in its flight on the wings of the wind.

A farmer living on the bottom lands of the Merced River told me of a rather peculiar experience which he had with rust. Water was let into portions of a field too late in the season. The result was that the grain rusted just where the water had been. Of course this is but a common experience. But the next year the grasses and weeds on the same portions of the field were rusty, and this kept up for several seasons, marking out distinctly the course taken by the water. This case suggests at least a tainting of the soil by the rusty grain.

Rust injures the berry of wheat by robbing it of its nutriment before it is filled. If it does not appear until the berry is advanced it is not likely to greatly reduce the yield. If it appears before the dough stage there is little to fear. Then again, if it is confined to the leaves, the grain suffers much less than when the stems and chaff are attacked. Some years ago I was trying to grow wheat on reclaimed tule peat land, on Andrus Island, in this county. A neighbor had an extensive and very promising crop of wheat of which the rust appeared. Fearing that he was to lose the crop, he set about cutting it for hay. Fortunately he was delayed so that but little was cut before the grain became plump and heavy. That he was needlessly alarmed. I have known frequent cases where rusty grain has been cut for hay and the heads have filled out well. It was curing in the cock.

Our farmers of the interior seem to have become so used to cutting wheat with the header when dead ripe, that they have forgotten the method used in the Atlantic States and Europe it is usual to cut it while the grain is still soft and let it fill in the shock. This method might be practicable in the warmest sections, on account of the too rapid ripening of the straw. Along the coast, on the delta lands and other regions where the rust is most likely to prevail, cutting early is probably the best method, if the grain were bound to be shocked immediately. It would not only be a safeguard against rust but would lessen the danger of shelling out in high winds. If rust is confined to the leaves at the time of cutting, its development is checked by their drying, while the stalks may remain moist enough to feed the head for some time.

There is no doubt that the rust plant is as widely disseminated as the wheat plant. It can almost invariably be found in greater quantities when a field of wheat is well advanced. But it does no special harm unless circumstances favor it. Like its larger cousin the mushroom, rust may develop with amazing rapidity and ruin a crop which was but a few days before the pride of its owner. A healthy wheat plant may be able to resist the attacks of this and other funguses where one that was weakened from any cause would be destroyed. Anything, therefore, which tends to debilitate wheat increases the chances of the rust. Among the common causes of rust is too great a supply of moisture in the soil. It keeps the roots of the plant cold while the top may be exposed to the sun. The growth may be large, but it is not of the best kind; there is more sap than can be well disposed of, and rust is likely to make possession. You have often seen such a result after a wet winter or injudicious irrigation. Damp, overcast weather, such as is common along our coast in summer, is also favorable to rust. A field is often rusty in spots on account of a storm which throws the grain down in those places. The plants are more or less broken, so that the sap is impeded, and the circulation of air not being free, it becomes close and favors the fungus. The same conditions of the atmosphere that favor the potato blight, also a fungus, promote the growth of rust. The potato blight first appeared in force in this State, a few years ago, after several hot, sultry days. At the time I was on the reclaimed lands near the mouth of the San Joaquin River, and noted the sudden appearance of rust in hitherto healthy fields. It was specially noticeable where a shower of rain had lodged the grain. Now I have little doubt that some present have been wishing that I would have done with describing this disease and prescribe some medicine for it. It may as well be confessed, once for all, that we know of no positive cure. The fact that there is a standing reward of \$25,000 in Australia, for the man who shall find such a cure, is proof enough that it is not known. Our main hope seems to be in what the doctors call constitutional treatment—a general toning up of the patient. There are certain parts of the State where the conditions of climate are so bad that wheat is almost sure to rust. It would be best to give up the crop in such a place and try something else—barley, rye, or oats, for example. If your land holds the rain-water too long, drain it, if you can do so at a reasonable cost. You can find out the probable cost, and benefit by trying a small piece first. If you irrigate your grain land, do not put the water on after the usual time for winter rains to cease. The latest experience indicates that it is best to wet your land in the fall, plow and sow early, and then trust the rains.

There is one method of avoiding rust in wheat which is unquestionably good. There are certain varieties of wheat which are much less subject to injury from its attacks than others. By sowing them we can greatly diminish the chances of loss. Several have already gained considerable reputation in this State, but do not seem to be as widely known as they deserve. The Odessa wheat is highly commended by the farmers of our southern coast, particularly about Anaheim and other places in Los Angeles County.

They tried it, at first, in a small way, and were so well pleased that this year several large crops are reported. I had a little plot sowed with it in our experimental garden at the University last winter, and it has fully borne out its reputation as withstanding rust. There were only a few stalks that showed any traces of the fungus, and those had not enough to injure them. Almost all of the other wheats in the garden were rusted to some extent, and some were entirely ruined. The grain is not one that would, by its appearance, attract a farmer who has been in the habit of raising the large white varieties. It is rather under-sized, judged by the California standard, and of a dark amber color. There was an impression at first that it would not sell well, but there was a sale of a considerable quantity reported in San Francisco, a few months ago, at full rates for milling. A farmer and former miller who happened to be present when the matter was under

discussion before the class in agriculture, last winter, examined grain, and expressed the opinion that it would make good flour may not prove as good in the interior as on the coast. Possibly might shell badly in the dry northers which sometimes blow in great valleys at harvest time. Those who live in a rusty seed would do well to give it a trial.

There is a variety known as Siberian wheat which is also said to be little affected by rust. The grain growers in parts of Contra Costa County commend it highly on this account. I cannot speak of it from any personal experience. There are undoubtedly many other wheats that are unusually hardy in this respect. Farmers may do the State a great service, and reap profit themselves, by watching their crops closely in this respect. There is very little seed wheat sown that is not more or less mixed. Sometimes, when the main part of a crop is rusted, a few plants from another kind of seed will be unharmed and yield well. Such exceptions should be noted carefully, and the hardy grain saved, if it is not of a common kind. The College of Agriculture has about fifty kinds of wheat on exhibition here at the State Fair. Most of these have just arrived from Europe. They should be carefully tested on the University grounds, and special attention given to their rust resisting powers. We hope to find some among them of decided value in this respect as well as in others.

We can assure you that we have a first-class climate for rust, if we have wheat. Any kind that will resist it there should be pretty safe in other parts of the State. When we have secured enough for the purpose, we intend to distribute the grain for seed among the farmers of the State. We also have about as many more varieties of barley, oats and oats. Farmers will do us a favor by sending in their names and stating what classes of grain they wish for. They will be supplied as soon as circumstances will admit. As a general rule, early grain is less likely to rust than that which comes later. It is because it is not in the tender juicy state when the warm weather comes on.

There is a statement on record that a German farmer succeeded in protecting his wheat from rust by a dressing applied before sowing. "About six hours before sowing he prepared a steep of three measures of powdered quicklime and ten measures of strong brine. One quart of this he poured on a peck of wheat, stirring it with a spade until every kernel was covered and white with the preparation. Such a dressing should kill the spores on the grain, and give it time to resist disease. Various washes and other applications are made to the seed wheat before sowing. Most if not all of these must be kept down as still in the experimental stage. Their value must depend mainly on the solution of the question which I have spoken of. Does the rust plant gain access to the wheat through the ground through the air? Soaking in a weak solution of carbolic acid is one of these prescriptions.

This whole subject is a serious one, and beset with many difficulties. We should not be hasty in drawing conclusions from one or two experiments, whether they be favorable or otherwise. Careful investigation has solved problems that seemed as difficult as these. We should all assume the position of students. This brief lecture was intended simply as an introduction to a discussion in which all practical farmers will feel free to take part, and give us the benefit of their experience.

## FINE ART.

### FIRST ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

[Record-Union.]

In considering the character, purposes, and effects of the art exhibition at the recent State Fair, it would be interesting to review the history of art, and trace it, even briefly, from its inception up to its present status. But it will bring the mind to a better appreciation of modern art work in this State, and to the recent exhibition, which is a historic event in interior California, to even barely call to recollection the fact that while the history of painting is coeval with the Pyramids, and in the curious drawings on the mummy cloths and the outline figures found upon the ruins along the Nile, we find the records of the "alphabet of the art;" that Egyptian art had neither depth nor progress; that it was left for the Grecians to employ color with effect, and to bring decorative landscape and portrait painting to earliest maturity; that in time there arose a Greco-Roman art, the remains of which are to-day the most valued relics; that following it came Christian art, and that from the tombs of the primitive Christians arose its highest forms, to which, and through the growth of which, we are indebted to-day for all that is best in modern art. It will bring the mind to a clearer comprehension of the true art, recall the fact that the delineation of the mysteries of the Church, and the desire, by external signs, to symbolize religious sentiment, gave birth to the softened and gentle forms of art, which toned what remained of mythological conventionality, and out of which grew the schools which have given to the world the greatest masters. It will be well to remember that for ages the rigid conventionalities of art were formulated by ecclesiastical decrees, and that it was only when great cities began to encourage schools of painting that the world witnessed the advent of such as Cimabue, and thereafter Giotto, under whom the effort to imitate nature became an art theory, and finally a reality, and which marked the beginning of the era that proved the turning point in the direction of perfection in painting, and convinced men that the teachings of nature are the safest in art. Up to that time oil painting, as we know it now, was unknown, and not until the fifteenth century began the Renaissance period, under which natural objects were studied, and the ideas obtained thereby conveyed by the picture to the mind of the beholder, and which practice extended to architecture and sculpture, and culminated in the sixteenth century with Michael Angelo and Raphael.

If the recent exhibition shall lead more people to study art history, and trace out the growth which led to what is termed "the golden epoch of art" that was opened through the genius of Perguino, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Da Vinci, and Correggio, and, step by step, to come to our own day and to an understanding of the schools of modern art and the merits of our own painters, then the exhibition will not have failed in its intent; nor will it have done so even if it

shall prove to have awakened a desire in any to possess real art, a disposition to encourage native talent, and to urge to still higher efforts those to whom nature has given art instincts, and the power to interpret her in the speaking silence of the canvas. That all things have been accomplished by the recent exhibition cannot be doubted by any who have given heed to the expressions of the thousands who daily visited the art gallery, and the conclusion is irrefragable, that by the collection, art culture has been advanced, art enlarged, better judgment of the true in art cultivated, men better, and artists encouraged; and thus, while the State Agricultural Society has been aided, the people have benefited by the influence of a real art exhibition of a high character, for it is that outside of some amateur and crude efforts and some copies were no really poor works in the gallery. They were all upon an elevated plane. There were few ideal works, the great mass being studies from nature in her most inspiring and purest moods, interpretations of nature in faithful tone and key. The visitor to the gallery found there a display so varied as to answer to all needs, and awaken responsive emotions in all bosoms. They found that the character of an exhibition is not to be measured either by its extent, or the breadth of the artist's canvas, but by what it interprets, teaches, and that the plane upon which it rests is ascertained by the sentiment and thought of the themes, and this in turn by the skillfulness with which the artists have expressed them in the treatment of their subjects. Judged by these rules the recent exhibition was a pure one, one addressing itself to all the better impulses, awakening all the best emotions, and descending neither to the vulgar subterfuge and trick on the one hand, nor reaching too far into fanciful and idealistic on the other. There were no cruelly sad nor depressingly sombre compositions, nor were there any extravagantly intense or unnatural efforts. An atmosphere surrounded the gallery in perfect accord with the variety, and yet the harmony which distinguished the collection, and an indescribably elevating and refining influence emanated from the pictures, which was felt by every visitor who stepped from the busy hum of the main hall to the artistic charm which pervaded the gallery. Perhaps the strongest though the least critical judgment which was passed upon the collection of paintings was that the great mass of people pronounced it, when, without attempt to analyze or criticise, they hourly confessed its influence, and in simply appreciative phrases paid tribute to the genius of those artists whose works by their prominence brought within their influence who looked upon them, were like open books to the minds of the multitude, and were faithful interpreters of the scenes and sentiments they sought to portray. First to view as one passed northward through the gallery were Prosch's architectural pictures, good examples of what he can do, and next the brilliant collection of Arthur Nahl, birds of gorgeous plumage, the pictures being finished with the sheen of reality, and probably being unsurpassed. They were painted in a high key, are strongly original, and yet are after general models.

Four pictures by Keith, all good examples of his style, are thoroughly gray in mountain scenery. They are prominent examples of the originality which makes his genius. Two pictures by Deas are the best he has ever done, showing more care than ever on his part, and strongly indicative of the native ability he possesses. A portrait by Kunath, a strongly individualized effort, and after the best style of portrait painting. Seven by Virgil Williams in his special line—Roman views—and ranking as the best examples of the style of this cultured artist and authority in art matters, whose name is sufficient endorsement for any canvas bearing it. Two marine views by Denny, the well known marine artist, whose school is known as the American. The artist, James Hamilton, was the only one who painted in this style beside Denny. Eleven pictures, landscapes, portraits, figures, etc., by Thomas Hill, the most versatile artist in America, but whose best efforts are found in California scenery, in reproducing which he has never been surpassed. Three marine views by W. A. Coulter, after the Dutch school, whose painters excel in marine painting. A portrait by the late Col. Phineas Stanton, a good specimen of the old style of pure portrait coloring. Two figure paintings by Bouvy, whose vein is the humorous and who paints in the style of the Flemish school; very fresh and effective these in their strong colors. Twilight view by Yelland, a finished picture, which denotes attention to details and a higher order of poetic feeling. Figure painting by R. J. Bush—a fair specimen of his style. A landscape by Rix, who paints after the style of the French school—all for effect and nothing for finish—a style, by the way, growing in popularity daily, much to the chagrin of artists who believe in finish. Four pictures by Perry, who is unexcelled as a painter of American home interior scenes of fifty and a hundred years ago, and in which he fixes history in colors. Two portraits also by him. Three Arctic views by Bradford, who stands at the head of this school in the world. He has painted nothing better therein than these three. Two landscapes by M. Straus, rather florid and of unfinished character, the tropical swamp view being the best. Six still-life pictures by Brookes, who as a painter of fruit and fish has no equal. Rolfe is admitted to be the leading English painter of fish, but Brookes' pictures are also admitted to cast his in the shadow. When Brookes throws into his pictures scenery and landscape, he fails utterly, but in his specialty he is simply unrivaled. Three views by Hahn, who is particularly good in animals, and whose "Cloud's Rest," Yosemite, is a remarkably strong picture, the sense of elevation being produced with great art. Collection by Norton Bush, the well known and successful artist in the tropical. He exhibited twenty-one pictures, the largest exhibition he ever made. Some of the pictures mark a new departure, he having entered upon views in California, notably two views on the San Joaquin in Spring-time, and an evening view upon the Sacramento. Mr. Bush is the foremost of our artists in tropic scenery, and in the rich blaze of his southern skies, the warmth and depth of his southern seas, and the hazy distance of his southern landscapes, he has no equal. In the new line he has adopted he shows finished pictures with great care in coloring and faithfulness in details. Fifteen specimens of portraits on glass by Mrs. M. L. Crawford; good examples of that style of work. Also portraits on glass by George Hansbrough, Laura Barber, and Mrs. M. T. Brewer, showing degrees of skill and making fair exhibits of the transfer method.

"Roman Chariot Race," and "Bull Fight," copies by Albert Jenks—large canvases and very strong in color, though faulty in the figures presented. Twenty-one portraits in oil, by Pebbles & Baldwin, that of Albert Gallatin being best in tone and truest in drawing, while in that

of Miss Melville, the drapery work is very fine. California, a most allegorical piece, by Oscar Kunath, a picture on which there is a great deal of work, and the chief merits of which lie in the colored fruit at the feet of the colossal figure and in the rich ripeness of its color. Ten pictures by Mrs. D. W. Gelwicks, a pupil of the San Francisco School of Design. The pictures rank good in the collection. Twelve pictures by M. C. Loomis, the meritorious ones being flower pieces, which show native ability that deserves good school. Then follows crayon drawing by F. J. Corcoran, James Crackbe, a collection of pictures by Miss M. Brothers, and monochrome drawing by Mrs. H. Schardin. Crayon portrait by A. Hupman, 11 paintings in oil by George H. Redding, whose best efforts are in life, and who has ability that is developing and demands thorough culture. Two pieces by Frank Penfold. Exhibition of photographs by Tabor, San Francisco; Jones, Rulofson & Co., San Francisco; and Leftwich, Sacramento. In addition are two paintings in oil, by Jessie Ford; a crayon by a pupil of the Santa Clara College, and a collection of drawings by Mrs. Bingay's juvenile class, the latter being of much credit to both pupils and teacher, and making a pleasant and suggestive exhibition. There were pictures in the gallery that should never have found place in the exhibition, and for its connection with the Agricultural Society could not have been admitted to the art collection. They were by amateurs and tyros in art, most of whom have no intention of becoming aught else. The only merit these pictures possessed was found in the strong contrast they made to the works of real art, by which even the least cultivated beholder was brought to a better realization of the worth of the more meritorious works. The exhibition was made a success by carrying out the idea of divorcing the Agricultural Society from its old methods with regard to the seventh department, as explained in the Record-Union recently, and secondly by the well directed and untiring efforts of Norton Bush, Master of the Exhibition, and Mr. Martin, Secretary of the San Francisco Art Association, who has given his time wholly during the week to duty in the gallery. Mr. Martin says the Association he represents will be repaid all its pains if the people of the interior by this exhibition have been brought still more to appreciate good pictures, and to a realization of the fact that the artists on the Pacific coast are fully equal to the greatest portion of the art work bought in Europe for the American market, and that as to some home exhibits Europe shows none to excel them, as Mr. Brookes' in fish, for instance. Mr. Deakin, who has just returned from Europe, says the collection just under notice will compare favorably in character with that shown in the Salon Paris, for though limited, as compared to the Parisian exhibition in number of pieces in character and variety it was upon as high a plane in many respects. Mr. Tavernier, the well known artist, also took occasion to speak of the exhibition in terms of warm praise when comparing the merits of the chief works with those placed in European galleries. In conclusion, let it be placed on record that the art exhibition for the year 1879, at the State Fair, was the beginning of an era of great importance in art in this State, and may be justly regarded as the First Annual State Art Exhibition. It is but reasonable to assume that these exhibitions will be continued from year to year, and that as they occur effort will be made to make each one surpass its predecessor.

## CALIFORNIA WINE INTEREST

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, ARPAD HARASZTHY, BEFORE THE STATE VINICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I have to congratulate you upon the very large and wholesome increase of your exports, both of wines and brandies, during the past year, as well as the upward tendency of eastern prices. The first six months of the present year we have already sent abroad, by sea and rail, 1,125,409 gallons of wine, and 81,345 gallons of brandy. And, from present appearances, it is more than probable that we will, before the year ends, send out of the State 1,500,000 more gallons of wine and 60,000 gallons more of brandy.

As to the consumption of wine within our State, it is almost impossible to ascertain its exact amount. It cannot, however, be less than 2,000,000 gallons per annum, and may even reach 3,000,000. One thing is certain—San Francisco and its immediate surroundings now uses over 1,000,000 gallons annually. For a better understanding of the growth of this trade, I will cite the following tables, beginning from the year 1875, and taken from my printed statement to the Chamber of Commerce:

WINE EXPORTS, BY SEA AND RAIL.

YEARS.	Sea.	Rail.	Total, gallons.
1875 -----	507,809	523,698	1,031,507
1876 -----	516,269	598,776	1,115,045
1877 -----	896,346	566,446	1,462,792
1878 -----	1,238,626	573,533	1,812,159
1879 (six months) -----	776,282	346,130	1,122,412

A detailed examination shows an increased exportation for the first six months of 1879 over the same six months of 1878, of nearly 300,000 gallons; and further, that the increase for the first half of the year 1879 is equal to the total increase of export of the entire year 1878 over that of 1877.

Our brandy exports, by sea and rail, were as follows:

YEARS.	Sea.	Rail.	Total, gallons.
1875 -----	39,924	2,394	42,318
1876 -----	36,901	23,092	59,993
1877 -----	64,940	74,052	138,992
1878 -----	91,324	37,875	129,199
1879 (six months) -----	49,354	31,991	81,345

The wine tables show a constant annual increase from the 1875, without a single fluctuation. The brandy tables show a export for 1878 than for 1877, by about 9,000 gallons. This must be accounted for by the higher price of grapes in that year, and therefore a less amount of distillation, and consequently an advance price for brandy. There has also been a very notable decrease in the importation of French wines into the port of San Francisco between 1874 and 1878. The importation in 1874 was:

In wood .....	750,000
In glass .....	51,800
Total .....	801,800

In 1878 the importation was :

In wood .....	370,000
In glass .....	15,900
Total .....	385,900

Showing a decrease of 495,900 gallons into this port in four years. To say the least, we must look upon this change as favorable. The importation of French wines into all ports of the United States has greatly decreased, as the following figures of importation for years will show :

1868 .....	3,410
1869 .....	5,904
1870 .....	6,665
1871 .....	6,290
1872 .....	7,080
1873 .....	5,511
1874 .....	5,297
1875 .....	3,263
1876 .....	2,737
1877 .....	2,456

This very notable reduction may be ascribed, first, to the cheapness and good quality of our own wines, and secondly, to the thorough enforcement of the present customs tariff.

#### PRICES.

The prices for wines and brandies were lowest during the year 1875, and the beginning of the year 1877, and so slight was the demand and so great the stock on hand, that the viniculturists became alarmed throughout the State. These matters have, however, been once again regulated by large distillations in 1877 and 1878, by increased home consumption, and a very considerable increase in our exports. It was thought in 1877 that the business was overdone and that we had too many vines. But a reaction has taken place and in 1879 our plantations have been greater than for many years back. In the northern wine districts, where, in the fall of 1876, the Mission grape was sold for from \$7 50 to \$10 per ton, and the foreign from \$14 to \$18, in 1878 brought for the Mission from \$12 to \$14, and for the foreign from \$22 to \$26 per ton. From what I am able to learn

the following are the average prices per ton asked in the several wine districts mentioned:

Los Angeles, for Mission grapes .....	\$14 to \$15
Napa Valley, Mission grapes .....	14 to 15
Sonoma Valley, Mission grapes .....	15
Stockton, Mission grapes .....	16

Except in Los Angeles, foreign grapes command from forty to sixty per cent. higher for wine making.

#### THE CROP PROSPECT.

The crop will be larger than that of 1878, though by no means as great as was anticipated at the beginning of the season. It is estimated that not less than 6,000,000 gallons of wine will be made this coming vintage. Napa Valley, on the same vines, will yield less than last year. Sonoma will yield considerably more, and Los Angeles County will also yield considerably more than in 1878. From Sacramento and El Dorado we have no returns. Santa Clara will also yield more. Relatively, throughout the State, there will be a little over half a crop.

#### PHYLLXERA.

The ravages of this insect, or pest, seem to be confined to Sonoma. I have looked closely for some signs showing its presence in Napa Valley, in Los Angeles, at the Mission San José, and in Tehama County, but am gratified to state that in none of these places have I found anything indicating its presence, and it is my sincere hope, as it must be of every well-wisher of the vinicultural interest of our State, that it may never spread or gain a foothold in any new locality. Though great havoc has been created by it throughout Sonoma Valley, the people of that locality have to congratulate themselves upon its very slow progress, compared to the devastating ravages and the rapidity with which it executes these in the wine districts of France. Numerous experiments are being made throughout the Sonoma wine district, with the aim in view of either checking or eradicating the pest; and it is to be hoped that some of these may meet with success, and the results be made public. There is a belief that if the vineyard be entirely abandoned—be left without pruning or cultivation whatever—for two or more seasons, that the vines attacked will recruit themselves, and, instead of dying out, as they would otherwise invariably do in two additional years, would, on the contrary, live and regain their pristine vigor. This fact I have noticed to be in a measure true in one vineyard in Sonoma Valley—the one known as the Butler vineyard.



## MISTAKES IN WHEAT CULTURE AND HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA

BY I. N. HOAG, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE RECORD-UNION

The cultivation of wheat has formed one of the principal employments of man since the remotest periods of antiquity. Ancient historians, both sacred and profane, give accounts of the manner in which wheat was sown, cultivated, harvested, and prepared for food since the earliest historical periods of the world. As nations have arisen and advanced to civilization and power, wheat culture has increased, and wheat has become more and more the principal article of food. The Chinese and Japanese are the only important exceptions to this general rule. Rice has been with them what wheat has been to the other nations of the earth, and the check in the advancement of their civilization is attributable, it is believed by many, mainly to the inferiority of rice to wheat as food for man. The modes of sowing, cultivating, and harvesting wheat have changed materially since the Romans plowed the ground with a crooked stick, brushed the seed in with the top of a tree, and gathered the golden grain with a hook or sickle, but the principal changes in these plans of working have taken place within the last half century. The United States has within that time become the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, and within the last quarter of a century, or since 1850, the product of California has increased from 15,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. The old mode of cultivation could never have brought about such a prodigious quantity of wheat. Nothing but the facilities of the gang-plow to turn up the soil, the seed sower to sow the seed, the immense harrows in use in this State to cover it, could render it possible to put in such a crop as was made in 1877-8, and had not the improved facilities for harvesting been invented and brought into use it would have been impossible to have secured the crops that have been produced in this State for the past few years. We have been rushing into the wheat business so rapidly, and it has been, as a rule, so profitable to individuals, and of such great immediate financial gain to the people as a whole, that we have not taken time to inquire whether we have been making many mistakes as individuals and as a State.

Twenty years ago the average yield of wheat in California was forty bushels per acre, while to-day the average yield is hardly twice that. One of the main causes of this shrinkage, no doubt, is the *defertilization of the soil*. We have been drawing from the soil cultivated with wheat the properties required to produce wheat, and we have not returned to the soil anything to restore these properties. Under these circumstances is it any wonder that our wheat yield has decreased per acre? But this decrease in bulk or weight is not the only way in which we have been losers in wheat culture. Twenty years ago our wheat was counted the best wheat sold in the Liverpool market, and brought the highest price. Now it ranks second or third in quality, and the fact is that while we have lost about 50 per cent. in yield per acre, we have also lost in quality about 25 per cent. Now it is quite common to attribute these losses to the deterioration in our soil by too constant cropping. While this may be and probably is the principal cause, it is by no means the only one. We have allowed our land to become foul with weeds, and we have not been careful enough in cleaning our wheat before putting it upon the market. Buyers, to protect themselves, have been obliged to charge the farmers with the proportion of weed seed estimated to be contained in the wheat, but they have also made a reduction in price for the expense of cleaning this seed from the wheat. Another and by no means unimportant mistake we have been making for twenty years past in wheat raising is, that we have repeated our seed as well as our crops on the same land. The seed we are using now to a very great extent is the product of the seed we began with a quarter of a century ago. As the soil has grown weak the seed has grown weak and impotent, not only because it has been unable to extract the material from the soil to make it strong, but because of the well-known law of nature, in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, that like produces like. A mustang sire will not produce a thoroughbred, nor will wheat seed inferior in the qualities required to make good, strong milling wheat produce good, strong milling wheat, and the oftener we repeat the crop the greater will be the ratio of deterioration. We have no hesitation in stating that it would be a good paying enterprise for the farmers of California to import their seed at least as often as every two or three years, to exchange seed with different localities in the State every year. The climate and soil of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys is quite different from the climate and soil of the coast counties, and a change as between these different localities could be made with but little expense each year, and the gain would be to each individual farmer, and would add very materially to the quantity and quality of the whole crop. If the defertilization of our soil were the only cause of the decrease and deterioration of the wheat crop of the State, then our virgin soil—or soil bearing its first, second, or third crop of wheat—should make as great a yield of as good wheat as did the virgin soil twenty years ago. Another very important cause of the decreased yield per acre of our wheat lands, and the deterioration of the quality of our wheat, may be traced to the time and manner in which we harvest our wheat.

It has been considered one of California's chief advantages as a wheat growing State, that her dry summer climate favored the plan of allowing wheat to remain standing till it had become so ripe and dry that it could be cut with a header and thrashed and sacked immediately without risk of damage from heating and molding. That considerable is gained in the way of economy in the handling of the grain, and in avoiding the handling of the straw, is certain; but it is now worth our while to inquire whether we have not all the time been losing more in one way than we have been gaining in another. It is well to know that a cargo of our dry wheat, while on the passage from San Francisco to Liverpool, gains largely by the absorption of moisture—nearly enough, we believe, to pay the freight. It is not evident, then, that what the shippers gain by absorption, the

farmers have lost by evaporation? Taking into consideration loss in weight alone, by allowing the wheat to become over ripe before cutting, this loss is considerable; but the gain by absorption means represents the full loss to the farmers, by allowing their wheat to become over ripe, and cutting it with the header. There is a certain stage of ripeness or maturity when wheat has gained its greatest weight and best quality, and if cut at this stage, with the full use of straw, and allowed to remain in the straw in a position to heat up gradually, this weight and quality become fixed so as never to be lost. But if the grain is cut before this proper condition is attained, the kernels shrink and wilt, and the meat or flour making substance becomes tough and leathery, and there is a heavy loss both in weight and flour making and food producing qualities. The effect of cutting wheat too green is precisely the same on the kernel as is the effect on an apple plucked from the tree when too green. It is simply that the nutritive juices, which would otherwise go through a natural chemical or refining change, making sugar and gluten, evaporate, leaving simply the shrunken organization of the kernel without its life-giving and sustaining properties which are absolutely necessary to make good milling or flour producing wheat. On the other hand, if grain be allowed to stand in the field uncut until it has passed the proper stage of ripeness, the effect is almost or quite as bad in our climate as that which results from cutting it too soon. Every farmer has experienced how detrimental it is to hay to allow it to stand in the field till over ripe. The leaves part with their substance, while the stems become hard, brittle, and woody, and loses nearly all the quality that, if cut at the proper time, would go to make it good feed for stock. The effect is precisely the same on wheat straw, while the berry retains its sugar and gluten, and leaves only the form—the dry, woody stances, and starch—with a material reduction in weight and mill value. These statements are not founded upon mere conjecture or theory, but are substantiated by analysis and actual field experiments, and by the experience and observation of all good, thoughtful millers. An experiment conducted by Charles T. Lancy, of Minneapolis, in 1879, at the suggestion of President Folwell, of the State University of that State, is especially interesting and suggestive to the farmers of this State. Six plats of ground, 429½ feet long and 13 feet wide, vacant spaces between them about 18 inches wide, all on the same character and quality of soil, were selected. These plats were all sown on the 15th of April with Scotch Fife wheat, and the grain grew uniformly and presented an even appearance. The result of cutting at different times and stages of ripeness and weighing may be seen in the following table:

Number of cutting.	Date of cutting.	Condition at time of cutting.	Yield per acre in bushels.
First .....	July 16 .....	Early milk .....	
Second .....	July 19 .....	Advanced milk .....	
Third .....	July 23 .....	Early dough .....	
Fourth .....	July 26 .....	Advanced dough .....	
Fifth .....	July 29 .....	Ripe .....	
Sixth .....	Aug. 6 .....	Dead ripe .....	

Mr. Lancy, in commenting on the experiment, in the Minneapolis Tribune, says:

The appearance of the grain advances and declines in precisely the same way as the quantity. The grain of the first cutting was miserably shrunken, resembling, it was frequently remarked, the grain of the crop of 1878 in the southwestern portion of the State. That of the second cutting showed a vast improvement. That of the third same improvement over the second, and cutting showed a vast improvement. The grain of the fourth cutting was by a few percent not so much as in the preceding case. The grain of the fifth cutting was the best, but the majority readily agreed on the fifth. The grain of the sixth cutting had lost its bright color—was bleached. The condition termed ripe was this: most of the stems, straw, had turned, not dead white, but a rich, lively yellow. Some were still somewhat green. The berry, when pressed between the soft parts of the thumb and finger, would yield, at nothing liquid or doughy could be pressed out.

Thus it will be seen that there was a loss of two bushels and a half to the acre by cutting the grain in the advanced dough, and of one bushel and a half to the acre by allowing it to pass the ripe stage and become dead ripe. This is the loss in grain yielding only fourteen bushels to the acre, and in the comparatively damp climate of Minnesota. On grain yielding twenty-one bushels to the acre in the same climate, the loss, it will be seen, would have been two and a quarter bushels to the acre, by allowing it to stand till dead ripe. It is also evident that in our dry climate the loss would naturally be much greater, as the evaporating force of the air and sun are much greater than where this experiment was made. But allowing the loss to be the same from the same cause, let us see what California farmers lost on their wheat crop of 1878. The number of acres sown that year was 2,470,000, and the total yield was 41,999,000 bushels, or about 21 bushels to the acre. Now, assuming that our crop stood in the field till it was dead ripe that year, as is the custom with us in order that it may be cut with a header, and heaped up in the heads or thrashed and sacked immediately—the loss to the farmers on that one crop in weight was 5,557,500 bushels. At a dollar a bushel, \$5,557,500. This is the loss in weight alone, but we have seen that the loss in quality is also very great. Some of our best millers estimate the latter at from five to ten per cent. at least. Now we present these facts and considerations to the farmers of this State thus early in the year, that they may study the subject well before the crop they are just now planting is nearly ready for harvesting. But there is another consideration in connection with this subject. We refer to the greater draft upon the soil, as a result of allowing the grain to stand till dead ripe. It is well known to all farmers that all growing crops draw more heavily both on the moisture and fertilizing properties of the soil during the last stages of ripening. Since it has been proven that it is an actual damage to the wheat to allow it to go through this stage while standing connected with the soil, and it is known that the soil itself is greatly defertilized by the process, we would suggest whether California farmers are not making a serious mistake in their time and mode of harvesting? Does it pay to use the header as a harvesting machine? Are we not unnecessarily drawing the fertility from our soil, while at the same time we are deducting from the weight and quality, the money and full value of our wheat?



## ORANGE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

BY I. N. HOAG, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE RECORD-UNION.

The orange is said to be a native of tropical India, and according to ancient records was, some time during the eleventh century, introduced into Arabia and Persia, and from thence to Spain, from whence it spread into different parts of the world where the climate was sufficiently favorable to warrant its cultivation. The orange grows in Florida are not indigenous to the country, but were undoubtedly brought there in the early settlements from Spain and cultivated a time and then abandoned with the changes which time and repetition wrought in that section. The orange was also brought from the southern coast of the Pacific, and the first orange groves in Southern California were planted by the founders of the old missions, who were also from Spain. The oldest orange grove in Los Angeles County is at the Mission San Gabriel, and is now over ninety years old, but is still in a healthy condition and bearing heavy crops every year. The orange is a long-lived tree, and when cared for retains its fruitfulness to a wonderful age. There is a tree in the orange grove at Versailles now over 450 years old. It has an interesting history. It grew from some seed of a bitter orange planted at the commencement of the fifteenth century by Eleanor of Castile, wife of Charles III, King of Navarre. They were planted—as many of the seeds which have sprung a number of the trees growing in different sections of this State—in a pot, and were grown and kept in the same place until 1584. In 1799, when more than two hundred years old, they were removed from Pampeluna to Versailles, and the surviving tree is now in a healthy and vigorous condition, not exhibiting any signs of decay. There may not be at this time an orange growing in this State that will live as long or achieve so interesting a history and so lasting a name as the Grand Connetable, as this Versailles orange tree is called, but there are many, that to those who planted the seed and nursed the trees till they began to bear the golden fruit, have a history that will be preserved in family traditions for generations to come, and those who planted and reared them will be remembered as benefactors by the people who perhaps centuries hence may pluck and eat of the golden apples that will then wave down their branches. The apple, the peach, and the pear, though of great value to man on account of their food properties, and so generally cultivated and used, have never been regarded with so much interest as has the orange in every country in which it has found a favorable climate and soil.

The orange tree, on account of its beauty, its symmetrical form, its deep evergreen foliage, is and ever has been a universal favorite in all countries where care and nursing can bring it to anything like perfection, and in those countries in which it grows naturally

groves and forests it still has a stronger hold upon the affections of man than any other fruit or ornamental tree. But it is not of the beauty of the tree or of the fruit we propose to speak in this article; we rather intend to call the attention of the people of our State to the value of orange culture as a matter of profit, as a product of commercial importance to California. First, then, we will consider where the orange can be cultivated with profit in California. The fact that the original European settlers on this coast had never planted the orange to any extent in any but the extreme southern portion of the State, now embraced in the Counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino, would indicate that they held to the opinion that this was the only locality where it would prove successful. The fact that the Americans for a term of twenty years or more after the State was settled by them did not plant orange orchards in any other portions, is an indication that they also entertained the same opinion as to the circumscribed area in which orange culture could be successfully prosecuted. This opinion, so long held and acted on, has, like many other erroneous opinions of the capabilities of our State, been dispelled more by chance than design. A few persons in nearly every section of the State, after the fact had been demonstrated that our climate was generally favorable to fruit culture, had the curiosity while eating oranges to plant the seeds, not thinking to do anything more than grow the trees as a novelty or as a garden ornament. Among those so planted and that first came into bearing, was a single tree grown on Bidwell's Bar, in Butte County, almost at the foot of mountains covered with perpetual snow. The traveler may pluck and eat fruit from this tree in the morning, and on the evening of the same day may retire to his bed surrounded by snow banks, and with the thermometer 10° to 20° below the freezing point. The fruit from this tree is of more than medium size, of a good deep orange color, the skin is thin and the flesh fine grained, sweet, and of a most excellent flavor. Indeed, it is one of the best oranges ever raised in the State, and, though a seedling, the scions from the tree are much sought for for propagation. Marysville, Sacramento, and many other cities and towns, from San Diego to Red Bluff, have large numbers of orange trees now in bearing, and at this time of year the golden fruit shines out from the dark green foliage in thousands of front yards all over the State.

Though most of the bearing trees are now of natural fruit or seedlings, the fruit as a general thing bears a favorable comparison with the best imported oranges, and in many respects is superior to the same. Of course the trees grow and bear better in protected localities than in the open plains, where the prevailing winds either from the north or south have an uninterrupted sweep at them. A good border of evergreens, of pine, or spruce, and any good sized building, furnishes sufficient protection to insure success to the orange after three or four years old. Outside of the cities, where the buildings and shrubbery favor the orange both in summer and winter, the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range mountains have been found more favorable for orange culture than any other sections of the State. Like the grape, the orange seems perfectly at home on the eastern slope of the Coast Range and the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, from Tehama County on the north to the extreme south end of the State. Contrary to general expectation, the orange ripens from two weeks to one and a half months earlier in nearly every locality north

of San Francisco than in Los Angeles. In some localities in the hills, favored by the warm belts frequently found there, it is believed the fruit on mature trees will ripen two months earlier than in the present orange orchards of the southern counties. While this would give to these localities great local advantages over sections where the fruit ripened later, the general result to the State would be of immense value, as we would be able to supply oranges for so long a time each year that the income therefrom would be greatly enhanced while the profits of the trade would be distributed through nearly all sections of the State. The peculiar adaptability of the hills to successful and profitable orange culture has been so fully demonstrated by actual successes at many different points, that the attention of practical men, as well as capitalists, has been attracted to this industry as a new opening for the enterprise of the former and the investment of the latter. In localities favorably situated for transportation, like Newcastle, Penryn, and other stations on the Central Pacific, and Folsom, and Mud Springs, on the line of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, every acre of available land for orange and small fruit culture is being taken up, brought under cultivation and planted into orchards, and land in these localities within the past two or three years, enhanced in value from 100 to 200 per cent. Now these are not the only localities favorable to this culture. There are hundreds of other places, now without a name, in these foothills all along from Butte to Los Angeles County, and equally as good natural locations and with even better soils and more favorable climates, and where land in abundance can be had for a small taking up—the only disadvantage being that they are not provided with railroad facilities for transportation. Let these lands be appropriated and cultivated in the vine and orange, as those in the vicinity of the places named are being planted, and an equal enhancement of value will very soon follow, and railroads will come also when freight is assured for their transportation.

There being no longer any question as to the natural advantages of very large portions of California for orange culture, it is in order to inquire whether orange culture will pay when the business is greatly increased and the product is proportionately augmented. That orange culture is at present very profitable is attested by facts too plain to be overlooked. During the past few years property generally in the southern counties has been at a low figure and the times extremely dull, but amid this almost universal depression no orange orchards have been placed upon the market, and none could be bought at a low price. This kind of property has uniformly remained firm and unchanged. An intelligent cultivator of this fruit in Los Angeles County, speaking of the business last year, remarked: "An orange orchard is a bank, whose deposits are safe beyond a question, whose dividends are regular, munificent, and we might say, princely." In answer to an inquiry of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1876, another well known orange cultivator made this statement in regard to the results of his own experience: "By very careful estimates made in 1874, of the crops on an orchard of 436 trees, of which were twelve years old from the seed (the balance being young to bear), I obtained as a net result, over and above cost of transportation to San Francisco, commissions on sales, etc., \$20 50 per tree, or an average of \$1,435 per acre. I do not claim this amount as an average crop or result, but I do think that with proper care and attention the average can be made to equal \$1,000 per acre on trees twelve years old. I have seen trees on our property that have yielded 10,000 oranges per tree, which oranges at \$20 per thousand would give per acre a result of \$4,140. The average price for the past five years, to those who have shipped their oranges, has been between \$20 and \$25 per thousand." The average prices for oranges in San Francisco for the past two years has been \$22 50 per thousand. A gentleman in old San Bernardino has an orange orchard of eighty-three trees to the acre, and the average sales per tree has been 2,000 oranges, sold at three cents apiece, or \$30 per thousand, equal to \$60 per tree, or \$4,980 per acre. The Wolfskill orchard in Los Angeles, consisting of sixty acres of bearing trees, realized for its owner in 1878 the sum of \$80,000. Gulesio speaks of trees seen by him in Spain which yielded 10,000 oranges per annum, and it is certified to that one tree in the Sandwich Islands produced 12,000 oranges in one year. These are of course somewhat exceptional products, but they go to show the possibilities of orange culture under favorable circumstances, and offer great inducements to the creating of favorable circumstances by cultivators. Will the business continue to pay? The oranges produced in California now are all consumed within the State, and 5,000,000 more are annually imported from Tahiti and other islands, so that until this demand is satisfied there is already a market awaiting an increased production. By the time this demand is supplied from our own orchards it is certain that the increase in population in the Pacific Coast States will create at least another equally increased demand. But it is not to the Pacific Coast alone that we may look for a market for our oranges when we have produced a surplus. It will be remembered that up to the time when we had raised wheat in excess of home consumption the price of wheat was not as steady and certainly not so remunerative as when Liverpool merchants were assured that they could draw on California for the supply of a certain portion of their annual deficiencies. It is an almost universal rule of commerce that a supply creates or discovers a demand. When Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other Eastern cities can be supplied with California oranges, their merchants will look to California for that supply just as certainly as the merchants of Liverpool now look to California for her annual surplus of wheat. There are good reasons for this assertion other than commercial reasons.

California oranges are superior to either the Florida, Louisiana, or Havana oranges in many respects, among which we may mention in this connection their superior keeping qualities, which gives them great advantages in a commercial sense. The New York Evening Post, speaking of some oranges sent them from Los Angeles, says: "They are of remarkable fineness and of a flavor which, without possessing the saccharine sweetness of the Havana orange, is even more rich, and, in consequence of the blending of its sweetness with a little acidity, is more agreeable. \* \* \* The orange of Tyre, of Sidon, and of Jaffa, is peculiarly fine in size and quality, but it does not excel in either respect that of Los Angeles." An intelligent writer in a New York journal, comparing the Los Angeles oranges with others in that market, says: "They combine the qualities of the Florida, the Louisiana, and Havana oranges, having the size of the former, the skin of the second, and the delicious flavor of the latter. The trees are stronger and bear more luxuriantly than either of the above mentioned, and the fruit lasts longer on the trees, is

better adapted for shipment and market than the Florida orange, which rots rapidly." The Cedar Keys Journal, of Florida, speaking of the orange business in that State in 1878, says: "The market has been crowded at the start with half-ripe fruit, which no doubt caused to some extent, the low prices that ruled. \* \* \* The Florida orange, while unsurpassed for its rich flavor and size, will not keep long." A San Francisco commercial journal, speaking of the orange trade in oranges for the same year, remarks: "The market for the orange crop is later in market than the Los Angeles crop, and in San Francisco in hot weather in a damaged condition. This business has become quite unprofitable, so much so that California importers propose to abandon the trade." Thus it will be seen the difficulty in the way of a successful trade on the Atlantic coast in oranges grown in the Gulf States or the West India Islands, is that they lack one of the most essential commercial qualities—the quality of keeping while in transportation and while waiting for consumption. To get them to market before they decay they are picked while the more sound fruit is much damaged from being wilted, tough, and from loss of natural freshness and delicacy of flavor, which fruit picked ripe only can retain. Our California oranges, grown in a drier climate they may be allowed to remain on the tree till fully ripe before gathering, and then will stand transportation long distances, and will keep longer than any other oranges known.

Mr. Shorb, a Los Angeles producer before referred to, says "on this coast oranges remain for a period of at least from four to six months on the trees after they are matured without decay, thus giving us that period to ship in, while other orange-producing countries are compelled to ship their fruit as soon as it is matured, and often before. While other countries are compelled to gather their entire crop in a very limited time, we can supply the market as the consumption warrants." If we possess such great advantages over other orange-producing countries now, while only a few of our southern counties are producing a surplus, what will be our advantages when we are producing oranges all along the foothills, from Central California, and the crop in the foothills begins to ripen from six weeks to two months earlier than it now does in the southern counties? We will then be able to supply the demand for oranges at home and abroad for six months in the year, and the orange crop will become almost as much a staple of the world's commerce as is now our wheat crop. In further proof of the shipping and keeping qualities of our oranges, Mr. Shorb states: "Eight boxes of oranges were gathered and shipped from my orchard about the last of March, 1875, to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agents in London, Messrs. Eiris & Albin. They were shipped to San Francisco by steamer, thence over to New York, and from there by steamer to Liverpool, where they arrived in perfect order and condition, not one being decayed, and gave general satisfaction." F. M. Shaw, in 1874, with him from the Wolfskill orchard, Los Angeles, two boxes of oranges across the Isthmus, to New York, and then to England, returning in the trip forty-nine days and through a tropical climate, and yet the oranges arrived in perfect condition. Mr. Shaw in report of the fact says: "It was almost incredible to the party ladies and gentlemen who partook of the full flavored and

looking oranges in Londonderry, Ireland, and Edinburgh, Scotland, that the delicate and luscious samples had come nine thousand miles and been seven weeks in transit, but the authority of the fact was undisputable." In both these cases the oranges were fully ripe when picked. With these facts well authenticated it may be reasonably assumed that when we produce the oranges, we may depend on not only the Atlantic States, but the Canadas and Europe also for a market.

Most of the oranges of the Pacific and West India Islands are seedlings, as also are most of those produced by the old orchards in this State; but more modern cultivators are rejecting the seedling tree system, and are planting in the orchards budded trees almost exclusively. The advantages of budding the orange were well set forth in a discussion on this subject in 1877 before the Southern California Horticultural Society, when the most experienced cultivators of that section gave their views. We cannot present these advantages in a more forcible light than by quoting some of the points made by the speakers. Thomas A. Gray said: "It would pay to bud the orange the same as it would pay to raise fine stock or fine fruits of other varieties. All fine fruits are at first the result of accident, and the fine varieties are perpetuated by budding. A thousand peach pits would produce numberless varieties of the peach, while probably only one would be worth perpetuating. The same rule applies to the orange, only not to so great an extent. The orange is more true to itself when grown from the seed than any other known fruit. Good seed,

or seed from fruit, will generally produce trees that will produce good fruit, but not always. Nurserymen get seed from the purest oranges, generally because these oranges contain more seed, but those seed will produce trees that will bear inferior fruit, unless budded. One advantage of budding is early bearing, budded trees producing fruit three or four years earlier than seedlings." Mr. Shorb says: "My own experience teaches me the necessity of budding. My budded trees are larger than seedlings of the same age, and the fruit is certainly as good. Nor have I been able to observe that the production in numbers is less. In conclusion, I will say that budding enables us to grow a uniformly good fruit, and of different chosen varieties not obtainable otherwise. It shortens the time of fruiting and relieves the orchardist of several years of expense and care, and oftentimes grinding poverty. I therefore give my unqualified opinion that it will not only pay to bud the orange, but, as intelligent men, we cannot afford to do otherwise." The Committee on Semi-tropical Fruits, appointed by the society above named, reported upon this subject as follows: "The committee find budding the orange and lemon so universal that no argument is needed in this report on this branch of the subject. Many foreign varieties of orange are in successful cultivation, and many of the Los Angeles seedlings have been perpetuated by budding. Several orchards of the latter are now in fine bearing." Those who propose to plant orange orchards will do well to secure budded trees of the best named and recognized kinds.

With the orange, as with all other kinds of fruit, it is better to cultivate but few of the best varieties than to cultivate a large number of kinds, many of which must be inferior. In this State one of the best kinds so far produced is Garey's Mediterranean Sweet. Of this orange the Los Angeles Herald says: "It commences to fruit the

second year from the bud. It bears regular and heavy crops. fruit commences to ripen in December, and remains sound and on the tree until the following August." The Southern Horticultural Society at one of its meetings adopted unanimously the following resolution: "That we recognize in the orange known as Gar Mediterranean Sweet, specimens of which have been presented to this society at every meeting since April last, an orange which possesses rare keeping qualities, as the specimens presented to society this 11th day of August, fully testify." Very few better oranges are found in the world than some of the best Los Angeles seedlings, but these should be perpetuated by budding, and are now so perpetuated. The Naval, Blood, and St. Michael are also good varieties.

The orange is a tree that manifests a grateful thrift for good culture. It will grow and bear well in nearly all parts of central California, where other fruits will prosper without irrigation; but good cultivation through the first part of the summer, and the addition of judicious irrigation later in the season, will add to the size and quality of the fruit. Sub or underground irrigation is particularly adapted to the orange, as it is naturally a surface feeder, and water applied to the surface has a tendency to bring its roots too near the top of the ground, while water deeper down induces a deeper and better position of the roots, and the trees will thus be in a condition to withstand a greater drouth without injury, in case of necessity.

The orange tree, as a rule, is very free from diseases of any kind, but poor, neglectful cultivation and too much irrigation in the southern counties of this State have produced a disease known there as the gum disease. It affects the tree at or near the roots, and more particularly in heavy soils when the water is allowed to come in contact with the tree. Sub-irrigation would not probably produce this disease, as the surface soil would remain light and dry. Still, manure applied immediately at the base of the stem is believed to cause the gum disease. Care in cultivation is the best prevention, and the best cure of this disease. Oranges budded on the orange root make a more healthy tree than when budded on the lemon root. The scale bug, which is found in some of the orange orchards, is also believed to be induced by neglect, and to be prevented by care and good cultivation. If the tree is thrifty it is not likely to be troubled with disease. Whale oil soap and sulphur applied to the tree is a good remedy for the scale disease, and it is believed to be a good application for the tree in other respects. We are not aware that any disease has shown itself in central California, and we think with good cultivation it will remain exempt.

## GRAPE CULTURE.

BY L. J. ROSE, OF LOS ANGELES.

Sunday morning, after the rain, again all is lovely. The rain has made a good season almost assured, and all is brightness and contentment. Even the air is washed out clear and pure. The land is covered in every part by the tender green of the new growing grass; flowers have their faces washed, and the rose, jasmine, heliotrope, and geranium have a fresher and brighter look, and with a fresh fragrance perfume the air. Even the birds are animated by a new life, and flit in and out among the branches of the pepper trees, almost bursting their throats with their spring melodies. The sun shines brightly, the air is soft and balmy, and not a breath of wind is stirring; the bee hums lazily in the casement; the eagle soars slowly over Sierra Madre Villa, and even restless man partakes of the quiet and contentment all around him, and stops, while the smoke of his pipe makes ascending circles in the air, and feels that it is pleasant to be, and that this is a good land to live in. The higher peaks of the mountains, like San Geronio, in the San Jacinto range, ninety miles away, and "Baldy," nearer by, have their winter caps of snow, giving us winter pleasantly distant, while here the orange tree is loaded with its golden fruit, and the kitchen garden is in full growth. Here it is spring; there it is winter. Little do we realize the many advantages and blessings we are enjoying. The farmer here has all winter to plant, and all summer to reap, enabling him to accomplish twice the work and twice the production that he could anywhere outside of the Pacific Coast, and that with the least possible amount of sickness. Here every day brings with it to him renewed life and health.

These are facts that are nothing new to any one of us. We all know them if we but stop to think. Many of us may be hard pressed for money; we may have been too sanguine, and have gone too fast; we may be in present difficulties; but, if the past lessons are heeded, a bright future is all before us, and that the future of our county is very bright is to me a certainty. Never has the immediate prospect for the southern counties been so full of promise. The "boom" seems to be here. In a year we will probably have a new railroad; certainly railroad connections. Already we are beginning to feel the trade that is coming to us from Arizona, and each mile of new road increases it. Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, are countries of limited agricultural resources, but a large population, by reason of their mines, will be consumers. Southern California is great in agricultural resources, and it is the nearest adapted to the production of all kinds of fruits (semi-tropical and temperate), vines, and the whole range of farming crops, and that all of these varied productions can be grown on the same piece of land. A man who plants an orchard

or a vineyard is not obliged to wait two or three years until his vines bear fruit, but can raise crops and obtain an income from the part of his land not in plantation.

Our land possesses another all-important advantage. On most of our lands water is found at a depth of from six to ten feet from the surface, and on the same lands water for irrigation is certainly obtained by boring artesian wells.

But I am reminded that you wish me to write about the grape. I am spinning out these pleasing prospects and self-evident facts too long. I turn with pleasure to that subject, not that I believe I will say much that is new. Many of my confreres who may read this may smile at the many details as being an old story to them, but a few may find something to think about, and to the beginner it may be some guide by which he can profit; for, if he follows the directions given, he will have some assurance that this same mode has raised vineyards. We have thousands of acres of land which will raise grapes in paying quantities without irrigation, and make pleasant and happy homes where are now wastes, covered by chapparal, brush, cactus, etc.; and I believe that these very lands, that are supposed to be of no value, are especially adapted for the grape, that, too, without irrigation. I have cleared and planted such a piece of land, and up to this date I have never seen a vineyard that makes such growth or produced so well, and without irrigation while planting or since. Most of this vineyard is only one and two years old, yet I have a small corner of such land which is fifteen years old, and these vines have borne more, are larger and of a thriftier growth than other vines adjoining on apparently richer land—land that grows good grass, while the sandy, or almost sand, grew nothing but brush and elder bushes, with now and then a sycamore tree.

#### EXPOSURE OF A VINEYARD.

In this land of perpetual sunshine a level piece of land is preferable; and, if a hillside, a northern exposure is preferable to a southern. A level piece of land will absorb nearly all the water that falls as rain, while a slope will shed it. Where irrigation is practiced, water will wash all the finer particles of soil—the valuable portions—away; whereas, the nearer a level the more easily it will be flooded. Nearly all beginners in planting in this are almost sure to make a mistake for they have learned that the finest vineyards of Europe and the East are grown on hillsides and southern exposures, but they do not remember that in this country the conditions of rain and sunshine are entirely changed. Here we have a lack of water, but an abundance of warmth. There a good season consists in a dry and warm summer, here a wet season. A hillside is a necessity there, for it sheds the rains and sooner drains its water, which is taken up by the vines during the rain, and every favorable condition to get all the warmth the sunshine can furnish has to be taken advantage of; whilst here, if grapes are not ripe in September they can hang on the vine until December.

#### WHAT KIND OF SOIL IS THE MOST SUITABLE.

Life has as yet been too short to speak about this subject with authority, and in a century from now opinions will still have to be

My experience is confined to my immediate neighborhood; and, even in this limited space, there have been trials only to a limited extent, for a soil that may suit one grape may be entirely unsuited for another. There are, however, some general facts that are safe to accept. A finely divided sandy soil will absorb water readily and is easily worked. It will, too, retain water in summer much better than adobe or clay, or a coarse, porous soil. Adobe and clay soils are good for the raising of such crops as grow in the winter, like grasses, wheat, barley, and oats; sandy soils, on the other hand, are adapted for summer growing products, like corn, melons, pumpkins, fruit trees, grapevines, and not suited to grasses. The first, in summer, with heat, shrinks and cracks. It is in a favorable condition to evaporate its water easily; for a solid, hard earth will sooner lose its water than a soft, mellow surface, as can be seen by our roads, which always dry up sooner than the land on either side. The condition of its capillary attraction, by the spaces between the particles of its soil being close together, are favorable for drawing the water in warm weather out of its soil; whereas, a sandy soil, by its porosity, has less capillary power to draw the water to the surface and more capacity to take up air in daytime, which, by the cold at night, is condensed into water, when more air is again taken up, to go through the same changes.

Man can do much to assist in retaining water in a soil by cultivation—stirring the soil. Even a very light soil will, by rains, dew, gravitation, and other forces of nature, continually form a crust on top, harden, presenting favorable conditions for shedding rain, and also for evaporation. By plowing, this is counteracted, and the oftener this is done, the more moisture will be retained and added, by giving free ingress to the air and cutting off evaporation; for a loose soil, if only a few inches on top, acts as a mulch. It cuts off communication with the lower strata of soil; it acts like a lamp that has its wick severed above the oil; it stops capillary connection with that below. Such a soil can be easily kept in such condition by cultivating, say once a month, with a minimum of labor; but an adobe or clay soil is very difficult to work. It breaks up in clods, giving more surface for wind and sun to act upon and dry, and, if broken up by beating the clods, makes an almost endless task, for the first rain to pack together again. Cultivation should be continued during the entire summer. The ground may be entirely without moisture on the surface; it may be dry to such a depth that weeds do not sprout any more, and every object apparently wanting for stirring the ground, yet you will find that your grapevines will show by their renewed vigor and growth after cultivation that it has not been labor lost. Of course, this continued cultivation is only possible in vineyards the first and second years of their growth. When older, they early in the season cover the ground so that no horse can get through them, and by shading the ground, they prevent much of the evaporation and stop weed growth; but, even with old vines, cultivation should be kept up as long as possible.

Cultivation should, too, be thorough, and continued as long as any weeds make their appearance, for all growth is at the expense of water. Grass or weeds, while making an earlier growth, take up the water in your soil by their roots, and evaporate it by their leaves more rapidly than your vines, for they run through to their maturity earlier, and many of them evaporate and use more water. At any



rate, whatever you allow them to appropriate from your soil is lost to the grape.

For some reasons it is more satisfactory to root grapes in nurseries the first year, for there, even in a dry season, they can be taken up and made to grow by watering them; and, when once rooted, they can be planted out in vineyard form with a very small percentage of loss, even in a dry season, without irrigation. On the other hand, grapes planted at once in the land which they are to occupy there is a difference in size. As between vines planted in nursery and those replanted the second year in vineyard, and cuttings planted at once in the vineyard, the last will have perhaps six months the best of size at the end of two years. The expenses for the two years are perhaps less than those planting in nursery. When there is sufficient time to get the ground in good order then it will probably be better to plant at once in vineyard. My mode of planting is with the crowbar, sinking them, say fifteen inches deep. Perhaps twelve inches would be better. Many persons plant much deeper, but I think it is a mistaken idea. Their theory is the deeper the more moisture; but I think it will be found that, when your soil is dry twelve inches deep, dry altogether, and with proper cultivation it will not be dry twelve inches deep, but how little water you may have had. The most natural way for a cutting to throw out roots is at the bottom, especially if it has been cut smooth just below a bud. To enable it to throw out roots at the bottom, it must not be planted so deep as to be covered by the influence of air and warmth. This is why twelve or fifteen inches is better than a greater depth.

Some plant with a spade, but it is attended with more labor, and can see no advantage. The important point to see to is, how to get the soil pressed around every part of the cutting which is in the ground and especially at the bottom. This can be easily done with the crowbar. There is another point, namely, to soak your cuttings either in very wet ground or in water, a few days before planting. The most important point in starting a vineyard is to get the vines started to grow. When this is once accomplished the most difficult problem is solved, for after that, with such cultivation as I have indicated, your vineyard will be a fact accomplished and make a growth even in a dry season without irrigation. Of course, it must have protection from rabbits, gophers, squirrels, or anything else that will destroy its leaves, for if these are eaten off it will surely die.

Six feet each way, I think a good distance apart to plant vines for wine making; whereas, for raisin culture, vines are now planted closer apart. After having planted the cuttings, I cut them all in, say, to six inches above the ground; for the less above ground the more readily will they grow, there being less evaporation from the cutting. The ground is prepared by breaking it up, say, ten inches deep, the deeper the better, after which it is harrowed, when it is ready for planting. When the planting is done, then it is again plowed, beginning in the center between two rows with a back-furrow which throws the soil away from the vine, and plowing as close to the cutting as possible without disturbing it. After this, for that matter, if the ground is kind to work, all after work can be done with an ordinary one-horse cultivator.

# CAN GRAPES BE GROWN WITHOUT IRRIGATION?

This can be answered with certainty, yes. Some soils are more favorable than others, but every soil that with rain will grow anything, will grow the grapevines without irrigation, and produce grapes. In observing different plants which grow, we find a great difference in the quantity of water required by different varieties or species of vegetable life. Though a product be almost entirely composed of water, is no evidence that such fruit or plant requires much water. For instance, many kinds of cacti will only grow where the soil is almost devoid of moisture, with much heat, as can be seen on the deserts of Arizona and Mexico, yet the cactus is almost entirely water. The watermelon does much better, and is much richer in saccharine matter where grown with little water. On the other hand, the rush, which only grows in swamps, is almost devoid, even while it is growing in water, of moisture, and is used by the cooper for the joints in his barrels to make them water-tight. Again, all will have observed that in our dry plains, after the grasses are withered and dead, and the soil is apparently dry, a new order of vegetation springs up, grows, blooms, forms seeds, and dies. From this we see that different plants have different natures in regard to their water wants. The grape is one of those plants that does not require the excess of water; or rather, it can exist and grow with a small water supply, and can be cultivated profitably, for a time; how long will depend on the kind of soil, whether a soil is rich in such plant food as the grape requires. I have a vineyard of twenty acres, which is on a side hill, with southern exposure, and very gravelly, dry soil. There is no locality on all of my lands drier, and sooner dried out. It formerly, when in a wild state, grew sparingly pin grass, of a very stunted growth. All this land is above my irrigating ditch, so that even if I had a desire to irrigate it, it would be impossible to do so. This vineyard is now about ten years old, and since the second year has produced a fair crop of grapes; and, even two years ago, when we had only three inches of rain, it yet produced more than half a crop for that land. This hillside is planted in the Blaue Elba, Zinfandel, and Berger varieties of grape. Now I cannot conceive of a more severe test, and it is worth all the theorizing that could be done in a month. Many persons say to me that for young vines, especially for the first year, water is necessary. Now, the reverse is true. When once a grape cutting begins to put forth its leaves, when roots have formed, and both proceed simultaneously, then a very small quantity of water is necessary to maintain its growth. The root of the vine elongates very rapidly, and if water were scarce at twelve inches in depth, it would soon reach out twenty-four inches more, if the water were there for its wants.

Plants require water in proportion to their size and the amount of fruit (seed) to mature, or, rather more exactly, in proportion to the size and quantity of their leaves, for these are its surfaces to gather plant-food, in the form of gases, from the atmosphere, and to evaporate water. All this water, which is evaporated in warm days, is brought into the leaves from the soil, by its roots. It is easily understood from this, that a plant that has many leaves has much surface for evaporation. A small plant, therefore, requires a little water, a large one in proportion to its size; whereas, in a vineyard a small

vine occupies the same space (six feet square) as a larger one, and soil can only give up what it has received and has been kept by keeping the soil in a favorable condition to retain its water, namely, cultivation. Agricultural chemistry is becoming an important science every day, and many scientists are now devoting their lives to its study; and much benefit is now derived from it by the "book farmer."

By reading the results of the experiments as to how plants are fed, by such men as S. W. Johnson, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry of Yale College, but mostly by the Germans, who have many experimental stations for the employment of many chemical elements in the analysis of manures, the analysis of soil, and how to grow various plants and crops, it is found that plants receive from 95 to 99 per cent. of all their food from the atmosphere and consequently, only from one to five per cent. from the soil; the conditions of the atmosphere are substantially the same all over the world, and cannot be changed. For this reason man has no control over that part, but only what is received from the soil.

There are those who contend that this climate is too warm to make a light wine. Let me say to them that you can pick your grapes earlier, pick them before they are over ripe, and you will have a tartaric acid and bouquet for your wines. Picking the Mission grapes before they are fully matured makes a better dry wine than picking later. There is something peculiar about the Mission grape which is made into a dry wine. It has a peculiar taste and flavor, which is misnamed "ground taste," and the riper and sweeter the grapes, the more decided is this taste and smell. It is a misnomer, for the ground has nothing to do with it, but it is a peculiarity which belongs to the Mission grape and may be called its aroma, if a disagreeable smell can be called an aroma. Why this is so; whether it is because the wine carries so little tartaric acid, or for some other reason, I know not. It is a fact, however, that every variety of grape has its peculiar aroma of its own, in some cases a very pleasant one; and in some cases, in some otherwise.

Now, in making sweet wine, there is very little, and often no fermentation at all. Fermentation is stopped, and then we have a wine of earthy taste, and this is why the Mission sweet wine is good. The degree of fermentation can be told with certainty by the presence of more or less of this peculiar smell. All this goes to show that the Mission grape is not adapted to the making of fine light dry wine.

That we can make a fine light dry wine, the equal of that of Sonoma or any other place, is to me a certainty, for I have sold it side by side with their products; I have had critical comparisons with the best among themselves, and came off, by their own admission, with honor even.

It is with much hesitation that I write this letter. In fact, oftener I put it off, the less positive I become of my facts. I always be well for the reader to remember that what I have said, what follows, is true and proven only in this locality; and that what would be of the best quality for wine making and healthful on the dry uplands, like those of my locality, may be entirely different, rot and mildew in low and wet localities. With the present demand and short supply, finer qualities will not be appreciated, paid for, and the Mission grape is well known and tried in all parts of locations. For me it has less value than other kinds, and I

do not plant any more. Yet I do not wish to influence others, who have different lands. I give you my experience of nineteen years. These years should teach something for the general good; and could I begin these years again, with my present knowledge, it would be worth several hundred thousand dollars to me. The present outlook for the wine and grape interest is very bright, brighter than at any other period of California's history. Our wines are being recognized as equal to the favored pure productions of any country, and we have a country where much of the land is better adapted to grapes than any other purpose, with a new and virgin soil to begin with; whereas France and Spain, and even Germany, are on the decline in production, through the greatest of all pests, the phylloxera, which threatens to exterminate the whole industry, while we are getting ready to take their places. Right here I would most urgently caution all parties from importing grape cuttings from Sonoma or Napa, for the disease is there; and if introduced here, it would be the greatest calamity that could befall this industry. There is a belief by many that the phylloxera can only exist where the soil has been exhausted of some necessary element of fertility to the grape. They find that all reliefs so far have been some substance which is a fertilizer to the vine. The special manure of the grapevine is potash, and this is abundant in all our lands in Los Angeles County. We have only got to look at many of our low lands, where it has been washed from the uplands, to see that there is a superabundance of alkali.

I will now give you a description of some few varieties of grapes which I have grown for some years, and which have special adaptabilities for special kinds of wine, all being heavy producers. They will, too, bear younger than the Mission, and ripening early, they lengthen out the season for wine making, which is an item of much importance in itself.

#### BLAUE ELBA.

Bunches medium length and size, shouldered, and about as compact as the Mission; berries round, inclined in some specimens to oval; skin thin, dark purple, with heavy bloom; juice sub-acid and pleasant; and a piquant-flavored table grape.

It is a vigorous grower, and the young wood has a very clean, pleasing, red look, which distinguishes it even at a distance. It is a regular and heavy bearer, free from all diseases, and standing through remarkably well. It makes a white wine of some body, perhaps in that respect similar to the Reisling, but carries too much tartar, and is much like the celebrated Hock "Liebfrauenmilch" of the Germans. It is a white wine of the highest bouquet and quality, and is admired and is a favorite with every white wine drinker. It is pronounced the equal, by all German connoisseurs, of the better qualities of Rhine wine; and it is believed by many of these that, if shipped to Germany, it would command a sufficient price to pay for producing and shipping. It will, too, make a brandy of the highest bouquet.

This grape was introduced by Jacob Keller (now dead), of Anaheim, who brought it from Germany. He gave me a small lot of cuttings, which, from year to year, I increased, until now it is the leading variety in my vineyard. It has, too, been tried for some years in my neighborhood, and all who have planted it join in its

praise for thrift and productiveness. It makes a red press which, however, is inferior—yet which is better than the Mission wine. Since Mr. Keller's death, this grape has been lost sight of and is scarcely known there.

## ZINFANDEL.

Bunches generally nearly equally divided in two long shoulders, making a medium size cluster, with the berries so compact that they form a stiff cluster of grapes. Berries medium size, round, with much bloom, quite acid and unfit for table use, but it is probably the most popular wine grape now in this State—especially for light table wine. It is a thrifty grower, yet never makes a stem, and is a very heavy bearer. It belongs to the Pinean family and was introduced by the late Colonel Haraszthy from Hungary. It makes a light wine, picked when not over ripe, both white and red, with the highest bouquet. The white wine is much used in the manufacture of the best champagne, and the red wine has as much equal in this State; and, take it as a general wine, made in equal quantities, without fancy manipulations or regard to special localities, it has, perhaps, no superior anywhere.

## BERGER.

Bunches long, large shouldered, and very compact; berries of fair size; skin thin, greenish yellow, with some bloom; juice of the poorest table grapes as yet tried by me of all the foreign grapes. It is a vigorous grower, and the leaves are large with a cotton down on the under side. I believe it to be the heaviest bearer of all the grapes, and think it doubles the production of the Mission. It is, however, a matter of doubt with me whether it would do well in low localities, for, the bunches being so compact, in wet places would be almost sure to rot and mildew. It makes, to my mind, the most pleasant light table wine in California, being more of the character of German Sauterne than any other wine. This wine is made one-third and two-thirds Zinfandel, to make the best of Haraszthy champagne. I believe it especially adapted for this country, for the table lands. It was introduced to Anaheim from Germany; Berger is the German name. I am inclined to the belief that it is the same grape as that known in France as Fole Blanche, for it is identical with the description of that grape there. The Fole Blanche is used in France almost entirely as a brandy grape, making the celebrated Cognacs. It has too much acidity there, and makes, in consequence, an inferior wine; whereas, with our perpetual sunshine the grape attains a fuller maturity, and makes a wine that for a wine for daily drinking, has no equal, to my taste. This shows we can only find by experimenting what grape is best for our localities, for what may be worthless in a wet, cold locality, in our dry, warm climate will give entirely different results.

## BURGUNDY.

General Naglee, of San José, introduced from France the Chardonnay and Trousseau. These are mixed together, and both belong to the Pinean family of grapes. Here in California they have acquired the general name of Burgundy, probably from the fact

they come from that district, and are used to make that celebrated wine. The two varieties of grapes are so much alike in wood, foliage, and fruit that I for a long time believed them to be one variety, until some years ago, the bees taught me the difference between them, for they would make their attack on one vine and another vine by its side they would not touch. I then found, by tasting, one much sweeter than the other. The grapes of either are small, very black, in small bunches; the leaf but little lobed or serrated, and round, much like some of our wild grapes grown in this neighborhood. It has a great many bunches and is a heavy bearer. Gen. Naglee assured me that the year I was there they had averaged thirty-three pounds to the vine, and it is from this grape that he makes his best brandy. He also told me it made a very superior black (he named it) wine. I have not tried it sufficiently here to speak with certainty about the quality of the wine, but I know it is a heavy bearer and believe it will make the best heavy red wine (Burgundy) in the State. As yet it is not generally introduced in this State, it being confined to San José and Santa Clara County, but such wine as has reached the San Francisco market has been pronounced the best red wine in the State. I have not had it long enough, or in sufficient quantity to make wine from it, except in an experimental way. I believe in it. It is a fair eating grape.

I could add Muscat of Alexandria, which, I am inclined to think, will make a very popular brandy, and West St. Peter's, which is said to be the best sherry grape as yet tried in California. However, this paper is already much longer than I intended, and I will close for the present.

L. J. ROSE.





"Rocky Mountain Locust" (*caloptenus spretus*) through the able and exhaustive labors of the United States Entomological Commission established by Act of Congress in 1867, especially to grapple with the locust problem. The damages done in the West by locusts during the four years just previous had been enormous. The enemy still in their midst; his habits and instincts were little known; and wild theories were advanced by superficial observers; the locusts were frequent; immigration was retarded, and the most dire anarchy was imminent. The Commission—composed of Prof. C. V. Riley, A. S. Packard, Jr., and Cyrus Thomas—hastened into the field, divided up the labor, and commenced a systematic and thorough investigation of the scourge—an examination which once allayed fears and restored confidence throughout the West. Long ago as 1860, Mr. Thomas, then residing in Illinois, collected specimens of this locust, and, as it bore the generic characters of the well-known *acridium*, but was a new and very voracious species, he named it the *acridium spretus*. Subsequently it found a place in the family of *caloptenus*, the specific name (*spretus*) being retained. But the unscientific will allow that these names are very descriptive and appropriate. *Caloptenus* means "beautiful" or "clear wing," alluding to the bright, transparent wings of the genus, and *spretus* is Greek for "hateful," "despised," "dreaded." Certainly well deserved names. The permanent breeding grounds of the Rocky Mountain locust, *spretus*, is a large region on the eastern slopes of the Rockies, from Colorado parks northward 200 miles beyond the British boundary and embracing a section of the great plains east of the Rockies about 1,000 miles long by 350 wide, approximating 300,000 square miles. A small, detached locust region lies contiguous to and north of Salt Lake, and another lies along the Shoshone River, on the borders of Idaho and Oregon. A sub-permanent region borders the large permanent region on the east, and extends nearly to the River of the North and the borders of Minnesota, divides Nebraska and closely approaches Kansas on the south. In this region the locust may remain and breed for several years, but eventually returns to its home. From these regions irregular forays are made eastward and southward, generally in seasons of drouth. The migratory swarms are often hundreds of miles in dimensions, and over a mile high, and so numerous that they obscure the light of the sun. They often continue on the wing several days and nights, and journey over 2,000 miles. But the limits of their marauding excursions are clearly and rigidly defined. Seemingly disliking the northern flights cease at the borders of the great forests of British America, met with first along the Saskatchewan. On the eastern limit almost conforms to the ninety-fourth meridian, crossing Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. On the south the locusts stray away down to within 50 miles of the Gulf, and along the Rio Grande. The line westward curves upward, so as to nearly exclude Mexico and Arizona, while on the west it passes through the center of Nevada and the eastern portions of Oregon and Washington.

#### DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF LOCUSTS.

During the years 1873 to 1877 locusts destroyed property and endangered the interests of the West to the enormous extent of \$200,000,000, nearly equal to the total destruction of the entire City and County of San Francisco with all its amassed wealth of \$217,000,000. In the report of the Entomological Commission occurs this beautiful and forcible passage:

No one who has not witnessed the ravaging power of locusts can fully conceive of it. The organization and habits of the insect admirably fit it for its terrible work. Muscular, gregarious, with powerful jaws and ample digestive and reproductive systems; strong of wing and buoyant in flight by numerous air-sacs that buoy it up; all these traits make it the terrible engine of destruction which history relates. Insignificant individually, but mighty collectively, locusts fall upon a country like a plague or blight. The farmer has plowed and planted. He cultivates in hope, watching his growing grain in graceful wave-like motion, wafted to and fro by the warm summer winds. The green begins to golden; the pulpy kernels fill the grain-heads where yesterday the flowers threw out their yellow anthers, a triple banner of triumph over the elements of earth and air; the harvest is at hand. Joy lightens his labors as the fruit of his past toil is about to be realized. The day breaks with a smiling sun that sends his ripening rays through promising fields and laden orchards. Kine and fowl and beasts of burden are sleek with plenty; all the earth seems vocal with joy. The day grows. Suddenly the sun's face is darkened, and clouds obscure the sky. The joy of the morning gives way to ominous fear, soon becoming consternation! The hated locust swoops down upon his fields, and ere eve all is a dead waste!

#### LIKES AND DISLIKES.

The business of locust life is preëminently eating and procreating. They have no holidays and never exhibit any playfulness. Through life they attend strictly to business. No animals cat more compared with size. Provided with an immense crop, that in earlier life occupies nearly the entire space within its skeleton, they lay in rations for their long journeys like a wise commissary. With emptied haversacks they drop down from the sky guided by their instincts, always upon abundant fields. Though extremely gluttonous they have their preferences. When able to choose, vegetables and cereals are their main stay. Turnips, carrots, and cabbage are devoured with avidity. They are exceedingly fond of onions, leaving nothing but the outer dry rind. Beets and potatoes are not chosen, but if all else is consumed they dig potatoes and other root crops like gophers. Corn is a great favorite, but broom corn and sorghum are often untouched. Sometimes green tobacco kills them, but, with true civilized taste, they relish an old quid or stub of a cigar. Buckwheat, flax, Hungarian grass, and the leaves of fruit trees are chosen. Strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries are evidently appreciated. Wheat and oats are liked, but often rye and sugar cane are left. Leguminous plants, like leaves and peas, are avoided to the last; then the pods are eaten first. Professor Dawson wisely suggests that this avoidance of the leguminous plants may account for their great predominance on the great plains and on the Pacific Coast, as a single family will illustrate. Of the genus of *astragalus*, seven species only are found east of the Mississippi, while sixty-five or seventy have been detected in the West. Of forest trees, the red cedar, honey locust, elm, and oak are often untouched; all others are liked. The red cedar so often escapes that it has received the name of "the ironclad evergreen." Of weeds, the dogfennel (*maruta*) and birdweed (*polygnum convolvulus*) are well liked. The smartweed (*polygnum hydropiper*) is liked above all. Cocklebur (*strumarium*), sunflower (*helianthus*), and purslane, and particularly the milkweeds (*asclepias*) and dogbanes (*apocrynum*) are often untouched. The weed of all others untouched is a low, creeping, glossy pigweed (*amarantus blitoides*). But when vegetable food becomes scarce, and their greed is not satisfied, locusts will gnaw the dry bark from trees, the lint from fences and buildings. They will eat clothing, refuse from the kitchens and stables, putrid

carcasses, and will even devour one another. Their cannibalism is corroborative of Darwin's famous law—the survival of the fittest. When all else is gone the ravenous creatures fix eager eyes upon another, twirling their antennæ about like the tail of a cat watching for mice, and the moment an individual reveals signs of weakening or fear, its neighbors pounce upon it and devour it wholly.

Very interesting is the natural history of the Rocky Mountain locust. If it were not the horrid looking and dreadful destroyer it is, its habits and instincts, fully narrated, would be as enchanting as a romance. Their life is spanned by a few summer months, none living over winter. Having a permanent locality where more or less of them may be found every year, favoring conditions allow them to occasionally become numerous—too numerous for the commissariat. Days they assemble in vast herds. All is stir and eager preparation. Frequently they rise, circle round and round, rising perpetually until out of sight, then suddenly dropping like plummets to the ground. The direction of the upper currents was unfavorable. If the wind favors their plans, they embark upon it for days together, sometimes alighting at night, but as often continuing night and day in an air line, always in the direction of choicest food, though it may be hundreds or a thousand miles away. Often they ascend so high as to be invisible, and this accounts for their unwarned presence at times in distant lands. Swarms have been noted as flying in different directions and even in opposite directions, scurrying along on different strata of air.

Their flight may be likened to a snow storm extending from the ground to a height at which our visual organs perceive them as minute, darting scintillations. "When on the highest peaks of the snowy range, 14,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea," writes Mr. W. Byers, "I have seen them as much higher as could be distinguished by a good field glass." If they meet with adverse winds they instantly fold their wings and fall to the ground, and lie in wait until favorable winds allow them to proceed. If the favoring breeze veers around a few points across their course they tack too, and move sidewise; when the favoring wind becomes a gale they turn toward it, using their wings vigorously, and so are carried along at much less rate than that of the gale. Does the sailor on the deep display greater skill in navigation? Arrived at the chosen fields, they come to a halt, and trouble begins. They convert each field in a few hours into a stretch of bare spindling stalks. Covering each hill by hundreds, scrambling from row to row like a lot of hungry pigs, their sharp jaws gnashing with the noise of a thousand shears, they devour the crop quicker than could a herd of hungry steers. After supper comes a rest with most animals. Not so with locusts. Where they eat, there at once the sexes unite, and the female hurries off to find a suitable place for depositing her eggs. The sexual habits and the description of egg-laying, the hatching, molting, and travels of the young, will be considered in another paragraph. As stated, egg-laying always takes place wherever invading swarms feed. The next spring the young are hatched, and are hungry. Often so thick as to blacken the ground, they move in sea waves over the meadows, devouring every green thing; eating the roots of grasses closer than did their predecessors; only stopping the coolest hours of night, and also once in about eight days, to

themselves up by the hind legs, fold their other legs, and antennæ, and look very innocent and helpless for a few hours. But this is preparatory to the mysterious process of molting, or shedding their skins, from which they emerge twice as large and hungrier than before. Six times the molting is repeated before wings are fully developed. By this time the gregarious character is fully established, and the strangest of movements begins.

#### RETURNING SWARMS.

No prodigal son ever strove harder to return to his father's house than do these emigrants, born in distant lands, but with an instinctive knowledge that causes them as soon as able to fill their crops, assemble together, quit the country without laying eggs, and hasten back as their parents came, to the home of their forefathers. These returning swarms are quite different from invaders. The latter are always larger, brighter colored, robust, and fierce-looking brigands. The emigrants are smaller, weak constitutioned, and always more or less infested with parasites. These are grubs within and lice without of several sorts, that, as they feed upon their hosts, reduce their strength greatly, and eventually kill. It may be this attack from parasites that drives the locust back home, but the phenomenon is one of the strangest in nature.

#### FIGHTING THE SCOURGE.

As the Western settlements encroach more and more upon the great plains the damage by locust invasions is relatively increased. During the four years from 1873 to 1877, the loss is estimated at the enormous sum of \$200,000,000, mainly sustained by an industrious farming population. The governments of the afflicted States and Territories have enacted expensive legislation to combat the pest, by giving one dollar to fifty cents per bushel for locusts collected and destroyed, and fifty cents per gallon for eggs. Coal oil, Paris green, caustic potash, and other poisons are provided cheaply and liberally used. By law it is made obligatory upon all able-bodied citizens to labor a certain number of days in the season in defense of the crops. Twenty-two kinds of machines, more or less elaborate, are described and figured in the last report of the Locust Commission. Extensive systems of irrigation are instituted, coöperative action arranged for protecting the prairie grass from being burned in the fall, then setting it on fire in early spring to kill the young, wingless locusts. Fumigation by burning damp straw along the borders of growing crops is practiced, and effectually wards off invaders. The aid of the military and Indians is invoked to assist in digging trenches for trapping the young where feasible, and a signal corps of observation is suggested to note the movements of swarms and warn threatened localities. In view of the immense damage stated, the economy of these last measures is apparent.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF LOCUSTS.

The author of these papers aims to simplify and popularize scientific knowledge of an obscure subject. In conversation with his neighbors—some of them hard working farmers, battling with the scourge as against the wind—an eager desire is evinced to gain correct ideas of the classification, natural history, enemies, etc., of the locust, hence the merely technical

terms necessary for precision or brevity are often defined when first used—a feature that it weakens the style of the author, it is hoped may strengthen the understanding of the readers.]

The popular or vernacular names applied to species and groups of insects are so erroneous or confusing that in order to treat this subject with clearness we must first eradicate false notions, then use correct, only distinctive, and really beautiful scientific terms. "seventeen-year locust," the "singing locust," etc., is really no locust at all, but an insect belonging to a widely different order—the *hemiptera*, or half-wings—and is the *cicada*, a big-headed, noisy hairy fly, with its mouth parts prolonged into a beak, a corneus and porous tube, with which it pierces and sucks the juices of the tender parts of plants. Neither is the locust proper to be confounded with katydids, crickets, and grasshoppers. "Katy-dids may be known by their large wings and long antennæ (feelers), longer than their bodies, their habit of living in bushes and high grass, and their loud, interrupted, shrilling notes at early twilight.

Crickets are distinguished by oblong, depressed bodies, terminated by two stiff anal stylets (bristles), the female having between them a corneous scabbard shaped ovipositor, often as long as her body. The male "chirrup" to attract his mate. There are three kinds commonly met with—the mole cricket, with stout fore legs adapted for digging; the field cricket, smaller and of a black color, and the greenish, large-winged climbing cricket. The word "grasshopper" is often applied to this cricket, and its immediate relatives of the *gryllus* family. True, locusts or grasshoppers belong to the order *orthoptera*, or the straight winged family. They have a large head, short and stout antennæ, mouth furnished with mandibles or strong sidewise moving jaws, and long, strong hind legs, the female having no long ovipositor, but instead her abdomen terminates with three pairs of short, corneous curved pointed organs, arranged in pairs, one pair moving outward and upward, the other outward and downward when drilling holes in the earth for her eggs. The antennæ of the male rounds upward at the end, like the prow of a boat, and is provided with a pair of horizontally arranged pincers, (called *palpi*) for seizing the female. This description includes a large group or sub-order (*acridinæ*), comprising hundreds of genera and thousands of species.

There are three families of this group, but two of which are represented in the United States.

1. *Acrididæ* have the *prosternum* or front breast drawn up, i. e., not in the same plane with the rest of the breast, or sternum. The *pronotum* or front back is shield-form and shorter than the abdomen. The upper parchment-like wings (elytra) equal in length with the lower, broader, thinner, plaited, true wings; the three-jointed (*tarsa*) with pads between the claws.

2. *Tettiginæ* have the *prosternum* in the same plane as the rest, advanced upon the mouth like a muffler; *pronotum* extending nearly or quite to the tip of the abdomen; *elytra* shorter than the wings; *tarsa* without pads.

This family is but sparsely represented in California, and are but less little creatures. The first family *Acridinæ* divides into two tribes.

A—Head conical or pyramidal; face very oblique or sloped upwards towards the breast; antennæ usually postulate, that is, enlarged

at the base; hind legs comparatively slender. This is a tribe of harmless, non-migratory locusts, found everywhere in few numbers.

B—Head ovoid or sub-globular, face perpendicular or nearly so, never oblique; antennæ not postulate, filiform (thread-like) or clavate (club-form); hind legs generally robust, upper joint (*femur*) greatly enlarged.

In considering the members of this second tribe we arrive at last at the two great races of locusts, which include the migratory and sub-migratory genera with which we are concerned, to wit: *Acridini* or spine-bearers; having the *prosternum* (front breast) armed with a spine or tubercle; includes the genera of *ueridium*, *pachytylus*, *perotettix*, and the notorious *Caloptenus*, a species of which is the great scourge of the West, described *ædipodini*, or spineless big legs; having no spine or tubercle, but with the other racial characters of the enlarged femur, etc.; includes the genera *brachypeplus*, *tragocephala*, *camula*, and the *ædipoda*, one species of which is migratory in Asia, and another is the sub-migratory and destructive locust of the Pacific Coast. The distinguishing characteristic—the presence or absence of the spine—may be readily determined by examining the under side of the neck of a locust. The spine, if there, stands out from between the fore-legs like a blunt thorn, very distinct. Among the spine-bearers are found most of the locusts of both worlds, including all but one of the predacious species. Omitting at present all but the genus *caloptenus*, we will briefly review its species. There are a great many of them, most of which are harmless.

#### MARAUDERS OF THE CALOPTENUS FAMILY.

In America there are twenty-nine species, but three of which are very destructive, and they are so often found in company and look so much alike, that close examination is necessary for determination. But first a few words as to general locust characters. There is often a wide difference of size and color between the sexes, the male being the smaller and often lighter colored. The genus under consideration may readily be distinguished from other genera of the spine-bearers by the distinct enlargement of the upturned last segment of the abdomen of the males. *Caloptenus spretus*, the "Hated Locust" of the West, varies much in size, the members of invading swarms being one-third larger than those broods hatched in the temporary region, and which form the returning swarms described. The female "invaders" are 1.15 to 1.45 of an inch long; the males about a quarter of an inch shorter. Color, reddish brown, with fuscous spots; the bright true wings extending about one-fourth their length beyond the abdomen, the *elytra* of the same length, ashy brown, irregularly spotted with reddish brown. The abdomen of the male is widened posteriorly, turned upward like the prow of a boat and the *last ventral regmant is distinctly notched at the apex*. This notch is the most salient character distinguishing the species from the following. Habitat or home limited to the Rocky Mountains and vicinity, as stated. None ever seen nearer California than the sink of the Humboldt, Nevada, in 1871, by Mr. Thomas. The Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges are supposed to forever bar out the hated *spretus Caloptenus femurrubrum*, the

"RED-LEGGED LOCUST,"

Differs mainly from *spretus* in being much shorter, while of the thickness, the hind shanks (tibia) generally reddish, the apex of abdomen in the males not notched, but truncate, as if cut square. This species is indigenous in all parts of the Union, and becomes migratory and terribly destructive. This species is normally found quietly feeding in California, but is suspected of multiplying and becoming the great plague of 1855. *Caloptenus atlantis*, or "atlantic locust," most resembles *spretus*, having the notched apex to the abdomen described, but it is much smaller and shorter, only about three-fourths of an inch long; its wings relatively longer, extending one-third their length beyond the abdomen. But the most readily recognized distinctions of this species is found in the deeper, more livid color of the dark parts, and the paler yellow of the light parts, the colors thus more strongly contrasting, and especially by a white line running obliquely from the base of the wings down to the hind thigh. This little species is native to all of North America, generally remains where hatched, but often becomes abundant and migratory, and then is capable of as much mischief as *spretus*. It is supposed to have aided in locust devastations on the Pacific Coast in the "locust year" of 1855.

In subsequent articles will be discussed the California scourge *œdipodra atrox*—its natural history and habits, its ravages in California, its enemies, the future outlook, etc., as illustrated by observations in Sierra Valley and elsewhere during the late terrible invasion. Also the subjects of locust anatomy, sexual habits, egg-laying, embryology, and metamorphosis will be discussed in connection with this species.

During the summers of 1877, 1878, and 1879 a species of grasshopper or locust has appeared in Sierra Valley, and, increasing in numbers with each year, has done an immense amount of damage. The insect came in from the north at first in small, scattering swarms that occasioned no great alarm. It was known that grasshoppers in considerable numbers had infested regions to the north for several seasons, but as the district was mainly desert or uncultivated lands the locusts attracted but little attention. But, arrived in the fertile Sierra Valley, the insect rapidly multiplied from year to year, and devoured the crops so thoroughly in places that terror seized the inhabitants, and at once the greatest interest was manifested. When the small size of the valley is considered, the few acres that are cultivable, and the newness of the settlements, the severity of the scourge will be better understood.

SIERRA VALLEY AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sierra Valley is one of the links or jewels in the long chain of high, fertile valleys flanking the east slope of the Sierra from Lake Tahoe to the Big Meadows, around the base of Lassen. It lies between both Sierra and Plumas Counties and near the State line, at an elevation of 5,300 feet. It is nearly crescent-shaped, extending north and south thirty miles, with a width of from seven to fifteen miles. The principal product is grass, which, forming rich meadows along the streams, gives rise to many large dairying establishments

while thousands of tons of hay are cut annually, and either fed to stock animals and beeves during the winter or baled and hauled out to the Nevada towns of Reno, Carson, and Virginia, or westward to the populous mining centers of Sierra City and Eureka. Besides, considerable grain of the hardiest kind matures some seasons, and in the elevated nooks along the border, where the warm strata of air touch the edge of the basin, hardy vegetables succeed every year. The low center of the valley, like that of all valleys of size contiguous to snow-bearing mountains, is chilled nightly by the cold air settling down from the snowy peaks and forming a substratum of cold, sedge-fostering atmosphere, every month in the year yielding frost. The population of the valley is about 2,000 souls; 500 of them in four small villages, Sierraville, Randolph, Loyalton, and Beckworth, the rest on the ranches. Ere the arrival of the locust scourge no more thriving people were noted in the limits of the State. For a time swamp land questions and disputed titles retarded settlement, but of late, these drawbacks being removed, the valley was rapidly filled. Fine dwellings and capacious barns and stables rose on every side, while with every opening spring bright lines of superior post and board fences stretched away from the farms along the streams and inclosed portions of the outlying commons. There is an excellence of material used, a completeness of detail and a stability of purpose evinced at once remarked by visitors, hundreds of whom annually seek the cool groves and streams of this retreat for health and recreation. But suddenly a terrible blight has fallen upon the valley. Three successive springs have witnessed her grain fields and gardens teeming with fruits, her meadows waving rich, luxuriant, and full of promise. Three successive summers have seen them nearly all swept away before a myriad of tiny, insatiable scythes.

STATISTICS OF DAMAGES.

The scourge grew to such importance during the second year, and threatened such greater injury, that the writer deemed it expedient to examine the subject as thoroughly as the limited information and facilities afforded. He visited every part of the valley that was afflicted, observed for himself the habits of the insects, and took notes from the lips of hundreds of the sufferers. Briefly, the aggregate of statistics elicited for 1878 were as follows:

Adam's Neck and vicinity, the region first and most severely ravaged, embracing 22 large dairy farms, aggregating 14,000 acres, suffered a loss of \$18,000.

Beckworth and vicinity, with 18 farms, of 9,000 acres, lost \$15,000.

Loyalton and vicinity, with 14 farms, of 9,000 acres, lost \$20,000.

Sierraville and vicinity, with 10 farms, of 6,000 acres, lost \$10,000.

West side of valley, with 15 farms, of 5,000 acres, lost \$6,300.

Interior of the valley, with 12 farms, of 4,000 acres, lost \$6,000.

Total of farms, 91; of acres, 47,000; damages, \$75,300.

For the last season—1879—the damage, though not falling in the same places, yet is distributed all over the valley, and is estimated at the larger sum of \$150,000. To the loss for these two years, if the loss incurred the first year (1877), \$47,000, be added, we have a grand total of \$272,300.

## STATEMENTS OF SUFFERERS.

From the mass of statements a few are subjoined as presenting characteristic habits of the pest.

Walter Ede, of Adam's Neck, has a ranch of 1,280 acres; lost \$1,500. The grasshoppers came in through Beckworth Pass and from Chance Valley to the north, two years previously; flew up and down Neck like uneasy birds, devouring the leaves of the grass and where they alighted at first, and subsequently cutting off the stalks. They laid eggs in the fall in hard, dry knolls, about an inch deep, packing them away on end, about three dozen in a nest; hatched about May 10th, of next year. The little black young ones traveled about in droves like pigs, and moved but a little way in a day, eating enormously. After becoming winged, about July 1st, they rose in immense swarms, flew up the Neck in the morning and down in the afternoon, stopping after filling their crops.

A. B. Huntley, living on Adam's Creek, but further out in the valley, has 800 acres of grass land; lost \$1,200. Locusts came from the north, laid eggs in the dry banks of the creek and in the large hickory groves with which the ranch abounds. Hatched out some of them each day for a month. The first about May fifth. Wings appeared during the early days of July. Insects were so numerous as to seriously impede travel. Were of a straw color or ashy brown, about an inch long, with clear wings and yellow legs. His invalid daughter served a specimen which, though mutilated, served to help solve the question of species.

Wm. Arms, between Adam's Neck and Beckworth, has a ranch of 800 acres, mostly pasture land. Lost \$1,500. The locusts overran his fields, but laid but few eggs there. Came at first from over the mountains to the north, but the second year from the island, a region near the center of the valley, where they were numerous the season before. Most of the damage was done in three weeks. They did not fight them. Too many.

Thomas F. West, near Loyalton, saw the locusts in Last Chance and Clover Valleys three years before. Came to his ranch about June from "the island." Their flight was only a few feet from the ground, struck heavily against fences and buildings. In the morning hordes of them flew southward, then, after feeding, returned in the afternoon. Many remained and deposited eggs in August on warm, gravelly knolls. Large patches literally filled with eggs. His neighbor, Dr. Webber, noticed that the males outnumbered the females six to one; gathered about the females in bunches while she was engaged in depositing eggs. Wonders how she managed to make a hole for her nest in such hard material as gravel knolls and cement beds.

John Schroder, west of Loyalton, from a small grain ranch lost \$2,500. The armies of locusts came from "the island," divided his ranch, one wing proceeding on up Smith's neck by Loyalton, the other turning westward toward Sierraville; were about three weeks eating his crops.

He fought them diligently with the aid of his large family, saving his garden and potato patch, worth \$800; frightened them off with papers tied to a stick and brandished about the small inclosures; the insects very thick on the ground; were gathered

in heaps near the fences and buildings; flew low, not above twenty feet; wings transparent; laid eggs in August, the female dying soon after; they reminded him of "hoppers" met with on the Humboldt in 1854, but are not so destructive; those ate willows and sagebrush.

W. S. Raine, between Loyalton and Sierraville, lost 75 acres of oats, worth \$1,500, with hay and feed worth \$200. The oats were just in full stand when attacked about July 20th; locusts ate for two weeks. He made desperate and temporarily successful efforts to defend his crops; took two hundred yards of baling rope, fastened papers to it at intervals and swept them over his grain, driving the locusts before the shaking papers; "drove them out forty times," but was overpowered by numbers and cleaned out; many remained on the ground, laid eggs and died. The locusts were about four days in arriving; came from "the island," flew low; so thick they darkened the sun; stopped his horses while he was attempting to rake hay; pelleted the fences and buildings like hail; devoured cured hay in the bunch with evident relish.

D. D. Newman, six miles north from Sierraville, lost 75 acres of oats, but a small field of rye was untouched; had experience with locusts before in 1861. For a year or two they had been in the north of the valley, just as now, rapidly increasing and traveling northward. About the 10th of May they arrived at his place, all young ones on foot, pouring around the point of rocky land like a dark, angry flood. The stream was, candidly speaking, several inches in depth. He, with the help of neighbors, dug a trench 40 feet long and two feet deep across their course. The young locusts fell into it, smothered and died, while others traveled over them when the ditch was full. They shoveled out the dead, and before night the ditch was filled a second time, estimated at 50 bushels. Work was stopped, because Newman feared the stench from the carcasses would be worse for his family than the loss of crops. The locusts piled up against his barn like snow drifts, to the height of several feet, estimated at 500 bushels. The scourge this time is nothing like so bad, but bad enough.

B. F. Lemmon, one mile east of Sierraville, describes the invasion of 1859 to 1861 as much more severe than the present one. The insects did not reach his ranch then until August, 1861. A great many of them seemed to keep more distinctly in swarm—were heavily parasitized. Little red lice or ticks, smooth as bladders, upon them in abundance, especially under the wings, filled with blood. Some of the locusts, when torn open, revealed grubs like fat maggots within. Some laid down and died upon arrival before they had time to eat. Others crowded under buildings and into cellars, wells, cisterns, and ditches, and caused a noxious stench by their decaying carcasses. Came over the mountains from the north part of the valley, flying about twenty to forty feet high. Ravaged the fields about three weeks, entirely destroying grain and vegetables. Think the pests extended no further south. The late invasion is wider in its sweep, but less numerous. Did not arrive at his ranch until 1878, and not numerous until 1879, all heavily parasitized. Noticed a kind of cricket attacking and eating them this year. He is a greenish, long-legged fellow, much spryer than the locust—pounces upon one unawares and instantly whips off its head, then twirls his antennae about like a mousing cat on the lookout for another. Took the pre-



caution to cut his grass before the main swarms of locusts arrived on the 10th of July.

George Humphrey, out in the valley, remembers the former visitation from locusts. He drove stage through the valley in 1861, says the road was often blocked as by mud holes. They lay in millions along the fences and buildings. They ravaged the valley, then thinly settled, for three years, then died out. Did not think moved on into other valleys, but possibly they emigrated. Did not remember of seeing parasites upon them.

Jonah T. Jones, near Sierraville, confirms the severity of the visit (confirmed also by E. H. Hamlin, T. S. Batelle, H. K. Turner and others), and remembers that the young locusts fell into and made a row of postholes on his ranch. In his granary was obtained one of the insect (they had been through the thresher and fanner), confirmed suspicions of the true character and name of the species. These fragments were sent to Professor Riley, who returned the name of *œdipoda atrox*. The compound Greek word *œdipoda* (accented on the second syllable, with short sound of i), means "swelled-leg," refers to the large thigh of the hind or leaping legs. The species name *atrox* means "atrocious," "cruel," "destructive." This atrocious locust breeds all over the country from Florida to Alaska, annually but does not often become so numerous as to be destructive. When forced to search for food they develop migratory habits so ready that it is a question whether or not the instinct, though dormant, is not with them in their most innocent moods. In 1877 locusts (*œdipoda atrox*) ravaged the coast from Point Concepcion to Santa Barbara. Their habits and mischief were closely observed by distinguished naturalist, Elwood Cooper, near Santa Barbara. The same year Fresno County was damaged \$20,000 by a similarly described locust. In 1859 locusts devastated the valley on the west side of Pit and Fall Rivers, in northeast California. In 1861, as stated by the pioneers of Sierra Valley, locusts ravaged their valley, as they remember it, being precisely like the present scourge which comes from the north, the region of the Fall and Pit Rivers as did the locusts of 1861. There is much reason to believe that the ravages in all these cases may be traced to the same culprit that devastated Sierra Valley, and it shows a breadth of the field of operations that may be easily extended north through Oregon and Washington, and down along the coast to the peninsula of California also back along the calendar for over 150 years.

Mr. Cooper states: "They have uniformly appeared from the north to the fifteenth of April. They take wings in about six weeks, and are most destructive just after they begin to fly. In their flight, so far as my experience goes, I am led to believe the direction is instinctive, either with or against a strong current of air, the nearest locality for green food, and in the copulating season to the best locality for deposit of eggs. The time of deposit begins about the middle of June. From this period they do much less injury, do not seem to require food, gather together in bunches on knolls where the earth is loose and the exposure warm. On these places they are at times very loose and three deep. The depositing grounds comprise a very small surface compared to the whole extent of country where they are found. Much less than half the number are females. The depositing season lasts two or three weeks, when they die or disappear." Mr. Cooper discusses at length the subject of the prevention of locust injury

On my ranch of 2,000 acres the beds of egg deposit do not amount to more than five or six acres. I marked these spots carefully, so that when the rainy season came I could plow the ground (deeply) and thus destroy the eggs, and while grasshoppers were produced by the rains on adjoining ranches, none were hatched on my place, while crops were sown and harvested on the plowed spots as usual." Observations made during 1877 and 1878 and the present season upon the locusts of Sierra Valley, confirm the descriptions and conclusions of Mr. Cooper, particularly in regard to peculiar selections made by the female for ovipositing, and the small area of these spots compared with the region infested. Newspaper reports were rife with statements that "every yard of Sierra Valley soil was filled with eggs," whereas the writer believes that a few dozen acres would have included the whole. Now it is plain that California is afflicted with two kinds of locusts, very different in character and the severity of their ravages. One is the high-flying, migratory, terribly voracious, light-brown invader of the *Caloptenus* family, against whose ravages there is scarcely any provision, and whose habits and instincts have been discussed under the head of the "Rocky Mountain Locust and its Congeners." The other is the low-flying, sub-migratory, light-yellow and ashy-brown *œdipoda atrox*, or "atrocious" locust, whose feeding ground may be limited, whose egg deposits certainly are circumscribed, and against which there is great hope of successful battle. The presence of this locust in perhaps all parts of the Pacific States, its liability at any time to become numerous and sub-migratory, its peculiar habits and its vulnerability, causes much interest to be centered upon it, and justifies a somewhat careful description. As in the paragraphs on "Classification," the strictly technical terms necessary for precision and brevity will be defined when used, in the hope of engaging the attention of the general reader to a most interesting but little understood subject.

#### EARLY LOCUST RAVAGES.

Upon the authority of Mr. A. D. Taylor, in an article contributed to the Smithsonian Institute in 1858, locusts have often devastated portions of California. A way back in the last century, locust plagues were noted on this coast as occurring in 1722, 1746 to 1749, 1753 to 1754, and 1765 to 1767. Since 1823 the grasshoppers have several times ravaged the fields and gardens of the Franciscan missionaries. In 1834 and 1835 occurred a visitation of locusts, destroying the crops of the missions and ranches, except wheat. In 1838 to 1840, crops about San Francisco and San Rafael were destroyed, the insects remaining three years. In 1846 corn and frijoles were completely consumed in the plains of Salinas. The season was noted as a dry one. In 1852, Mr. L. G. Yates, of Centreville, Alameda County, reports: "Some time during the months of June and July, the hoppers came from a low range of hills, arising from the salt marshes of the bay. Have been noted in the same locality, but not in large numbers, every season since." The year 1855 is a well-known "locust year" of great devastation in many sections of the Pacific States. The Shasta Courier notes "an immense flight of grasshoppers, going westward, the greater portion very high; could only be seen by shading the eyes from the sun. The press of the adjoining counties, and of Oregon, noticed the appearance and destructiveness of the locusts." They were

abundant in the Sacramento Valley and the Sierra foothills. Sacramento Union of September 19th, 1855, states: "For about 12 hours in the middle of the day, the air, at an elevation of about 100 feet, was literally thick with locusts. They could be more readily perceived by looking in the direction of the sun. Great numbers upon the streets, absolutely taking the city by storm. A whole destruction was made of everything green in the gardens and orchards of the neighborhood. Their flight en masse resembled a thick storm, and their depredations the sweep of a scythe." The distinguished observer, J. W. A. Wright, communicates much pertinent to this invasion, derived from William Johnston, of Richland, in the middle of June the swarms appeared like clouds, darkening the sun. I heard of them all up and down the Sacramento. In some parts of the valley entire fields of grain and vegetables were destroyed within the space of a single day, leaving the ground like a withered blackened desert. Often, it is reported, they annoyed passengers on horseback on the public stages to such an extent as to cause the greatest inconvenience—in some cases to have positively endangered human life. The insect was light brown, and about one and a half inches long." Another account is given by an eye-witness—George B. "About the middle of July, 1855, locusts came in immense numbers from the southern direction. Reaching the foothills, they covered their sides in multitudes, gnawing the bark from the shrubs, devouring the leaves, and eating the grass even down to the roots. They arrived about midday, and took their departure the same evening. From the ferocity of these insects, "gnawing the bark of trees during their brief stay, noted on the Sacramento as "two weeks," the height of their flight, together with the single line of description "light brown color, and about one and a half inches long," the Commission, of whom Professor Riley is chief, concluded, first, that the depredator was not the *caloptenus spretus*, as, if the Rocky Mountain locust should succeed in crossing the Sierra barrier from its nest home on the Shoshone River, it could not reach Shasta or the Sacramento Valley before the last of July or first of August; second, that, most probably, the species was either *caloptenus rubrum* or *C. atlantis*, the "red-legged" and "lesser" locust described in former paragraphs. And we may add, the marauder could have been the present scourge, *œdipoda atrox*, for this locust has been reported so voracious—it is too short-winged to maintain flight at high altitudes; the males are light yellow or straw-color, the females ashy brown; the length being only one and one-half inches.

#### LATER LOCUST RAIDS.

In 1856 locusts appeared and were very destructive in Lower California, and in the San Joaquin Valley. Ate grain, vegetables, trees, and even a man's coat. In 1859 locusts devastated the Fall River Valleys, and were destructive in Yuba County. In 1863 locusts visited Hornitos from the south "like a glittering cloud." They ate the bark of peach trees. In 1866 or '67 locusts came out of the north in a swarm fifteen miles wide near Stockton. So numerous that "they filled a well." In 1869 locusts invaded Tulare County for three weeks, eating grapes, corn, and wheat. Came the last of the year. In 1873 they again migrated to Lower California, doing great damage. Also raided into Southern California. The year 1877 is noted as a very bad locust year in many parts of California, including Sierra Valley. In Fresno County the eggs hatched in May, and the females deposited eggs the same year, June 21st, both hatching and egg-laying occurring a month earlier than in previous years. It was this season that locusts appeared in Southern California so numerous in a belt of land from Point Conception to Santa Barbara, and were so carefully observed by Elwood Cooper.

"The anatomy of an insect is a microcosm; its life a poem." From many elementary work on zoölogy we may learn that the class of insects belong to the second great branch of the animal kingdom called the *Articulata*. These animals possess bi-lateral symmetry, like the first branch of the *vertebrates*, but the plan of structure is widely different. *Articulata* comprises all animals which are divided transversely into rings or joints more or less movable upon each other, and whose hard parts are external. The alimentary canal lies in the center of the body, and above it extends the heart. The nervous system consists of a sort of brain, which lies above the oesophagus, from which two threads, passing around the throat, extend beneath the alimentary canal, along the floor of the body, and connect at intervals with small nervous centers or *ganglia*, whence arise the nerves of the body and limbs. The number of these ganglia generally correspond with the number of the segments of the body, and each seems to fulfill the functions of a brain. *Articulata* embrace insects, crustaceans, and worms.

The Class of Insects comprises all *articulates* whose respiratory apparatus consists of *spiracles*, air holes for breathing, placed along the sides of the body and connected with a system of *trachea* or air tubes which branch throughout the interior of the body. It includes insects proper, spiders, and myriapods. Insects proper have the body divided into three plainly marked regions—head, thorax or chest, and abdomen or hind body. The head is furnished with eyes, antennæ, and mouth; to the thorax are appended the legs and wings, when these exist; and the abdomen contains the principal organs of digestion, the viscera, etc. The eyes, though apparently only two, are really compound, each consisting of many single eyes closely united and motionless. Many winged insects have one, two, or three (as the locust) *ocelli* or simple eyelets, on the crown of the head. The mouth parts are modified in some groups, for chewing purposes—in others, as sucking organs. The legs are six in number, and are attached to the under side of the thorax, one pair to each of the three rings. The leg consists of the *coxa* or hip piece, the *femur* or thigh, the *tibia* or shank, and *tarsi* or foot—the latter consisting of several (three in the locust) pieces connected, and end terminating in one or two claws. The wings are wanting, or two, or four, as in the locust, and attached in pairs to the upper part of the middle segment of the thorax, if but two, or to the middle and posterior segments, if three or four wings. The forward wings of the locust are long, narrow, and thicker than the hinder, which are broad, thin, membranous, and most active in flight. They are folded up like a fan when at rest, and tucked away out of sight under the fore wings which act as covers—hence often called *clytra*, meaning a cover or case.

The head of a locust is composed mainly of a single piece called *epicranium*, which carries the eyes, the *ocelli*, and the antennæ. In front of the *epicranium* is the *clypeus*, a piece nearly twice as broad as long. To the *clypeus* is attached the *labrum*, or upper lip, a loose flap



which conceals the jaws when at rest. There are three pairs of appendages: the *mandibles*, or true jaws, which are single-jointed, are broad, short, solid, with a toothed cutting and grinding surface adapted for biting. Behind the *mandibles* are the *maxillae*, or accessory jaws, which are divided into three lobes, the inner armed with teeth, the middle unarmed and spatulate, while the outer forms a five-jointed feeler called the maxillary *palpus*. The floor or side of the mouth is formed by the *labium*, or under lip, which is lobed and provided with a pair of three-jointed *palpi*. The *lingua* (tongue) is a much modified organ, lying on the *labium*. The *prothorax*, *mesothorax* and *metathorax*, or front, middle, and hind breast, consists of three closely united segments called the *prothoracic*, *mesothoracic* and *metathoracic* rings. The upper region of the body is the *notum* or *pronotum*, the sides are *pleurum*, and the lower, *sternum*.

The abdomen is composed of ten free-moving rings or segments, quite regular except the last one, which is much modified to form the genital apparatus. On the side of each ring of the abdomen, as of the thorax, there are *spiracles* forming a row of ten breathing holes on a side. The female abdomen tapers somewhat toward the end, which is appended the *rhabdites*, two pairs of stout, corneous, hook-like spines forming the ovipositor. The anus is situated above the upper and larger pair, and the external opening of the oviduct is between the lower pair. Above the opening of the oviduct and between the pairs of *rhabdites* is a sharp fork, which aids in ovipositing. The male abdomen is turned up at the end like the prow of a boat. In the genus *Caloptenus* is enlarged, in others tapering slightly. It is provided with a pair of horizontally arranged pincers (*cerci*), forcing the female. An extra and useless appendage is borne by "Spine-bearers," the *Acridini*, a spine, like a blunt thorn standing out distinctly from under the neck. The other great group met here, the *Edipodini*, are smooth-necked.

#### INTERNAL ANATOMY.

The digestive apparatus occupies the greater part of the cavity of the locust's body, accounting for the great amount of food they can eat in a given time. The throat is short and curved, leading to the immense crop, several conical valves closing the passage between to prevent regurgitation. The crop is provided with folds, rows of teeth, and a sweetish fluid, "molasses" thrown out by locusts when seized. From the anterior end of the large, long stomach arise a circle of six large gastric *cæca* or pouches, whitish, pea-shaped, each appendaged, each, by two long spurs, one pointing forward and the other backward along the stomach. The stomach extends from the first to the fifth abdominal segment, narrow at the anterior end, into very simple and short intestines, the rectum provided with large, bottle-shaped glands, the office of which is unknown.

The heart of an insect consists of a long tube lying just under the back, having small holes on the sides for the admission of the blood, which is yellow or colorless, and which is prevented from escaping by means of valves within. The heart is divided into several chambers by transverse partitions, in each of which there is a valve which allows the blood to flow from the hinder part forward, but not backward, being forced finally from the forward part of the heart through a canal to the head, from whence it returns and ramifies through

the body, becomes aerified through the walls of the viscera, nourishes the various organs, receiving effete matter, to be carried to the heart as before. The heart of the locust has not yet been carefully studied.

The respiratory apparatus of locusts is a complicated system of tracheæ or air sacks and tubes ramifying throughout the body, the air entering by a row of spiracles or breathing holes in the sides of the body—two pairs of thoracic and eight pairs of abdominal apertures. Insects have no nostrils and do not breathe through the mouth. Large air sacks are numerous in all parts of the body of locusts, being especially large in the migratory species, enabling them to maintain their flight at great elevations. The organs of special sense—touch, taste, sight, and hearing—are remarkably developed in the locust. The antennæ, ever in motion, are the principal organs of touch; the *palpi*, of both touch and taste; while the large compound eyes, reinforced by three keen simple ones moving in sockets at pleasure, and placed in the center of the forehead, enable the insect to see distinctly and in every direction. But the auditory apparatus is most curious and surprising. A large membrane, distended by a corneous ring, is found, not on the head, but lying flat on the basal joint of the abdomen, under the wings. Beneath it are fluids, cartilaginous processes, and an auditory nerve running to the third thoracic ganglion, or brain, from which large nerves proceed directly to the large leaping legs, showing an intimate relation between hearing and fleeing. Until very recently the office of this auditory membrane was totally misunderstood, and the organs of hearing were supposed to be on the hind legs.

The nervous system of the locust is essentially the same as given for the class of insects—a large ganglion or sort of brain in the head, connected by nerves with smaller ones on the floor of the body, one central in each segment of the body and able to maintain life in its part of the body some time after the insect is divided.

The reproductive organs are too minute for common observation. The ovaries when nearly ripe form a large mass lying in the upper and forward part of the abdomen, which they greatly distend. Under the fifth abdominal ganglion lies a pear-shaped pouch about half the size of a ripe egg. This is the *sebific* gland, which secretes a copious supply of mucus, sticky fluid, which is poured out upon the eggs as they pass along the oviduct, agglutinating them into a mass when deposited in the nest and forming a thin coating around each egg, which under a strong magnifier is seen to be regularly pitted with beautiful hexagonal indentations.

#### SEXUAL HABITS.

The love season commences at maturity of the locust—the last molt, when wings are acquired—and continues until death. The males outnumber the females four or more to one. The locust is polygamous and very salacious, the sexes remaining in *copula* several hours, at several periods. So strong is the procreative instinct that the female with her bunch of male attendants may often be seized by the heads and examined without disturbance, and a couple united will often undergo much annoyance, to the extent of thrusting through with pins or plunging into fluids until death, without disconnecting! The female, which is much the largest (as in all insects), carries the male along on her side while feeding, the male, meanwhile, inactive, except when

approached by another male, when he raises his hind legs and produces a stridulating noise by rubbing his thighs against his body. The female makes, perhaps, several deposits of eggs, of from two to thirty-six eggs each, and she receives a male between deposit of a nest.

#### OVIPOSITING.

The female selects warm, dry knolls; it may be slightly porous, but generally a stiff soil with tufts of grass cut or grazed or a hard cement bed covered with cobble stones; never soft plow ground or yielding sand. A favorite place is a slightly adobe plain or a dry meadow; and the first arrivals bore their holes down by grass roots until that location is filled, or all around a half exposed cobble stone; afterward the entire surface of the ground will be perforated. This curious proceeding is accomplished as follows: the locust places the end of her abdomen upon the spot selected, retracts the *rhabdites* within, then expanding them with great force necessary; the material before them is torn away and packed to the side, the hooks are again retracted and the abdomen extended, the hooks again cope with and remove material, and thus a hole is speedily drilled to suit, from a half to one and a half inches deep. The sebific secretion is then extruded and smeared over the bottom and side of the hole, and the eggs are passed down one by one, placed by the forced finger in a nearly exact position side by side, the head of the embryo upward, and in three or four rows, of eight eggs each. The top of the hole is then filled with more of the at first frothy, cellular secretion, soon becoming hard and impervious to water. The position of the eggs—with the embryo upward—is important to notice, as, this being essential to the safety of the young, upon this fact is based the utility of plowing under the eggs, or harrowing them to the surface, if feasible, by which means they are added.

When deposited the brownish eggs are  $\frac{5}{16}$  of an inch long, slightly curved, and so closely packed that the inner ones become hexagonal. By spring they are the size of rice kernels, and are plump cylindrical every one, while the hard walls of the pouch have become softened and ruptured. This growing of insect eggs is one of the strange phenomena in nature. The eggs of ants increase ten times the original size before hatching. Where does the material come from, and does it get within the egg? Locust eggs are first deposited in southern California about the middle of June, in Sierra Valley about the 10th of July, and they begin to hatch about the 10th of April and the 10th of May, respectively.

#### EMBRYOLOGY.

A locust egg has two proper envelopes beside the outer hard shell or crust, corresponding to the white shell of a hen's egg. First beneath this shell is a yellowish tough membrane, the *chorion*. When this *chorion* is rendered soft and easily sundered in a certain place, it flies off from pressure beneath. The *amnion* is next within, a thin, tough, translucent membrane, or mantle, enveloping the embryo and each separate limb like a glove. If placed in alcohol a few moments just before hatching, the *amnion* is rendered transparent, revealing the embryo with legs closely folded upon

the body, the antennae drooping down along the face; the large eyes are dark reddish, and the limbs and transverse sutures of the body are banded with red and yellow.

#### THE HATCHING PROCESS.

It is a most interesting proceeding to place ripe locust eggs under a glass and watch the hatching process with a good microscope. The young *atrox* pushes off the upper portion of the chorion and emerges in his close-fitting amnion. His motions are maggotlike, and always upward. When the glass is turned in any other direction, immediately he changes his course too. It wears the amnion until reaching air and light, though it should require several hours. If ruptured before free, the little fellow becomes stiff, and dies right there. In the amnion he is soft and pliable, and by its aid, curiously disposed, he moves upward with great force. He arranges this tough mantle into loose bands or concentric swellings encircling his body. The lower edge of each band is raised outward, like the flange of a wheel. When expanded the band edges take hold of the earth, while the baby locust pushes his head upward. Advancing the rest of his person by contracting its body and drawing it towards his head, it again expands the rings, the flanges cope with the earth, and the head is advanced as before—it may be with great power. Arrived at the surface, the little white fellow, about twenty-hundredths of an inch long, lies on his side a moment, as if resting. Then commences a series of contortions, resulting in the bursting of the amnion across the back of the neck. The slit extends soon around to nearly below the edges, sliding back fore and aft, allowing the facile creature to emerge, the back of the neck first. The forward part of the mantle is soon slipped over the head and face, the antennae and jaws withdrawn, the white, shriveling mantle pushed on downward, while the legs and feet are being ungloved, and in the space of about four minutes the crumpled mass is kicked off the hind feet. The little *atrox* is born now for the first time. White, limber, and staggering at first, in about fifteen minutes he becomes shining black, fully hardened, and as active as ever afterward. His eyes and head are relatively very large, his face at this stage sloping inward, while there is never a sign of a wing; but sight, hearing, legs, and appetite are wonderfully strong.

#### METAMORPHOSIS.

Most insects, in passing from the egg to the adult state, undergo great changes of form and habits, in some groups so varied at certain stages as to have been taken by the ancients as so many different animals. But there are some which, though differing greatly, do not pass their changes by decided gradations, and of such is the locust family. There are six stages of growth for the *spretus*, which have been carefully studied. The *atrox* perhaps has the same number, requiring about seven weeks—from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Insects never grow, in the usual sense; the hard encasing skeleton does not allow of it; but they increase by sudden expansions at regular intervals, called molting—a bursting and shedding of the skin. At the last molt it receives its wings and full size, is fitted for procreative functions; is, in fact, fully born and ushered upon the most important stage of life.

## CHARACTER OF THE ADULT.

The *Ædipoda atrox*, or "atrocious locust," of California, at first presents two so widely different forms as to be regarded by superficial observers as two distinct species if not seen in *copula*. Its difference dependent upon sex only. The males are the smaller, about an inch long, the wings extending about a fourth of an inch beyond the abdomen, and expanding from an inch and a half to two inches. The color of the body is a light yellowish-gray, or ash, with dark lines on the thorax; the outer wings are ashy gray, with blotches of darker gray along the middle. The females are about one-fourth of an inch longer, or one and one-fourth inches long, twice as heavy, while the color of her body and wing-cases are even to a reddish brown tint. The outer wings have a pale line along the upper sides, and the field is blotched with large, angular, almost black spots.

Both sexes have usually bright, yellow legs, and clear, transparent underwings. A very dark variety has the thigh beautifully variegated with white and black, and a light line extending from the tip of the wing downward diagonally to the point of the hip, exactly like the marking of the *Coloptenus atlantis* described.

The habits of the adult *atrox*, its destructive power, etc., have been sufficiently illustrated by the "statements of sufferers" given. Only a few more words are necessary to complete its natural history. The atrocious locust lives but one season; its busy life is spanned by the lapse of about five months—from the first of May to the first of September. Death often overtakes them at their work of destruction, or in *copula*, or while the female is ovipositing, with her abdomen whitened and prolonged an inch or more into the ground.

Nearly the whole bird family, from the swan to the pee-wee, are valiant friends of man in the warfare with locusts. So important is this aid that public sentiment as well as legislation in all the States protects the birds from wanton destruction. Prof. S. Aughey investigated this subject for the Commission, and names two hundred and sixty kind of birds in the crops of which he found locusts. Principal of these are domestic fowls, robins, blackbirds, larks, sparrows, birds, swallows, snipe, plover, ducks, geese, doves, grouse, magpies, and crows.

In conversation recently with B. B. Redding—than whom California has no more useful scientist—he described at length the habits and adaptability of the migratory Messina quail of Europe for the abatement of the locust pest. It has already been introduced into England with success. The character of our great plains and of the great valleys of California are supposed to be admirably fitted for the useful bird, which, in off years of the locust scourge, would furnish an excellent game.

Several quadrupeds rally for the destruction of locusts, including moles, opossums, raccoons, and the common skunk, which for its service in this cause is voted a benefactor in the West. The Indians of the interior, usually stolid, become quite excited at the approach of locusts, not with fear, but joy, as they proceed to surround and harvest a store of "clickets," in this respect resembling the Arabs of the desert, who, at sight of the coming cloud, falls on his face, and loud cries of praise to Allah and the Prophet for sending him food.

## INSECT ENEMIES.

The most efficient locust enemies, though often unheralded and unseen, are small animals of its own great class of insects. They prey upon it from the egg to the adult, while roosting at night or flying by day. It is one of the grandest class of laws in nature that every animal in time meets with checks of one kind and another to its undue multiplication. Even the slowest breeding species would soon overrun the country were the counteracting influences by any means removed, while the more prolific species would do so in an incredibly short space of time.

Plant-feeders are generally very prolific, and would soon annihilate their favorite plants. But mother Nature, kind alike to all, and cruel to all, advances her grand purposes, maintaining alive her myriads of species, each warring upon the other and gaining temporary supremacy, until, in consequence of changed conditions, one species after another in the long warfare of ages gradually becomes too weak for its foes, so becomes extinct while others appear.

Let a gregarious insect like the locust become numerous, and at once its enemies—those that fatten and flourish upon it—invariably multiply until they get the upper hand. Hence, a particular plant-eater may be terribly destructive one year and scarcely heard of the next, quietly checked by an unseen enemy.

It is a comfort to know this, and particularly to find that no insect, seemingly, has more and fiercer enemies, within and without, than the locust. The Locust Commission describe and illustrate a host of some fifty or more, including parasitic mites no larger than pins' heads, flies, wasps, beetles, and the like, that either feed upon locusts themselves, or whose larva devour them or their eggs. The attacks of a certain wasp are entirely wanton, no use being made of the locust when killed.

## THE RED SILKY MITE.

Chief among the parasitic enemies, and infesting alike the hated *spretus* of the interior and our atrocious locust, is a wonderfully interesting little creature but recently carefully studied, and its natural history cleared up by the Commission. So diverse are its forms at different stages that until 1877 it has borne several names, and was considered as belonging to two widely separated genera, for in its early stage it has six legs and is hairless; later it develops eight legs, and is densely covered with velvet. This mite first becomes evident to the common observer as a little, red, spider-like creature, hurrying over the ground in early spring. Close examination shows it to have a thick, almost ovate body, covered with red, silky velvet, and four short, also silk-covered legs. The male is the smaller, about the size of a pin's head, and distinctly narrowed toward the rear. The female is as large as half a kernel of wheat, and tending to oblong in figure.

In Sierra Valley it was most observed where locust eggs were most deposited, and proved a sure guide to their locality. It is said that the female lays 300 or 400 minute, orange eggs in a mass, an inch or two below the surface of the ground. They hatch just in a time for attacking the young locusts, but are generally unobserved until the locust has reached the adult or winged stage. Especially late in the

season may this parasite be seen, like little red bladders, attacking the wings, legs, or antennæ, often a dozen upon one individual. It is the minute six-legged form, once called *Astona*. When full of blood the legs can scarcely be detected near the mouth or beak, which is the only point of attachment to the locust. When a locust is attacked with several of these mites it becomes pale and weak, as seen vainly trying to scratch off the vermin, which for this reason are found most numerous near the wings. When satiated, the blood-suckers loose their hold, drop to earth, crawl clumsily away to the shelter of loose earth or stones, and then undergo a very singular transformation, coming out the beautiful, eight-legged, red mite, named by Professor Riley *Trombidium locustarum*, first described by him. In the adult state this insect preys upon the locust eggs, creeping down into the nests and voraciously eating their contents. In the interior great plains they have been noted so thick on the ground when hunting for eggs of the *spretus* as to give the soil a crimson color, and they have been credited with the total destruction of egg crop in many places.

#### THE TACHINA FLY.

This watchful and industrious enemy resembles the common house fly, but is usually larger, gray-colored, with the tip of the abdomen yellow. It does not prey upon the locust for its own food, but for its progeny. With the most persistent and skillful movements the *Tachina* follows the locusts, sometimes in swarms, and every opportunity darts upon them and seeks to deposit an egg in the neck or under the wings, where it cannot be removed. One writer has noticed the conduct of a horse when beset by a bot fly, how it strikes, or runs about almost frantic, as though in great pain, through its instinctive fear of bots, can imagine the desperate efforts of a locust when haunted by a *Tachina*. But the latter always succeeds. The egg soon hatches, the maggot eats its way into the softer parts of the locust, riots upon the fatty portions, leaving the vital parts unharmed until it becomes a large, oval, white object, distending the locust to the utmost capacity of the abdomen, and bringing it into a state of nearly inactivity. In due time its host, while perhaps trying to deposit eggs, falls on her side and dies; a hole in her underside where the fostered maggot has gnawed out and escaped into the ground to undergo its transformation.

#### THE CHALCID FLY.

Another enemy greatly feared by the locust is a minute, ant-resembling fly of the *Chalcid* group. It has monstrous enlargements of the hind legs just above the foot; yellow, lenticular, and prominent, they resemble pollen baskets of a bee. This little swift-flying insect pursues the locust, and hovering over its head, attempts, by a quick thrust of its ovipositor, to place an egg upon its head or in the sutures of the neck, meanwhile dexterously dodging the blows aimed at it by the frantic locust. My close observing brother, B. F. Lemmon, and myself watched it particularly, when attacking female locusts ovipositing. Frequently the locust would duck and dodge about, strike with her hind feet, or hasten away to another spot, but becoming wearied perhaps more concerned in her work of providing for the continu-

tion of her own species, she often remained motionless, martyr-like, enduring attacks from all quarters. How this pest is fostered, or when or how born, the writer cannot tell; circumstances prevented the examination necessary, at the right times. Professor Riley also desires information.

#### THE BIG WHITE GRUB.

An enemy which has proved very destructive in Sierra Valley and vicinity is the larva of, as yet, an unknown insect. It is first observed as a large, yellowish white grub about half an inch or even three-fourths of an inch long when extended, it being usually curved so that the head and tail nearly touch. It is one-sixth to one-fifth of an inch thick just back of the head and tapers slightly towards the tail, also flattened slightly, dorsally. It is usually found in a case of locust eggs which it has devoured, pushing the empty shells aside, and at last occupying the space where were 21 to 36 eggs. Often it is found a little space below a number of emptied cases as though it had feasted off the contents of several nests.

No one has yet noticed this gormand at his welcome work. The same big grub infests the *spretus*, doing effective work, and though Professor Riley has taken much pains to learn its life history, having placed this larva for a year in his vivarium, and watched with care, they died without change. Specimens sent him recently from Sierra Valley excite much interest, as it was not known before that this enemy was found attacking *atrox*. With more specimens to be forwarded in the spring, he hopes to be able to determine the parent of this valuable friend of man. The writer ventures the suggestion that it will be found to be a species of *Tipulidæ*, or long-legged crane-fly, abundant in our meadows. The grub was first noticed last April, 20th, in the egg deposits near Loyalton. This fall, September 7th, it was detected in great quantities near Sierraville, and afterwards in several infested spots of the valley. A handful of such soil will generally display ten to twenty cases of locust eggs, more or less emptied, and half as many of the fine, fat grubs.

#### TIGER BEETLES.

The larva of all the species of the genus *Cicindela* entraps young locusts into their cylindrical holes or seize them with their powerful jaws from the openings, while the swift-running and flying adults attack and devour the largest locusts. These beautiful insects are chief of their order in carnivorous habits and often fight one another with great ferocity. Their bodies are from half to three-quarters of an inch long, the legs about the same length; the color is metallic blue, with green and gold *elytra*, with white etchings. Most of the species are fond of the hot sunlight, and are often seen running and flying by turns along ahead of one's path. The highly colored external parts make wonderfully beautiful objects under a microscope.

Other insects or their larva found attacking locusts or their eggs in Sierra Valley are the *Anthomia* egg-parasite, its little larva digging into and devouring separate eggs; the egg-eating blister beetles, *Cantharis*; the larva of the two-lined soldier-beetle, *Telephorus*; the five-lined beetle, *Epicauta*, and the singular hair-worm, *Gordius*.

This creature infests the bodies of locusts, growing to be long worms, coiling all about the internal organs, distending the abdomen; utmost before death ensues, and the Gordius escapes, burrows the earth and seeks a pool of water in which to finish its transformations and lay its seven to eight million eggs. The common error that those creatures originate from horse hairs is entirely erroneous.

#### REMARKABLE LOCUST INSTINCT.

In connection with insect enemies a most remarkable phenomenon regarding locust movements is noticed in regions invaded by Rocky Mountain locust—one that may most probably be observed here when understood—and is best told in the language of Prof. Riley: "Governor Morris, of Manitoba, started late in July, from Winnipeg northwest to make a treaty with certain Indians during the first five or six days of August he encountered swarms of locusts. The wind was blowing strong from the west the time—just the right direction to carry them straight over Manitoba. The Governor watched their movements with the greatest anxiety, fearing that the Province would be devastated as it had been the year before. Yet during all the time he was passing through the immense swarms they bore doggedly to the south and south either tacking against the wind or keeping to the ground when the wind was too strong. Nothing was more remarkable than the manner in which they persisted in refusing to be carried into Manitoba."

Mr. Whitney, one of the Assistant Commissioners, states: "In 1877, the locusts avoided those localities in Minnesota which they had hatched and done most injury previously, selected such as had not suffered for some years past." "We are induced to believe," remarked Professor Riley, "that there is more than mere coincidence in this. Every careful observer knows generally the locust, wherever they abound most numerous, are infested with and debilitated by the red silky mite, and other enemies. We cease to wonder that locusts quit such a country as soon as their wings become strong enough, and that invading swarms avoid such localities. We may wonder at the instinct which guides them, no more than we must ever wonder at the many equally incomprehensible instincts which guide most animals in the preservation and perpetuation of their species."

Now, when it is remembered that the "hated" locust, like the "atrocious" one, exists for a season only, and that these invading swarms which "insisted in not being carried over into Manitoba" were young locusts just having acquired wings in the permanent region far to the west, their conduct becomes the more wonderful. They could have had no experience of the danger ahead—must have been warned by instinct, and that, too, an inherited and special

#### HARMLESS LOCUSTS.

Much alarm is sometimes occasioned by harmless grasshoppers, locusts, but a few words of description will distinguish them. The large (two and a half inches long), wingless, beautiful resident of Sierra Valley is often so regarded. He is so slow in motion that he has been aptly named the "clumsy locust."

A large (two inches long), grayish locust, that has very long wings

which it sometimes claps together with a loud, rattling sound for a minute or so, while the insect is poised in the air about eighteen inches above the ground, is entirely harmless, but the length of wing makes it capable and very suspicious.

A large, green-striped locust, two and a half inches long, having a large spine under its neck—so belonging to the *Aceridini*, or Spine-bearers—is common, feeding upon the plants of the Umbellifer family, found along streams and also upon garden vegetables of the group. The wings, however, are very short, while the body is large and its movement slow and clumsy.

The "coral-wing," one and one-half inches long, is common, distinguished by the pink or yellowish base of its under wings, its red *tibia*, and by the clapping of its wings as it hurries away. A variety of this species, flying late in the season, is very dark, almost black, with bright pink wings.

Another locust, about the size of *atrox*, and colored like the females, has a very *inward sloping face*, while the *atrox* face is nearly vertical. This belongs to the Truxalid group of innocents.

A fifth very beautiful species looks remarkably like the migratory *atlantis* described; has the same bright, contrasting colors, with the white line noted on the latter as passing obliquely down from the base of the wings to the thigh, also it has the very suspicious little *spine* under the neck. But it has only short, nearly useless wings, its thighs are brightly chevroned with white and olive, and its *tibia* are a delicate blue.

A sixth, sometimes common little species, is the "grouse locust," a species of *Tettix*. It is only half an inch long, readily distinguished from the young of other species by its having long wings, a small head, and its neck is large and full below—i. e., on the same plane with the rest of the thorax, and advanced upon the mouth like a muffler—the latter characters putting it in the large and harmless group of *Tettiginæ*. This little fellow hibernates in the half-grown state like many of the preceding, and may appear during sunny winter days hopping or flying about, causing the alarm that "the locusts are hatching."

#### TRUE MIGRATORS IN CALIFORNIA.

Not only are species of the destructive *Caloptenus* family known to have committed ravages on this coast since recorded events, but the species *C. femur-rubrum*, the "red-leg," and *C. atlantis*, the "lesser" locust, breed here regularly, and may at any time become abundant and migratory, hence their habits will bear close watching. To distinguish them we have only to familiarize ourselves with the distinguishing characters set forth where these species were described, and remember that other "red-legged" species have no spine; and that the beautiful similitude of the *atlantis* described has very short wings and blue shanks, while the wings of the *atlantis* are often a fourth to half an inch longer than the abdomen, giving great power for flight.

On August 18th, of 1877, Professor A. S. Packard, of the United States Locust Commission, found *atlantis* sparsely in the alfalfa fields about Reno, in damp or shaded places, while our *Edipoda atrox* abounded in drier places, on the plains, and by the roadsides. At

Glenbrook, on the east shore of Lake Tahoe, he found *atlanis* also in hay fields and wheat stubbles.

August twenty-third he entered Shasta Valley by way of Berry (Sisson's). Found *femur-rubrum* in abundance and *atlanis* less common, both in damp meadows, while the species of *Cedipoda* were in the hot exposed fields and by the roadsides. Found no dead locusts under the stones upon Shasta cone, as commonly found on the peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

At Portland, Oregon, August thirtieth, he found *femur-rubrum*, the same next day at the Cascades of the Columbia; also, perhaps beautiful species noted as being found in Sierra Valley so like *atlanis* but with short, useless wings and blue shanks.

At Umatilla, Washington Territory, September second, he found *atlanis* in abundance on the sage and grease bushes; also, the legged locust.

In Yosemite Valley and southern California he found only species of *cedipoda* and no authoritative notes indicating that the migratory locusts inhabit the region, but they may, nevertheless.

Harry Edwards, the distinguished entomologist, whom California have lately allowed to remove East with his choice collection of thousands of carefully preserved insects, collected the different species described in these papers within the limits of California, all except the *spretus*. This fearful, long-winged, immensely abundant locust cannot—thanks to the mysterious limiting instincts which govern its reach, much less cross, the Sierra barrier.

The writer within the two last seasons has detected *atrox* at the following places: Plains of Colorado, San Geronimo Pass, plains of Bernardino, gardens of Los Angeles, Mohave Desert, fields of San Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Cholame Valley, Tulare Valley, San Joaquin Valley, wheat fields of Merced, Yosemite Valley, Big Tree Grove, Livermore Valley, San Ramon Valley, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara Valley, side of Mount Hamilton, Alameda fields, side of Mount Diablo, side of Tamalpais, Roseville Junction, Marysville, Chico, United States Fishery, McCloud River, Berryvale, near Shasta, Shasta Valley, River, Goose Lake, West Valley, Surprise Valley, Humboldt Desert, Pyramid Lake, Eagle Lake, Honey Lake, Big Meadows, Indian Valley, American Valley, Mohawk Valley, Sierra Valley, Truckee Meadows, Tahoe Lake, and Mono Valley. He has seen *femur-rubrum* and *atlanis* at Santa Cruz, Yosemite, Tahoe, San Rafael, Berryvale, River, Surprise Valley, Big Meadows, Sierra Valley, Truckee Meadows, and Carson Valley; but *spretus* he has never seen alive within our State.

#### THE OUTLOOK.

And this is the comfort we may gather from all this investigation that our present California scourge, noticed in many places of the State, and notably in Sierra Valley and vicinity, is not the hated *spretus* of the Rocky Mountains, liable in any fair day of midsummer to drop out of the sky in overwhelming myriads, but only a long-flying, local, and usually harmless species, which, for some reason has been of late unchecked. But the great number of parasites noted on them of late, the presence of the big, fat, egg-eater in such abundance, and of the other enemies noted, almost demonstrate that nature

in her own good time is bringing in the most effectual checks, and so probably the scourge is overpast for the present.

Other localities outlying Sierra Valley, toward the south and west, were visited and salted by late scattering flocks of the atrocious locust. Whether they were too parasitised to deposit healthy eggs, or whether the region, being new to them, will present suitable conditions for future grand multiplications and then devastations of contiguous regions and the great valleys of California proper, only time can tell. At any rate, as Patrick Henry said, "It is best to know the worst and prepare for it."

#### FIGHTING THE LOCUSTS.

A careful consideration of the ovipositing process, the embryological conditions, the conduct of the young locusts, the adult characters, the habits and instincts of flying locusts, suggest a few methods of concerted warfare by human agencies:

1. The eggs are deposited near the surface of the ground, in nearly an upright position. Where the egg deposit is susceptible of harrowing, the scourge may be abated by harrowing the spots in the fall, thus breaking up the egg-cases, changing the position of the eggs and exposing them to be floated off by winter rains, or destroyed by other vicissitudes of winter. The writer noticed that where cattle trod over such places in Sierra Valley in the wet season the eggs became addled and dried to mere shells.
2. The baby locust escaping from the egg with his wonderfully adjustable *amnion* still upon him is able to wriggle himself up through two or three inches of earth, if it is friable; hence, if plowing of the spots is feasible, it must be done *deeply*, and perhaps followed by a heavy roller.
3. The young locusts travel off nimbly in given directions, and are not easily turned aside; hence they may be entrapped into ditches and buried.
4. While unfledged they usually hover under dried grass or other such shelter at night, and there remain until the warmest hours of the next day; hence, sometimes straw may be provided for sheltering them in places where it may be burned, destroying the insects.
5. The adult locusts are easily frightened off by diligent use of frightful objects and sounds; hence valuable crops may be profitably saved in this manner.
6. The females often select for ovipositing, dry, open places in meadows where the grass has been cut or grazed short; hence, machines like the Riley Locust Catcher of the interior might be used effectively.

But many of the deposits of Sierra Valley are in hard gravel ridges or beds of cobble stones lying in tough cement; hence, the two first measures, as also the fourth and sixth, are impracticable here and in like situations elsewhere. Secure in these plague spots the insect is found to breed, undisturbed, in vast numbers, and grow to maturity, and in such communities only the grand avenging laws of Nature are able, by multiplying parasites and other enemies, to conquer our formidable foe—the terribly destructive locusts.



## HISTORY OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

PREPARED BY I. N. HOAG, FOR THE CALIFORNIA SPIRIT OF  
THE TIMES.

In nearly all the States of the American Union agriculture was the first occupation of the early inhabitants.

In California, mining engrossed the attention and gave almost exclusive employment to the pioneer American settlers. The impression, that California was good for nothing for agricultural purposes, was almost universal, and, like most other first impressions, was very fixed and tenacious. But the wonderful growth of native grasses and clovers on the river bottoms, and oats, wild on the plains, could not fail to attract the attention of thoughtful and practical men, and lead them to entertain more favorable opinions of the possibilities of California agriculture. The extreme high prices realized for all articles of food for man and beast also had their influence, leading men to make an effort to grow something from California soil in spite of what was then generally considered a most unfavorable climate. The general success of the first experiments led to greater and more extended efforts the following year. Experiments were made with many different kinds of products, and in many different localities and kinds of soil, simultaneously, and the result was so generally satisfactory that the problem of agricultural productions in California was in a rapid way of being settled almost before it had assumed any definite form or shape. But men of experience knew that general success in agriculture here, as in all other countries, must be greatly dependent upon a general exchange of thoughts and experience between those engaged in the business, and they began to look about them for the most available and effective means of securing this interchange. By a general concurrence of opinion, the formation of a State Agricultural Society was the first and most important step to be taken. A bill for an Act incorporating such a society was, therefore, drawn up and introduced in the Assembly at the session of the Legislature in 1854.

The Committee on Agriculture to whom it was referred took a very commendable and lively interest in its passage. In the report recommending the passage of the bill they, among other things, said:

"This is not merely a bill to create an incorporate society whose influence only affects those immediately interested, and has no bearing upon the State or upon the great masses of the people—it is a bill the provisions of which will act upon every interest, of all classes of citizens, and touch with electric power every branch of industry throughout the entire State.

"Four years ago the agricultural resources of California were

comparatively unknown. Prior to that time, so little attention had been given to the subject that much of the soil which experience has demonstrated to be highly productive was deemed almost valueless. "This error has given way before the speeding plow, and the experience of a very brief period has demonstrated the great fact that the agricultural resources of California are vast and almost incalculable—not only capable of supplying the millions destined to inhabit the Pacific Empire now springing up with magic rapidity, with all the necessaries and luxuries grown in the most favored regions of the world, but of producing a large surplus for external commerce.

"It is believed by those well informed on this subject that the immense sum of \$25,000,000 is employed in the import provision trade of California. Is it not important to arrest this vast drain upon the country? We have also reliable information that within the past year there has been imported more than half a million barrels of flour, making from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for this single article alone. The latter sum will now hereafter, in all probability, be retained in the country, as the home production will fully supply the home demand."

The bill passed the Assembly by an almost unanimous vote, and passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 8, and was approved by the Governor on the 13th of May, 1854. By this Act the Society was authorized "to buy, hold, and sell real estate not to exceed two sections of land, to be held for the purpose of establishing a model or experimental farm or farms, erecting inclosures, buildings, etc., calculated or designed for the meetings of the Society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules, and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical, and domestic manufacture and productions, and for no other purpose."

The officers of the Society were to be a President and seven Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, to constitute a Board of Directors to hold office one year. The first officers were named in the charter, and were as follows: F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco, President; Vice-Presidents, E. L. Beard of Alameda, J. K. Rose of San Francisco, D. W. C. Thompson of Sonoma, H. C. Malone of Santa Clara, W. H. Thompson of San Francisco, and C. I. Hutchinson of Sacramento; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. L. Warren, of San Francisco; Recording Secretary, C. V. Gillispie, of San Francisco; Treasurer, David Chambers, of San Francisco.

In the Act of incorporation the sum of \$5,000 a year was appropriated from the State treasury for the term of five years, to be used in the payment of premiums awarded by the Society, and for no other purpose. The Board of Directors, in pursuance of the Act, met in San Francisco in June following, accepted the Act of incorporation, prepared and adopted a constitution for the government of the Society and its fairs, adopted and published a premium list, and fixed the time and place for holding the first State Fair. The time for the fair was fixed to commence on the 4th of October, 1854, and the place San Francisco—the cattle show at the Mission, and the agricultural and horticultural exhibition in Musical Hall. This exhibition embraced specimens of nearly all of the grains, vegetables, and fruits, and though not large, excited the wonder and astonishment of all who



beheld it. At the Mission were shown horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry, and there were a few animals in each department which would have done credit to any State in the Union. No exhibition all comparable in extent, variety, and excellence had heretofore been held in any State so young since the organization of the American Union.

Its effects in stimulating the material industries of the State were very great, and nothing had occurred since the first discovery of gold that attracted so much interest generally in California history or exhibition of the agricultural resources. The amount of premiums awarded and paid at this fair was \$4,660.

At the annual meeting of the Society held during the fair Hutchinson, of Sacramento, was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year, and W. W. Stow of Santa Cruz, John A. Sutter of Sacramento, Sherman Day of Santa Clara, James Allen of Yuba, P. Smith of Sacramento, Vice-Presidents; Rev. O. C. Wheeler of Sacramento, Recording Secretary; J. L. L. F. Warren, Corresponding Secretary; Angus Frierson, of Sacramento, Treasurer.

One of the first acts of the Executive Committee of the new State was to call a State Agricultural Convention for the purpose of uniting up a more general interest in agriculture, to meet in Sacramento April 25th, 1855. In pursuance of this call the Convention assembled in the rooms of the City Council on that day. There were present representative agriculturists from every portion of the State. C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, was made President of this Convention, for want of room, adjourned to the Assembly Chamber. C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, was made President of this Convention, and O. C. Wheeler appointed Secretary. The Convention was addressed by the President, who dwelt at length upon the advantages of soil and climate presented to the farmer in California, and urged united action and system in perfecting modes of cultivation and securing the legitimate fruits of these advantages. At the Convention many questions of vital importance to the agriculturists of the State at that time were discussed, and an address to the agriculturists of the State was adopted and published. The Convention was also addressed by Sherman Day, D. F. Douglass, Judge E. B. Crocker, T. Ryland, Wilson Flint, O. C. Wheeler, and others, upon the general subject of agriculture. Also, by Governor McDougal, who urged the employment of the Chinese in the cultivation of the soil in California. Selim E. Woodworth also addressed the Convention at some length upon the importance of planting trees and cultivating forests in the great plains of California, urging the scarcity of shrubbery in agricultural districts of the State.

The second annual fair of the Society was held in Sacramento commencing September 25th, 1855; the general exhibition at the State House, and the cattle show at the Louisiana race track. The exhibition in every respect was a very great improvement on the first. In his opening address, President Hutchinson remarked: "The occasion which calls together this large and respectable assemblage is one of no ordinary interest. Before us, spread out in profusion and beautiful array, fresh from the prodigal hand of nature, we behold the results of California agriculture—some of the results which in this young State and under the auspices of intelligent people have followed the application of enterprise and industry. Looking back through the five brief years of our existence in this State, we wonder at the position in which we find ourselves to-day."

Governor Henry S. Foote delivered the annual address, and dwelt at considerable length upon the products of California as he had seen them since he had been in the State. A single paragraph will suffice to show the wonderful developments that had been made at that day. He said:

But what, I pray you, would our friends and fellow-citizens of the Atlantic States think or say of me were I to mention here, partly of course for their entertainment, a hundredth part of the wonderful things I have heard, and which seem to me well attested, touching the results of farming in California? Suppose, for instance, I should say that in the year 1853 one of our California farmers raised from ninety-nine acres of land a crop of wheat averaging a little more than one hundred and forty-nine bushels to the acre; that six hundred bushels of potatoes had frequently been produced from a single acre of land; that upon another acre had been raised forty tons of turnips; upon another an equal quantity of beets; upon another twenty tons of tomatoes; and upon yet another that one hundred dozen of cucumbers per day had been grown throughout the season, amounting in the whole to nine thousand dozen—should I not incur serious risk of being charged with gross exaggeration?

Where beyond the limits of California would a man be listened to with credence, who should state—that what no one now present certainly would question—that delicious peaches had been known here to mature on trees only two years old from the pit? that repeated instances had occurred of a double crop, both of pears and apples, being raised in the same season?

Who ever heard, save in California, of pumpkins weighing one hundred and twenty-nine pounds? Of beets seven and a half feet in length? Of a stalk of Indian corn twenty-four feet high?

Where, except in California, can it be asserted or proven that strawberries ripen every month in the year, and that it is possible to bring to perfection two thousand pounds of this delicious fruit from an acre of ground devoted to their cultivation?

The Sacramento Union, of September 28th, speaking of the fair that had just closed, remarked editorially:

The question is settled—the State Agricultural Fair has been held in Sacramento, and we feel justified in pronouncing it a triumphant exhibition for young California. Her productions in the grain, vegetable, floral, fruit, mineral, and animal world, astonished her own citizens. The feature of this fair is the great variety of fine fruit exhibited, especially apples and pears. The number of fine stock present, was less than was anticipated, but for quality and size they would stand high in a fair in the Empire State.

Speaking of the attendance: "Never in the annals of this juvenile city of the plains have there been congregated here so many human beings as the place contained on yesterday. Nearly if not every county in the State was represented. From Siskiyou they came and from San Diego, while the adjoining towns were almost emptied of their population."

The premiums awarded and paid at Sacramento amounted to \$6,550. At the annual meeting of the Society held in Sacramento during the fair, San José was selected as the place for the fair of 1856. E. L. Beard of Alameda was elected President, and S. J. Hensley of Santa Clara, C. K. Garrison of San Francisco, J. C. Yount of Napa, John A. Sutter of Sutter, A. H. Meyers of Alameda, Geo. H. Beach of Yuba, and W. W. Gift of Solano, Vice-Presidents; C. I. Hutchinson of Sacramento, Corresponding Secretary; Eli Corwin of Santa Clara, Recording Secretary, and L. H. Bascom of Santa Clara, Treasurer.

It is proper here to remark that the official records of the Society for 1854 were said to have been lost, and the compiler of this history has had to depend upon the press of that day and other records for all information pertaining to the proceedings of the Society of that year. Also, that there was no official publication of the proceedings or transactions of the Society for 1855. The transactions for 1856 were published by the Executive Committee in pamphlet form, and this custom has been kept up every year since, with one exception.

This year the Society sent a visiting committee to visit and upon the progress of agriculture and horticulture in every section of the State, and their report, as published in the official transactions, was calculated to and did attract great attention in all parts of the world, and brought to the State a large number of skilled farmers and horticulturists to engage in their special departments of cultivation.

As samples of some of the facts elicited by the committee, C. Green, of the Q Ranch, in Ione Valley, Amador County, realized in 1855, \$4,000 from four acres of broom corn, and would, in the estimation of the committee, realize in that year from two acres of melons from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

In Santa Clara County, in the garden of Thomas Fallon, the pear trees, grafted in the previous year with the Bartlett variety, were in full bearing, and the pears measuring from thirteen to sixteen inches in circumference. The fruit from four pear trees, gathered between eighteen months before, had been sold for \$160.

In Los Angeles County the committee state that Wm. Wolf had realized the previous year \$120 for the fruit from one orange tree, and a net profit of \$700 had been made from the fruit gathered from seven trees. The oranges were sold at seven cents apiece.

President Beard, in his opening address, made, among other things, the following statements:

"Never before was there a commonwealth six years old that could make such an exhibition as he saw before him. As regards the amount of production per acre, our soil surpasses that of any other State in the world. Small as is the amount of our improved crops, we already raise the breadstuffs to feed our population and to export a large surplus. We excel all the other States in the production of barley. The amount raised this year is worth more at present than the entire crop of all the States in 1850. California is at this time the ninth State in the production of wheat, and was, as early as 1840, the tenth in the amount of potatoes raised.

"We raise a very large amount of stock, and no State has greater natural advantages for the cheap and easy production of stock. It is also in the fact that large sums are being expended by some of our most enterprising citizens for the introduction of improved breeds, a token that we shall soon take that precedence to which our superior climate entitle us. As farmers our great want is now a market. Now a railroad was opened across the continent, many of our products would find a market in Utah and the middle regions of the continent. At the same time a growing commerce on the Pacific, to meet the great commercial highway opened, would search all the ports and regions surrounding this great ocean, discovering and creating new markets for our productions. Then our prices would not be depressed as now by a little excess of production, or raised extravagantly by a little defect."

Judge J. B. Crockett delivered the annual address before the Society that year. It was full of valuable information. To show the transition from a non-producing to a producing community was making, he stated that as late as 1853 we imported:

dried apples, 12,000 barrels	\$144,000
butter, 254,000 sacks	735,000
wheat, 60,000 pounds	630,000
butter, 149,000 kegs	2,800,000
flour, 298,000 barrels	4,980,000
potatoes, 150,000 barrels	600,000
Total	\$9,889,000

But three years later we produced all these articles, with the exception of dried apples and butter for the consumption of a much larger population—and of the dried apples and butter we produced a fair proportion of all that was consumed, besides all the potatoes and vegetables, and many other products. He closed with the following declaration:

In the midst of all these blessings, with so much to inspire us with hope for the future, with so much to elate the heart of the patriot and dignify the ambition of the statesman, we have one great and overshadowing want, which to some degree paralyzes the arm of industry and lies like an incubus upon the prosperity of California. I allude, of course, to the want of a railroad connecting us with the Atlantic seaboard. We need laborers to work our mines, farmers to till our lands, herdsmen to cover our hills with flocks, mechanics to manufacture our wares, merchants and traders to extend our commerce, and to supply these wants a railroad is indispensable. It is emphatically the great work demanded alike by every consideration of personal interest and by the genius and spirit of the age. Long years of hope deferred have already elapsed, whilst nothing has been done toward its commencement. We have been too patient under this neglect. We have for eight years past quietly shipped our millions upon millions to Wall street, from whence golden streams were distributed throughout the land, enriching every part of the confederacy, whilst in return for all this treasure we have received little else than our board and clothing, with the indefinite promise of a railroad some future day. It is time we demanded as a right the fulfillment of that promise; and if we shall live to see the day when the iron horse, with his impetuous speed, shall come from the Atlantic to quench his fiery thirst in the cool waters of the Pacific, then our fondest dreams have been realized, and clouds of doubt will no longer obscure the bright future of California.

The premiums awarded and paid at the third annual fair, at San José, commencing October 7th, amounted to the sum of \$6,746.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at San José, October 10th, when the City of Stockton was selected for holding the annual fair for 1857.

C. M. Weber was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents: Wm. Garrard, of San Joaquin; Wm. Daniels, Santa Clara; P. B. Redding, Shasta; W. B. Osborn, Los Angeles; A. H. Meyers, Alameda; H. D. McCarthy, Calaveras; John A. Sutter, Sutter. Corresponding Secretary, George H. Sanderson, San Joaquin. A. Wolf, San Joaquin, Treasurer.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee C. M. Weber tendered his resignation as President, and William Garrard was elected to fill the vacancy, and E. S. Holden elected a Vice-President; also, A. Wolf resigned as Treasurer, and Edw. P. Connor was elected to fill the vacancy.

The fair at Stockton commenced on the twenty-ninth of September, and continued four days. The labors of the visiting committee were continued this season, and they brought out and made public many new facts in California agriculture. One of these was the great value of alfalfa as a forage crop, and its adaptation to the soil and climate of California. They were shown a field of three hundred acres of this clover in Yuba County, belonging to Messrs. Pinney & Cameron, who had it divided into three fields of one hundred acres each, and were taking in stock to pasture on it. The committee reported that so well was this clover appreciated that while these gentlemen charged double the price received for pasturing stock by

their neighbors, they could not accommodate half the application. The clover had then, June 15th, been fed down close twice and was still nearly three feet high and in bloom. Where the banks of the river had caved in, they saw the roots twenty feet below the surface and while all other grasses were dry and yellow, the alfalfa on the same kind of soil was green and luxuriant. Mr. Garrard, the President of the Society, also spoke of the great value of alfalfa as a forage plant, and especially for hogs. He said:

The experience of the last two years had demonstrated the important fact that this climate was well adapted to curing meats, both by salt pickle and smoking, as that of Ohio or Kentucky. But the great difficulty has been to raise hogs at a cost to compete with the imported ones. The trouble has not been in the fattening, for we can raise grain as cheaply as most countries, but it has been found in the absence of proper grasses to raise and grow the hogs on. This difficulty will hereafter be remedied. It is certain that in a large district of our country, where once well rooted, continues green the year round, yielding three hay crops yearly, affording a full pasture equal in richness to a grain field. This crop seems designed by Providence for our peculiar climate.

The annual address was delivered by Judge Henry Eno, of Colusa. He dwelt at considerable length upon the advantages of agricultural education, and urged the importance of an Agricultural College for California, where science in agricultural practices was much needed. He also discussed the subject of irrigation, and gave a history of irrigation in all the countries in which it had been practiced to any great extent. In speaking of manufactories in this State, he said:

In 1849 there was scarcely a grist or saw mill in the land; now we have one hundred and thirty-one grist mills, and three hundred and seventy-three saw mills, seventeen tanneries, five iron foundries, one paper mill, with a capacity of turning out six tons of paper per week; a sugar refinery that can manufacture four hundred tons of sugar and twenty thousand gallons of syrup per month; and a cordage and oakum manufactory in successful operation; and one hundred and thirty-three quartz mills propelled either by water or steam power.

The fair at Stockton was in many respects a long step ahead of the State fair that had preceded it. Especially was this noticeable in the exhibition of manufactured articles and fine blooded stock. The attendance was also much larger. The amount awarded and paid in premiums was \$7,991.

At the annual election of officers held this year at Stockton, the City of Marysville was selected in which to hold the annual fair of 1858.

The question of selecting a permanent location for the fairs of the Society in the future having been agitated to some extent among the members of the Society, a committee of five was appointed, and the subject referred to them to report at the next annual meeting. The committee consisted of O. C. Wheeler, of Sacramento; Geo. H. Beach, of Yuba; Wilson Flint, of Alameda; Wm. Daniels, of Santa Clara; and Dr. E. S. Holden, of San Joaquin.

It should be here stated that the annual appropriation to the aid of the Society made by the Legislature in 1854, having been exhausted in 1857, this appropriation was renewed at the session of 1858 for a term of five years longer, from the 15th day of May, 1858. The charter was also amended by striking out a number of restricting provisions, leaving the Society less trammelled in its management, and requiring the Board to make an annual report to the Legislature.

John C. Fall, of Marysville, was elected President of the Society in 1858, and G. N. Sweezy of Yuba, G. C. Yount of Napa, John Bidwell

of Butte, Dr. C. M. Hitchcock of San Francisco, Dr. H. W. Carpenter of Alameda, José M. Covarrubias of Santa Barbara, and J. D. Morley of Stanislaus, Vice-Presidents; Corresponding Secretary, O. C. Wheeler of Sacramento; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. Beach of Yuba; Treasurer, J. A. Paxton of Marysville.

At this meeting was also adopted an amendment to the Constitution, permanently locating the office of the Society at Sacramento, and requiring the Corresponding Secretary to reside at that place. The fifth annual fair of the Society was held at Marysville, commencing August 23d, and continuing six days.

As evidence of the increasing interest in these fairs on the part of farmers and the public, it may be here stated that the admission fees to the exhibition, including season tickets, amounted to \$9,420; membership tickets, at \$10 each, to \$5,990. The exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products at this fair fully sustained the reputation of the State in this department. Through the fair being held out of the center of production, the collection was not as large as expected. The feature of the fair that gave best evidence of advancement, was the exhibition of agricultural machinery of home manufacture. There was also a marked increase in the number of good stock on exhibition. Another interesting feature of this fair was an exhibition of tropical fruits from Los Angeles County. Oranges, lemons, citrons, and other tropical fruits were in the exhibit. Another was the exhibition of the apiary business, bees, honey, etc., showing the adaptability of California to this interesting and important industry.

The transactions of the Society for 1858 were published by the State, by resolution of the State Senate, and form an interesting and valuable volume of 373 pages.

With a view to the accommodation of District Fairs and of the State Fair in the future, the City of Marysville, in connection with the State Society, erected an exhibition hall or pavilion covering an area of over 19,000 feet square, and the entire space was well filled with the exhibition. The opening address of President Fall was full of practical suggestions, and contained a strong plea for improvement in every department of industry. He urged the importance of culture and scientific study on the part of the cultivators of the soil, and suggested agricultural schools and colleges for farmers and their sons.

The annual address was delivered by Hon. S. B. Bell, of Alameda. He eloquently contrasted the slow, plodding processes of the cultivators of the soil in early days with the modern processes since the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and pictured their correspondingly improved social conditions, and gave agriculture and agricultural societies credit for much of the general advancement in civilization. The opening paragraph was a graphic picture of the rapid strides that had been made in agriculture in California in the short period of the existence of the State: "Were this the first time of the assembling of this association, it would be a source of deep congratulation to you, its members and supporters, and still deeper to the entire State. How shall we express our happiness, then, when we consider that this is the fifth anniversary of the Society, in a State not yet nine years of age? This, too, when these shores were not sought to till the ground, but to lay it waste in scattering its soil in search of its golden sands. All were worshiping at the shrine of Plutus, and Ceres was not a divinity in the land. Now, within five

years, she has divided the empire with her rival; her bounteous of plenty—more ravishing, more inexhaustible, than the gold-mining caves and river beds of her rival—has won the love not only you, her sons and daughters, but has commanded the homage of devotees of all lands. With the power of geometrical progress the conquest grows by what it feeds on, until I behold upon its tables gold, and its mother quartz, taken from the shrine of Pith, the handicraft of the artisan and the artist taken from their shrine, and all brought as offerings to the altar and throne of Ceres."

The amount of premiums awarded and paid was \$7,485.

The annual election was held at Marysville on the 16th of August. At this meeting the committee on permanent location of the fair reported, enumerating the arguments on both sides of the question and recommending a continuance of itineracy as best calculated to keep up the interest in the Society and the success of its efforts. The report of the committee was adopted, and resolutions expressing these views were passed. At this meeting a new constitution was adopted for the government of the Society. One of its new provisions was that the annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers shall be held at the Capital of the State during the month of January—day to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Another provision was that the three ex-Presidents of the Society who last occupied the chair should be members of the Board of Managers, also three additional members of the Society. This last provision seems to have been adopted for the purpose of keeping some members of experience in the Board. Life memberships were also provided for. The officers elected at this meeting for the ensuing year were: C. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, President. Vice-Presidents (one for each judicial district as per new constitution), E. B. Crocker, Sacramento; J. W. Osburn, Napa; J. R. Painter, Sutter; Cary Peck, Santa Clara; J. F. Pinkham, Nevada; A. H. Meyers, Alameda; J. Davis, Yolo; John McConahue, Siskiyou; D. J. Staples, San Joaquin; Levi H. Towers, Shasta; J. W. Thompson, Plumas; J. R. Crandall, Placer; Wm. Blackburn, Santa Cruz; L. H. Bascom, Santa Clara; J. White, Los Angeles; G. H. Howard, San Mateo; John Center, San Francisco. Corresponding Secretary, O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento. Recording Secretary, A. G. Richardson, Sacramento. Treasurer, Reddington, Sacramento. Additional Managers—P. A. McRea, Butte, J. S. Silver of San Francisco, A. P. Smith of Sacramento.

Sacramento was selected for holding the Annual Fair for 1859. The Board of Managers afterwards fixed the time September 13th to 23d. One of the first acts of the new Board was to provide a suitable place to hold the fair. To this end they obtained authority from the Legislature for the citizens of Sacramento City and County to raise a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. on all taxable property in the city and county for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting buildings for the use of the Society in which to keep its office and hold its fairs. In pursuance of this authority the tax was voted at an election for that purpose, the levy made and tax collected. With the money raised in this manner, contributed by citizens, the present site of the Pavilion on Sixth and M Streets was purchased and the original building erected, and the fair of 1859 held in the same. The title to the property is vested in the Supervisors of the county, but the Society is guaranteed its use so long as desired. The stock show was held on grounds set apart between O and Q and E

enth and Twelfth Streets, in the city. The magnitude of the sixth annual fair of the Society is indicated by the number of exhibitors competing and articles exhibited. Of the former there were 754, and of the latter 4,635, counting all the specimens of one variety exhibited by one person, whether of mechanism, vegetables, or fruit, as only one article.

The members of the Society this year numbered 1,100, including about forty life members. The receipts of the Society for membership and entrance fees to the exhibitors were \$28,639 50. Measured by these criterions, the fair was much larger than any of its predecessors. The exhibitors showed a steady and rapid advance in all the material interests of the State, and particularly so in the department of good stock and the products of the dairy. The exhibitions of butter and cheese were by far the best theretofore made in the State, and served to greatly encourage and stimulate the dairy interests, then in its infancy. An attractive feature of the horticultural exhibition was the Oregon fruit, shown on tables set apart for that State. Oregon also exhibited a large assortment of woolen goods and blankets. The visiting committee having extended its labors into that State, this exhibition was the result. As evidence of the extent to which experiments in fruit culture were being made at that time to test the qualities of different varieties grown in California soil and climate—one firm, carrying on the nursery and orchard business, were growing 263 sorts of apples, 324 sorts of pears, 89 sorts of peaches, 71 of cherries, 56 of plums, 14 of nectarines, 18 of apricots, 24 of currants, 86 of gooseberries, 12 of raspberries, 122 of foreign grapes, 4 of blackberries, 21 of figs. This firm had over 1,000,000 trees in orchard and nursery. This firm was B. S. Fox & Co., of Santa Clara County.

As evidence of the spirit with which the stock breeders of the State were introducing good blood into their herds of flock at this early day, at the fair of 1859, one contributor, J. W. Patterson, of Alameda, sold to one party one French merino ram for \$1,500, and one yearling ram for \$500; to another, two young ewes at \$300 each, one yearling ram at \$600, one ram lamb at \$400; to another, one yearling ram at \$700 and one at \$400; to another, one young ram for \$400 and one young ewe for \$300; to another, one ram lamb and one ewe lamb for \$400 and \$300 respectively; to another, one yearling ram for \$800, and ten ewe lambs for \$300 each; to another, one ram for \$400, and one ewe for \$400; to another, one ram and one ewe for \$800; to another, one ram lamb for \$400; to another, three ram lambs for \$600 each; to another, the ram "Crystal Palace," that took the first premium at the World's Exposition in Paris, for \$1,500. These sales are also evidence of the practical value of the Society's fairs as a means of bringing sellers and buyers together, and thus inducing improvement in all departments of industry. The report of the visiting committee for this year is full of interesting and, for that day, wonderful facts. These reports for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, show that the committee visited nearly every county and locality in the State, and made note of all the localities and their progress. These explorations were made at great expense to the Society, but they were of almost incalculable value to the State at that time, as being the best authenticated expose of her wonderful resources. The reports attracted world-wide attention to these resources, and doubtless were a great inducement to the investment of capital in their development.

The opening address of President Hutchinson in the new Pavilion at the opening of that building on September 14th, in the evening, was fully up to the spirit of the occasion, as shown by the following paragraphs:

*Gentlemen of the State Agricultural Society:* Our hands have seized the plow and we must not falter. We have a glorious prospect before us—a field rich in every attribute, beautiful in every aspect; bounded only by the limits of the commonwealth. The work which we have to do cannot, must not retrograde. Like the seeds sown in our valleys, it will germinate and bear fruit. Amid broad fields laden with golden harvests; amid green pastures and fragrant flowers, amid tempting groves where the orange blooms and the vine yields abundant fruit, the voice of invitation is heard and the assurance of reward. \* \* \* Gentlemen, the advantage to which we have thus briefly alluded need not be known abroad—reliably circulated among the masses—to be embraced by thousands. To collect facts and disseminate them; to accumulate in tangible form the scattered truths which experience here has taught to us and to apply them over the world for public information, are important purposes of this Society. The brilliant display presented here to-night assures us that your efforts in this behalf will be fruitful.

On the evening of the 15th of September, W. H. Rhodes pronounced in the Pavilion a poem entitled "Lost and Found." The poet Adam and Eve go out of the eastern gates of the Garden, and follow them and their descendants through all the countries and ages of the world, ever looking west in search of the Eden they had lost, down to the present time. The closing stanza announced Eden found:

"Where then is Eden? Ah! Why should I tell  
What every eye and bosom knows so well?  
Why name the land all other lands have blessed,  
And traced for ages to the distant West?  
Why seek in vain throughout the historic page  
For Eden's Garden and the Golden Age?  
Here! Brothers, here! no further let us roam,  
Here is the Garden! Eden is our home!"

Colonel E. D. Baker was expected to deliver the annual address, but professional business having prevented his meeting his engagement, Judge Tod Robinson, of Sacramento, was substituted, and addressed the Society on the evening of the 16th September. He deprecated the lack of proper provision for agricultural education in our schools and colleges, and showed the importance to the farm and to civilization of such education, and urged that greater attention be given to the matter by those most interested. He enumerated the sciences that related to agriculture and pointed out their relations, and urged the necessity of teaching farmers' sons in these sciences as well as lawyers, doctors, and other professional men are taught in the principles that pertain to their professions.

Let this be done. Let this improvement take place. Let this encouragement be given to agriculture and it at once ceases to be an inferior calling, and it will rise in the estimation of the community to a point higher than any language of mine can express. Why, how little attention has been considered. Take an exemplification: We have two newspapers devoted to the success of agriculture, and for two months they have been contending whether it was best to cut the tap root of a young tree or leave it on. While I do not pretend to say who is right, I must confess my surprise that at this late day a question so simple in its character should be a subject of dispute. Here the world has been engaged in the practice of agriculture six thousand years, and one of the simplest questions is yet undetermined. But let agriculture be treated as a science; let the sons of farmers secure such an education as I have described in ten years' time, or even less, not only this but many other questions will be removed and settled by well established and settled rules.

Colonel Ed. D. Baker being in the city on the evening of the 16th of September, delivered before the Society, in the evening, extempore,

tempore, an eloquent encomium upon agriculture—such as he alone could pronounce. He closed in these words:

We are the first people on earth. Let us be the most grateful, the most industrious, the most virtuous. Let us to the capacities of our soil, our glowing climate, our peaceful political condition, add industry, honest labor, a love of peace, a capacity for war, a regard for every social duty; and above all, let us add to all this a consciousness of the dignity of labor—the true dignity of labor, whether social or moral, or intellectual or physical. And if we do this we shall hand down to posterity the blessings that are heaped up around us on every side—our fruit, grain, flocks, and herds, fair and fertile fields—everything that makes one comfortable, happy, and blessed. Shall we do more? Yes, far more than this. We shall hand down to them the recollections of the many attributes, the many actions of their fathers, which shall go with them as a guide, a warning, and a blessing, to continue throughout the generations, till

"Wrapped in flames, the worlds of ether glow,  
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below."

The amount of premiums awarded in 1859 was \$8,139.

The first annual meeting of the Society under the new charter and constitution, was held in the Pavilion, in Sacramento, January 18th, 1860, and was the occasion of much interest and no small degree of excitement. The meeting was largely attended and lasted four days. The principal exciting cause was the location of the fair for 1860. A large number of places in the State were desirous of securing it, and had representatives present to press their claims and advantages. Upon a final vote being taken the location fell to Sacramento. The new Constitution prohibiting the holding of the annual fair of the Society two successive years in the same place having been adopted after the location of the fair in 1859 at Sacramento, she was held ineligible as a competitor for 1860. The effective argument in her favor was the unexampled accommodations she had provided free of cost to the Society. At this meeting an amendment was proposed and placed on record striking from the Constitution the prohibition above referred to.

Another amendment was proposed and placed on record in effect locating the annual fair of the Society at Sacramento. The election of officers of the Society resulted as follows:

T. G. Phelps, of San Mateo, President; and J. J. Warner, Pablo de la Guerra, Cary Pebles, R. B. Woodward, Caswell Davis, L. B. Harris, Nathan Coombs, J. T. Ryan, P. B. Redding, Chas. Justice, S. S. Curtis, Wm. Rabe, Wm. Thompson, A. J. Laird, R. J. Walsh, E. B. Harris, G. W. Coulter, the gentlemen representing the judicial districts of the State in the order of their names. Corresponding Secretary, O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento; Recording Secretary, N. A. H. Ball, Sacramento; Treasurer, D. O. Mills, Sacramento. Additional Managers, Wilson Flint, Sacramento; P. J. Devine, Sacramento; T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco, and the three last Presidents of the Society.

The natural effect of the location of the fair for 1860 at Sacramento, where the last preceding fair had been held, was to greatly exasperate the people of many other localities in the State against the Capital City, and to alienate many of the theretofore earnest friends of the Society from its support.

In some of those places that had hoped to secure the fair of the State Society, District or County Societies were organized, not as aids to the State Society, but as rivals to it. The press of some localities probably spoke the feelings and perhaps the hopes of some of the people of the localities, when it spoke of the State Society as the "late State Agricultural Society." The Board of Managers, however, appointed a visiting committee and got it in the field at an early



day, traveling over some of the same ground that had been traveled over in the last three years, and taking in all localities of interest that had never been visited, making notes of the progress and improvement in all the industries. They prepared and published a preliminary list much more extensive in scope and minute in detail and greater in the aggregate of premiums offered than had before been adopted, and went to work with a will to push the accomplishment of the object of the Society, if possible, with greater zeal and effect than it had been pushed before. In the annual report of the Board to the Society are found a few statements which indicate pretty plainly that a better state of public feeling toward the Society must have been brought about before the fair was held in the following September. These statements are as follows:

The area upon which the show was made in the various halls show an aggregate of more than forty-one thousand feet of flooring, which in every department was well filled with articles, each in its appropriate place, besides the vast amount of wall room which was everywhere hung with such goods as could be properly exhibited by being suspended.

The stock grounds were originally planned to accommodate about one-quarter more than were on exhibition in 1859, and the contract for the construction of the stalls and amphitheater was duly executed. But a whole week before the fair was opened it became evident that the fixtures were too limited for the immense exhibition that was accumulating on every hand. The amphitheater was enlarged to more than twice its original capacity, and was wanting in room when the crowd came. The number of stalls was doubled, and the additional hundred constructed, and yet we were closely pushed for room before all the fair had arrived. The fair of 1859 (larger than any previous one) had in the stock grounds, hundred and forty-five animals of all kinds, that of 1860 had one thousand and thirty. In former fair the fruits were exhibited on seventy-five dozen plates, in the latter one hundred and eighty dozen were occupied without satisfying the desire of exhibitors for room. In all departments the increase was about the same proportion. In 1859 our entries numbered three thousand and forty-five, while in 1860 they numbered three thousand and two, and the attendance were frequently greater than ever before on a similar occasion.

While this statement is literally true, it is, notwithstanding, true that a much larger proportion of the articles exhibited were contributed by the counties immediately surrounding Sacramento than at the last preceding fair. It is also true that the general attendance was considerably less, as shown by the falling off of receipts for memberships and fees for admission to the fair. These receipts for 1860 being \$18,584 50 as against \$28,639 50 for 1859.

But while the rivalry in other localities kept exhibitors from the localities away from the State Fair, and decreased the general attendance and receipts, it also had the effect to stimulate local pride and exertion, and thus kept up and probably accelerated general improvement and progress in agricultural and kindred industries throughout the State. In their annual report the Board of Managers say:

It is a gratifying fact that farming proper, that is, the scientific, systematic culture of the—routine of successive crops, the judicious return of food to the soil, the construction of permanent fences and buildings, and the planting of shade and ornamental trees for the protection and comfort of stock, is everywhere becoming the subject of thought and action, amounting (in many cases) to actual enthusiasm, and signifying, in the strongest possible manner, that our cultivators are not only determined to make California their home, but to make for themselves homes in California, which shall suffer in comparison with none in the nation.

Speaking of the improvement in stock breeding, the Board continues:

Perhaps if we were to compare the interest and the improvements in the various departments of laudable industry in the State by means of a graduating scale, stock breeding at the present time constitute the "summit." With reference to the past, this is certainly the golden age of stock in California, but we trust that with reference to the future, it is but the beginning—the mere twilight of the age—that a manhood in the departments is to be compared with which the present interest is the merest infant.

President Phelps, in his opening address in the Pavilion, September 20th, in speaking of the part the State Society had taken in the development of the several industries of the State, said:

The good fruits of this Society (being the parent of all the county and district societies as it has been) may be noticed throughout the State. Its exhibitions have tended more than anything else to cause the introduction of improved breeds of domestic animals, now so plentifully scattered over the State, and from which we shall in a short time possess herds unsurpassed in numbers or excellence by those of any State in America. We are none the less indebted to it for our great variety of fruits, plants, and roots, and grains and vines; and also for many of our most useful inventions of labor-saving machinery, and for the impetus given to the mechanical arts generally. All these, while they lighten our toils, tend greatly to stimulate industry by combining science and a greater degree of intelligence with laborious pursuits.

Let us, then, benefit ourselves as we may do by the varied and in many respects really magnificent display of industrial products that surround us on every hand. Let us heal all differences, unjust rivalries, and petty jealousies that have grown up between us and every part of the State. To entertain any such feelings towards those whose objects are the same as ours, is unworthy of noble, generous sons of toil. If others are disposed to entertain any such feelings towards us, be theirs the folly, the shame, the loss, the regret.

He called the special attention of farmers to the importance of multiplying the variety of their products:

This Society has offered premiums for a multitude of these neglected products, with a view to stimulate their production among us so as to put a stop to their importation entirely. It is a most singular and humiliating fact that we are yet receiving from New York and Boston large supplies of cured meats, while carcass beef is worth scarcely one-half as much here as it is in either of those cities. We are shipping barley to New York, a distance of seventeen thousand miles, and receiving in return pork, hams, bacon, and lard made from grain of the same grade. This certainly should not be, particularly since it has been demonstrated that they can be cured in this climate as well as in any other.

General John Bidwell delivered the annual address. He opened with the following vivid picture of California, as he saw it in early days:

Nineteen years ago this magnificent valley was scarcely known to the civilized world—with one exception, and that exception was this very place—Sutter's Fort. It was all a wilderness, inhabited by a race of human beings as wild as the deer, and less capable of civilization, perhaps, than any other on the American continent. This place had been selected by that distinguished pioneer, John A. Sutter, who was planting the germ of civilization, by beginning to cultivate the soil. He had begun to erect walls for self-defense, and had already in operation that most useful of all establishments to the farmer and pioneer—a blacksmith shop—and other useful branches of industry were in the very germ of incipency. Horses and cattle—those indispensable attendants of man in all countries, new as well as old—had been brought hither, but they were nearly as wild as the antelope and elk, with which they were then beginning to dispute the possession of the plains, and with which they were often seen grazing harmoniously when undisturbed, or in commingling flight at the approach of danger. Leaving this place, you saw no habitation, no settlement, no sign of civilization was to be seen until you passed beyond the Coast Range of Mountains. To the north nothing in the shape of human advancement till you had wound your way for nearly a thousand miles to the Columbia River. To the east more than fifteen hundred miles separated this point from the frontiers of Missouri and Kansas, and a thousand from the borders of New Mexico. Sacramento even then began to exhibit indications of future importance. It was a place of protection to all who came to the country. It became the destination and home of the immigration across the plains. It brought to notice the existence of these rivers, these fertile plains, and these mountains. It was a point of interest to be visited by every traveler who came to the Pacific Coast. It was the nucleus of a gradually expanding settlement, which was destined to furnish the means of enacting important results to the whole country. Here the first blow was struck which began the war, revolutionized the country, and gave it to the United States. From this place emanated the enterprise which unlocked for the use of the world that vast magazine of treasure, the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

He traced the history and material progress of the country from that early day up to the time he was speaking, bringing to light many interesting facts and making many valuable suggestions. Then, turning to the President of the Society, he said:

And now, Mr. President, having witnessed the past, and ventured to look forward to a full future, I beg to say that it is with pleasure and pride that I now behold, not the new and sparsely settled colony, where the germ of civilization is just beginning to be merely the center of a rude population of ten or fifteen years' growth, but the apparent of an empire—the center of a great and flourishing State, having all the signs of wealth, merce, and a vigorous and cultivated growth, displaying almost every product which it can earn or refinement enjoy; not regressive or stationary, but in a state of healthy and permanent advancement. And to what shall we ascribe the causes of all this change? We changed the tumultuous scenes of 1849—the gambling hells, that made night hideous in every town or public place—from a moral chaos to order, the abode of virtue, refinement, civilization? Certainly not the temporary multitude who rushed in by hundreds of thousands to grasp our gold treasures and go away, but to the permanent citizens, the families, the once of lovely women, and the arts and sciences and institutions which these have caused established here.

And finally, Mr. President, of all your institutions, none has greater claims for usage and on the gratitude of the people, and none portray with more certainty the energy, genius, the skill, the industry, and the intelligence of your people, than this noble edifice erected to the genius of agriculture. Its founders and those who sustain and perpetuate demand no praise from me. To them these fruits and flowers, this golden grain, these works of art and skill, these stately walls, and this bannered canopy are a more glorious monument.

George F. Nourse read the annual poem. It was a lively, witty and historical sketch of the country, and its pastoral progress in 1849, in rhyme.

The amount of premiums awarded in 1860 was \$9,254.

The eighth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Pavilion on the 13th day of January, 1861. The first business transacted was the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution spread upon the minutes at the last annual meeting, providing that "the Society shall hold an annual fair at the City of Sacramento." This amendment was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Dr. John F. Morse stated to the meeting that some gentlemen of Sacramento, in view of the fact that Sacramento was to be the permanent location of the State Fairs, had subscribed money and purchased six blocks of land with a view of presenting it to the State Agricultural Society in order to have good stock grounds. The ground was located on E and H and Twentieth and Twenty-second Streets in the city, and if the County Supervisors acted as it was thought it would and took in the streets between these different blocks, the whole ground would make an area of twenty acres which would be donated to the Society to use it for the purposes for which it was proposed to grant it. The land was perhaps the most exhaustless soil in this vicinity. The Society by vote indicated its willingness to accept the donation, and passed a vote of thanks to the donors.

The following named gentlemen were elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing term:

Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo County, President; and Vice-President: Abel Stearns, Los Angeles; Pablo de la Guerra, Santa Barbara; F. Fargo, Alameda; M. D. Boruck, San Francisco; E. S. Holden, Joaquin; A. P. Smith, Sacramento; A. Haraszthy, Sonoma; J. Ryan, Humboldt; J. P. Haynes, Del Norte; C. Justis, Sutter; Crandall, Placer; J. A. Banks, San Francisco; Samuel A. Merriam, Mariposa; A. Delano, Nevada; R. J. Walsh, Colusa; A. Haynes, Amador; John Thompson, Plumas. Additional Managers, P. Donahue, San Francisco; Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento; W. Light, Sacramento. Corresponding Secretary, O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento. Recording Secretary, N. A. H. Ball, Sacramento. Treasurer, A. K. Grim, Sacramento.

The new Board, upon its organization, took immediate steps in completing arrangements for acceptance and occupation of the

proposed to be donated to the Society. The gentlemen proposing to donate it had formed an association styled the "Sacramento Park Association." The deed was made by this association to the President of the State Agricultural Society, in trust, for the use of the Society, as a show ground, horticultural garden, etc., upon condition that if the Society shall fail at any time to so use the ground for the space of one year, the property shall revert to the members of the Park Association, and the Agricultural Society shall have no further interest therein.

When the transfer of the ground had been completed, the Legislature then in session appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of aiding the Society to make the necessary improvements to adapt the grounds to the uses contemplated. The streets were closed by the proper authorities, the grounds inclosed by a substantial brick wall, stables and stalls to the number of 401 built, a grand stand erected, a good half-mile track laid out and completed, and all the necessary fixtures and improvements built to constitute a first class show ground for all classes of stock.

The improvements were made under the direction of the Board of Managers, and at a cost of over \$25,000. They were completed before the opening of the eighth annual fair, which commenced on the 16th of September, 1861; and the stock show was held on the Society's own grounds for the first time. In the center of these grounds the Board of Managers had erected a flag-staff or pole 180 feet high. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th, Jerome C. Davis, President, raised an American flag forty-two feet in length on this staff as a signal of the opening of the fair therein. As the flag floated upon the breeze, the brass band for the Society greeted it with the "Star Spangled Banner," and the people gave three hearty cheers. This was all the ceremony of dedication.

The opening address was delivered by Hon. J. A. Banks, of San Francisco, in the Pavilion, on the evening of the 17th. Governor Nye, of Nevada, had been expected to deliver this address, but failed to arrive in time, and Mr. Banks consented to take the place at a late hour.

The annual address was delivered by Hon. C. C. DeLong, of Marysville. He dwelt upon the difficulties and discouragements the Society had had to meet and overcome, the influence for good it had exerted on the industries of the State, and closed with an elegant apostrophe to the State:

Oh, California! Our home! Proud mistress of the Pacific, sitting by the Golden Gate, through which shall pass the commerce of the world, paying tribute at thy feet! How magnificent is thy present greatness—how glorious seems thy future! Within thy peaceful valleys Ceres waves her yellow hair and sows her bounteous gifts. Mammon holds court upon thy mountains, and is a courtier at thy throne. The rosy-cheeked god, Bacchus, revels in thy vine-clad hills. Fortune, from every mountain top, waves her wand to all the nations of the earth. Sweet Peace, pure-browed Liberty, and star-eyed Hope, guide thy car of empire on its course. Thy standard sheet, the starry flag of Freedom, beneath whose glancing folds Freedom's valor snatched thee, a virgin, from the arms of savageness, and took thee to herself, a blooming bride. Thank God that thou art true to that mighty destiny already wrought 'neath the auspices of that flag, and so mayst thou ever continue until upon its folds shall glance no star as bright as thine in all that makes a nation great.

On Wednesday, Governor Nye having arrived in the city, addressed the audience in the evening. He gave California farmers some good advice and paid them some very flattering compliments. Of the stock show he remarked:



I say in all frankness that I never have seen in any of the older States (and I have seen State fairs in fifteen of the States of the Union), a finer exhibition of blood cattle than I witnessed here in California. All credit is due to the pioneers in this noble improvement; costs no more, nay, it costs less to rear a good animal than it does to rear a poor one. It more easily attended and produce more in value and kind.

In speaking of the fair at the Pavilion this year, the *Sacramento Union* on the third day of the fair says:

The exhibition is at its height in the Pavilion, and we are now warranted in speaking as a thing completed; that it is not up to the standard of last year's fair is a fact which are disposed to conceal. It was not expected it would equal the first exhibition of the season is so much more advanced this year than last, that our peach orchard stripped and one of the main resources of the fruit table denied us. Nor was the show of products expected to be so favorable, for the season has been a bad one for farmers generally throughout the State. The chief reliance of the exhibition this year was upon the mechanical arts of the State, and here we confess to some disappointment that the response from this has been so poor. The Mechanics' Society of San Francisco which voted to cooperate with the State exhibition in this city has placed but a meager contribution among its articles. The one department does the exhibition equal that of last year, and this is the ladies' contribution. Indeed, the show at the Pavilion derives one of its chief attractions from this source, merged its agricultural character into that of a fancy fair. These are, if not the distinctive features of the exhibition, the only prejudicial circumstances connected with it in a public view. In every other respect the fair is an unbounded success.

Measured by the receipts for membership tickets and admission fees to the Park and Pavilion, the attendance to the fair of this year was much greater than at any of its predecessors. These receipts amounted, including the life memberships sold, to \$22,452 50.

The premiums for this year were mostly offered, awarded, and given in silver plate, books, and diplomas. Their amount in value nearly as can be ascertained from the records, was about \$7,500.

The Society met with a very serious loss this year from the fire of the city and the destruction of its library, many of its records, its mineral cabinet, its collection of mechanical models and specimens in natural history, and manuscripts prepared for annual transactions. These were all on the lower floor of the Pavilion, and submerged in the flood of the 9th of December, and while the work of restoration and rearrangement was going on, the waters came again on the 9th of January and nearly completed the ruin of what was left. After this the Society's offices were removed to the second floor of the Pavilion.

The ninth annual meeting of the Society was called for January 27th, 1862. On account of the high water and condition of the city and country in consequence, but a few members convened at the office of the Society, and an adjournment was had to the 23d of April. On this day the meeting assembled in the Senate Chamber and proceeded to business.

A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma, was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents: A. Stearns, Los Angeles; J. J. Warner, Los Angeles; S. J. Hensley, San José; Samuel Brannan, San Francisco; E. S. Holden, Stockton; C. H. Grimm, Sacramento; J. B. F. Solano; Walter Van Dyke, Humboldt; H. C. Stockton, Red Bluff; G. N. Sweezy, Yuba; Isaac Davis, Yolo; Stephen Card, San Francisco; Thomas Baker, Visalia; A. Delano, Nevada; R. J. Walsh, Colusa; John Vogan, Ione; T. B. Shannon, Plumas. O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary; E. B. Ryan, Sacramento, Recording Secretary; W. Hatch, Sacramento, Treasurer. Additional Managers, P. D. Hue, San Francisco; C. S. Lowell, Sacramento; W. F. Knox, Sacramento.

The official transactions of the Society for 1862 have never been published, the Legislature failing to provide for the same. The Recording Secretary's report and the Treasurer's report are found in the volume of transactions for 1863. Outside of these reports all the information of the Society's proceedings has been obtained from other sources. Early in the season a number of citizens of Sacramento, having witnessed the disadvantages the Society had been laboring under in having only a half-mile track to hold its trials of speed of stock on, determined to remove this disadvantage by putting the Society in possession of a mile track, for use at the annual fairs. They therefore formed an association styled the "Union Park Association," and purchased six blocks of land lying north of the Society's cattle grounds, obtained authority to close the streets crossing the same, surrounded the tract with a high fence, and, by permission of the Society, joined it to the wall inclosing the Society's grounds; and, by extending a track around it from the north curves of the Society's track, made an excellent mile track. By mutual arrangement this track was made to accommodate the Society and the association. The Society has since purchased this land and all the improvements, of the members of the association, at its original cost.

The annual fair of 1862 was commenced on the 31st day of August, and closed on the 4th of September.

President Haraszthy, in his opening address, recapitulated some of the disasters and destruction that were visited upon the State and her industries by the floods of December and January, and reverted to the open handed generosity of every class of society in administering quick and substantial relief to the sufferers, and then said:

Fellow-citizens, forever retain this generosity, this benevolence, which has ever characterized you when misfortune, general or particular, demanded your attention. It is the surest guaranty to your future prosperity and aggrandizement; it is a mutual support and insurance. The above named destruction of property, the unnatural rebellion, the scarcity of money, the heavy taxes, the high price of goods and groceries, the cheapness of our own produce and stock, have all had their effect on the minds of the members of this Society, and influenced many of them at the annual meeting in April to oppose the holding of a fair this fall. But the constitution and charter do not admit such omission. Therefore, with many misgivings, and heavy hearts, it was decided we should hold a fair. The result is before you; and under all these trying circumstances any unprejudiced mind will acknowledge that for energy and determination the Californians are unequalled by any other people in the world.

The Sacramento Union, the day after the fair closed, in an editorial, made the following statement:

Under the circumstances it is peculiarly gratifying to be able to testify that the State Fair has proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The attendance has been larger than ever before since the State Fair was first held in this city. The ground at the Park yesterday was fairly covered with people and carriages. At no time last year were there as many persons present as at about two o'clock yesterday. The wonder was where the thousands present could have come from.

H. E. Highton, of San Francisco, delivered the annual address. It was a historical sketch of the progress of the agriculture of the United States, and particularly of California, with many statistics of imports and exports.

#### FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

No reference has heretofore been made in this record to the financial matters of the Society, except so far as to state that by the original charter the State appropriated for the use of the Society \$5,000 a

year for four years, and that upon an amendment of the original in 1858 the same amount was appropriated for five years longer. These appropriations were to be used in the payment of premiums and for no other purpose. More than this amount has been paid premiums every year since the Society has been in existence. It has also been noted that the Society received from the State \$15,000 to make improvements on its grounds in 1861. These improvements cost the Society about \$10,000 in addition to the amount appropriated by the State. By reference to the annual reports of Recording Secretary and Treasurers it is found that the Society about paid current expenses up to January, 1860, but had accumulated no property of any value. Having been traveling from place to place, and depending to a considerable extent upon the localities in which it held its fairs for buildings and for its accommodations, though it had helped to make improvements suitable for its use at several points, it had acquired no property interest in them, and been compelled, up to this time, to pay rent for offices in which to transact its business.

In the erection of the Pavilion in Sacramento, the county undertook to provide the means, while the work of construction was planned in the Society's hands. The special tax levied by the county being collected fast enough to meet the contractors' dues, the Society became a borrower and advanced the money. The report of Recording Secretary to the Society on the 16th of January, 1861, showed the liabilities of the Society thus created, \$5,944 45. Against these demands against Sacramento County for money advanced, \$7,661 11. A portion of the claims against the county were allowed, and none were realized by the Society in 1860—and the current expenses for that year were large—so that the report of Recording Secretary on the 30th of January, 1861, showed liabilities to the amount of \$19,518 13; available assets, \$8,000 08; excess of liabilities over assets, \$11,518 05. In making improvements on the Society's grounds during 1861, the Board had hypothecated the appropriation of \$15,000 (which could only be realized upon at a future date), for money to prosecute the work, and the financial statement of the Society at the annual meeting, adjourned to March 8th, 1861, stood as follows: Liabilities, \$39,231 65; assets, \$21,711 62; excess of liabilities over assets, \$17,520 03. At the adjourned annual meeting of the Society, on March 12th, 1863, the Secretary's financial report showed: Liabilities (January, 1863), \$26,473 58; assets, same date, \$9,965 97; excess of liabilities over assets, \$16,507 61.

On the 12th of March, 1863, the Legislature passed an Act supplementary to the Act of incorporation, providing for the election of a "Board of Agriculture," consisting of a President and nine Directors, to be entrusted with the affairs of the State Agricultural Society. Three of the nine Directors to hold office one year, three two years and three three years; the President to hold one year; the Board to elect its own Secretary and Treasurer; after the first election, Directors to hold office three years; the first election to take place on March, 1873. Under this Act, the annual meeting of the Society convened March 12th, 1873, was organized and conducted under the new law. At this meeting Judge Isaac Davis of Yolo, was elected President; James McClatchy of Sacramento, G. R. Warren of Joaquin, Mike Bryte of Yolo, R. J. Walsh of Colusa, C. H. Grimm of Sacramento, Robert Beck of Sacramento, Wm. H. Parks of Sacramento,

Charles Holbrook of Sacramento, and N. L. Drew of Sacramento, were elected Directors. The Board elected for Treasurer, E. B. Ryan of Sacramento, and I. N. Hoag of Yolo, Secretary.

The new Board, after a full examination of the affairs of the Society, prepared a bill for funding the indebtedness of the Society, the issuance of warrants or bonds, and the creation of a fund, consisting of balances in the treasury after paying current expenses each year, to redeem these warrants. By Act of the Legislature this bill became a law. Under this law all the indebtedness of the Society was funded, and bonds issued on the fund provided for their redemption.

The Legislature having appropriated the sum of \$4,000 for the payment of premiums, the Board commenced preparations for holding an annual fair, and fixed the time September 25th to October 3d, 1868. Governor Leland Stanford delivered the opening address. He reviewed the triumphs of agriculture in other countries, spoke of the rapid progress in the Western States, and attributed this progress to the rapid increase of population by immigration, and said:

To divert this vast moving population, which will increase year by year to our own shores, two things are necessary to be accomplished: First, to spread out before the farming communities of other States authentic information in the shape of reliable statistics as to the productions of our soil and the noble field that is here offered for the industrious and energetic farmer; second, to provide all who desire to immigrate, a safe, expeditious, and easy manner of accomplishing their purpose. \* \* \* Of the varied interests of California none will reap richer benefits from a railroad across the continent than those depending on the pursuits of agriculture. By it the attention of the world will be attracted to our State; its population will be augmented; new fields of industry will be explored, and new markets opened for the products of our soil. Indeed, with the construction of the Pacific Railroad, its inducements for immigration, the vast commercial relations it must establish, the great bay cities which as one of its results will, in twenty-five years, have a population of a million inhabitants—all these will create for the farmers of our State a market that will be almost illimitable in extent. It is well for agriculturists to consider the mighty future of the Pacific slope, and the consequent influence upon their own future so closely connected with it.

T. Starr King delivered the annual address. He urged upon California farmers the importance of immediate steps to keep up the natural fertility of the soil, and pointed to Japan agriculture as an example well worthy to imitate in this respect:

Japan is about as large as England and Ireland combined. So much of its area is hilly that hardly more than half of it is fit for tillage. Great Britain imports food from other countries to the extent of many millions annually. But Japan supports a larger population than England and Ireland. She exports grain to foreign countries. She maintains the richness of her soil, and has kept it at a high and even rate of productiveness through centuries that stretch back beyond the decay of Greece, beyond the birth of Rome to the days of Solomon, possibly to the age of Moses. She has done it by careful obedience to the laws of restoration which God has written in the soil. She treats the soil as a factory. Wanting cloth from it she gives the wool out of which the cloth is woven. She finds that nature will toil for man forever if man will give her the elements for her miracles. She reverently offers to the wand of Providence the fifth of cities that it may be transmuted into flowers and bread. The civilized world is now waiting for some method by which the sewerage of its great cities and towns can be deodorized and concentrated into solid form, in order that agriculture may advance another stage and give us the promise of perpetual permanence of "seed to the sower and bread to the eater"—that is, give us an unyielding basis to civilization. California will prove no exception to the general law of nature, which enforces economy toward the soil. Our land is rich, but its richness is a limited quantity, and after a few years will show the symptoms of too severe a draft upon its generosity. The Creator does not increase its fatness by a yearly silt of overflow. He gives it to us as a trust, and if we do not try to pass it over to our children with but little reduction of its vitality, we are simply squandering our capital in our great harvests now and mortgaging also the patrimony of posterity.

Among the important features of the fair of 1863, were the exhibition of wine and brandy and raisins—products of the vine—and

specimens of gold and silver-bearing rock from the various mining districts of the coast. The schedules of the former covered a list of seventy different kinds, and represented the products of vine-growing from all parts of the State, from Los Angeles to Shasta, and from Sacramento to the high Sierras; and the practical lessons learned from this exhibition were many and important to our vine-growers. There were entered, for donation to the cabinet of the Society and exhibition, gold and silver-bearing rock to the number of more than three thousand samples, and the interest became an absorbing one to many attendants at the fair. There were also samples of copper from fifty-four copper mining companies, and great interest was manifested in this department.

The Board of Agriculture, in their report to the Society, say:

The exhibition at the last annual fair, though not as full and abundant in some departments as in some former years, yet proved that the State is making more rapid and substantial progress in the development of wealth and the production of new and useful articles of value than at any previous time in her history.

The finances of the Society were greatly improved this year. Upon this subject the Board say: "The debt of the Society has been reduced to \$7,181 02, leaving the outstanding indebtedness \$19,292 56. Amount of receipts for memberships and admission to fair were \$13,750. Amount paid in premiums, \$4,894 97. All the property of the Society has been cleared of incumbrance, and the Society had a monthly income of \$100, for rent of Park."

The eleventh annual meeting of the Society was held at the Pavilion on the 29th of January, 1864. At this meeting the constitution of the Society was unanimously amended so as to reduce the price of annual memberships from \$10 to \$5. C. F. Reed of Yolo, was elected President of the Society. T. L. Chamberlain of Placer, I. H. Culver of Sacramento, and J. J. Owen of Santa Clara, were elected Directors for three years, to supply the places of James McClatchy, G. R. Warren, and Mike Bryce, terms expired. The Board elected I. N. Hoag of Yolo, Secretary, and E. B. Ryan of Sacramento, Treasurer. J. L. Culver having declined to serve, B. R. Crocker of Sacramento, was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy, and W. P. Coleman of Sacramento, was elected Treasurer, to fill the vacancy of E. B. Ryan resigned.

On account of the failure of the Legislature to make any appropriation for the use of the Society, and the unprecedented drought throughout the State, cutting short the crops and compelling the owners of stock to drive their herds to the mountains for pasture, and the general scarcity of money, the Board decided not to hold a general fair in 1864, but simply a stock show, and to confine this to horses. To enable them to carry this out the citizens of Sacramento, by voluntary subscription, raised a fund of \$5,277, and placed it at the disposal of the Society, for premiums and expenses. The fair was held from the 17th to the 22d of October. The ladies of Sacramento improved the occasion to hold a fair in the Pavilion for the benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Rev. M. C. Briggs, of Sacramento, delivered the annual address before the Society. He took broad ground in favor of rural culture and advancement, both on the farm and in the farm house. He reminded the husbandmen that:

Agricultural science, while it cannot unvail its arena to the common eye, nevertheless enforces three great precepts, which the humblest minds can comprehend and apply: First, plough deep and in season; second, return to the soil in the form of poudrette, stable, bone, and bird manure, a generous equivalent for the plant food taken from it; third, pulverize and broadcast often. [Addressing the ladies:] I modestly maintain that floriculture should be added to the domain of housewifery. Is her kitchen clean? Do her roses bloom with vigor? Is she punctual with dinner? Are her tulips fine? How is her dining-room? How are her dahlias? These ought to be kindred questions. Does she crotchety well? Does she understand the beautiful arts of cross-fructuation, budding, slipping, layering, engrafting? Can she produce from the blossom of the Oxheart, and a blossom of the Mayduke, a new cherry unlike either parent, by delicately shearing away the stamens of the one and the stigma of the other? Is she able, with the touch of her rosy finger-tips, to crown a common black locust with a grand, glowing top of a rose acacia? No lady should be pronounced "fit to marry" till she has achieved these refined and beautiful mysteries of the floral creation.

The fair was a decided success in the department selected, and financially.

The Board, in their annual report to the society, say: "While we congratulate the members of the Society upon the many happy and useful lessons of the fair as an exhibition, we are also glad to be able to inform them that, notwithstanding the extreme unfavorableness of the season, it has proved an unprecedented financial success. Every premium and purse was promptly paid as soon as awarded or won, and even more than was offered. Every item of expense made and audited by the Board has been promptly and satisfactorily canceled. The handsome sum of \$8,412 72 of the old indebtedness of the Society has been discharged, leaving the present indebtedness, including interest to January 13th, \$11,384 65 against \$26,373 56 in 1863." The premiums awarded and paid amounted to \$6,105.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Society was held January 25th, 1865. C. F. Reed of Yolo, was re-elected President of the Society; and R. J. Walsh of Colusa, A. G. Richardson of Sacramento, and Robert Beck of Sacramento, were re-elected as Directors. I. N. Hoag of Yolo, was re-elected Secretary, and R. T. Brown of Sacramento, was elected Treasurer. Some changes had been made in the Board in 1864, so that the new Board was composed of the following gentlemen: C. T. Wheeler of Sacramento, John H. Carroll of Sacramento, Edgar Mills of Sacramento, B. R. Crocker of Sacramento, T. L. Chamberlain of Placer, W. P. Coleman of Sacramento, A. H. Richardson of Sacramento, Robert Beck of Sacramento, and R. J. Walsh of Colusa.

The Board for 1865 found themselves in the same condition as their predecessors of 1864—without a cent in the treasury, and no appropriation from the State. Determined not to run the risk of putting the Society in a worse financial condition, they refused to publish a premium list, or make other provisions for a fair, until they had some other means of meeting expenses. Again the citizens of Sacramento, by subscription, raised and presented to the Board those means, amounting this time to \$4,478 40. Preparations were commenced at a late day for a general fair, which was held from the 18th to the 23d of September, and a gratifying success was the result.

Dr. John F. Morse delivered the annual address. He referred to the adaptability of our free institutions—the ownership of the lands by the tillers of the soil as admirably calculated to develop the agricultural resources of a country—and deprecated large landed estates as the worst form of monopoly.

There are no monopolists so arrogant, so dictatorial, so dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the State, as the overgrown, monopolizing, political nabobs of the soil. Moderately large farms, well tilled, constitute the true glory of a nation or State. Contiguity of small farms awakens and maintains an emulation in agriculture which converts valleys, hillsides, and

prairies into those wonderful garden-fields of beauty and plenty that never fail to enrage the eye and delight the heart of needy and ennobled humanity.

This is the kind of agriculture we want in California, from the partial development of our State has taken a stride in progress in eighteen years unknown to any half century of previous historical knowledge.

Hon. A. A. Sargent also delivered, by request of the Society, address upon the "Education of the Industrial Classes," which is full of practical suggestions as to the wants of California in this direction, and the character of the institution intended to supply these wants. "Four great interests should work harmoniously together in the future for the benefit of this State—agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce."

The financial reports of the officers for 1865, January 1st, show:

Total receipts for the year .....	\$22,581
Total expenditures .....	22,601
In treasury .....	29
Old debts canceled within the year .....	5,983
Balance old debts outstanding .....	6,241

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Pavilion on the 30th of January, 1866. C. F. Reed, of Yolo, was re-elected President of the Society, and Edgar Mills, J. H. Carnahan and C. T. Wheeler were re-elected Directors. The Board re-elected I. N. Hoag Secretary, and R. T. Brown Treasurer. The State appropriated for the use of the Society this year the sum of \$4,000. The time for holding the annual fair was set for the 10th to the 15th of September. The Legislature not having taken any action looking to an exhibition of the products of California at the World's Fair to be held in Paris in 1867, the Board determined to do what it could with its limited means to bring about such an exhibition.

Arrangements were effected with Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which all California products were delivered to the United States agent in New York, free of charge. The Board undertook the collecting, packing, and shipping of articles without expense to contributors, and succeeded. A full assortment of wines from six manufactories, samples of hops, raisins, grain, and garden seeds, and samples of manufactures were shipped and exhibited. Two members of the Board and two other citizens were commissioned as delegates of the Society and attended the Exhibition to look after and see that the articles were properly placed on exhibition and brought to the notice of the European public. The fair of 1866 was the best exhibition of the valuable products of her agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing industries up to that time ever made in the State.

President Reed delivered the opening address. He traced the development and progress of agriculture and mechanical association in the development and improvement of the material industries, the advancement in agricultural productions consequent upon the introduction of agricultural machinery, and spoke of the prejudice of ignorant laborers against these labor-saving machines:

The same blind prejudice exists to some extent among certain classes, even to this day, against railroads—the most effective agencies for the development of a country yet known. When the Pacific Railroad shall have been completed, and the iron horse shall have been governed, trained, and let loose upon the track for that long race across the continent, the new era will dawn upon the agriculture of the Pacific Coast. When you are exhibiting your superior grains, your unequaled vegetables and fruits, your delicious grapes and wines, your

wool, cotton, and silk, and the California fabrics manufactured from each, you at this State fair who have brought down here from the mountains the magnificent evidences of the boundless resources of our mines, and you who have on exhibition at the stock grounds your fine-wooled sheep, your cashmere goats, your beautiful and substantial cattle and matchless horses, will then meet your Eastern brothers in honorable and proud competition for the favorable judgment of the world upon the superiority of your products. And who that has witnessed your contributions to this magnificent exhibition can for a moment doubt the result?

The annual address was delivered by J. W. Winans, of San Francisco. The introduction was natural:

After a long period of itinerant probation, which accompanied and aggravated its earlier struggles for success, we may at length congratulate ourselves and the whole country that the State Agricultural Society has attained a fixed and permanent location, not only for the management of its official business, but also for the holding and celebration of its annual fairs. Through the fluctuations and turbulence of former years it was driven here and there, until at last the ark has found its Ararat, and floats no more upon the billows of contention. You will pardon my allusion to the scenes of earlier days, because they constitute events "of which," in the language of the Latin bard, "I was a part." And what more favored spot in all the broad domain of California could have been chosen for its site than this fair City of the Plains—the Capital of the State—the center of its population, sitting like a queen in regal state, on the margin of the Sacramento?

In their report to the Society in January, 1867, the Board say that within the past year they have canceled:

Of the old indebtedness the sum of .....	\$3,692 44
Balance still out and standing, all in the hands of one party .....	3,851 38
Cash on hand .....	781 90

The rent of the Park gives the Society an income of \$125 per month.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Society was held on the 29th of January, 1867. C. F. Reed was re-elected President; B. R. Crocker, T. L. Chamberlain, and W. P. Coleman were re-elected Directors; and the Board re-elected I. N. Hoag Secretary, and R. T. Brown Treasurer. The time for holding the annual fair for 1867, was fixed from the 9th to the 14th of September, inclusive. In the mechanical department the exhibition of 1867 was the best that has ever been made under the auspices of the Society. The same may be said of the manufactured products, mill fabrics, etc.

President Reed, in his opening address, gave expression to the universal impression of the fair:

The exhibition which we see before us to-night is a reflex of the present state of the civilization of the most enlightened nations of the world. It is a concentrated panorama of the industries and industrial occupations of the Pacific Coast. Go, if you please, into the lower hall, and you will see there samples of our great staples and vegetables—wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets, turnips, etc.

Step into the wine-room and you will see a display of all the varieties of wine known to commerce that would do no discredit to the oldest and best wine countries in the world. We also notice samples of our butter and cheese. Our mowing machinery is a very attractive and interesting department of our present exhibition. Never before has there been exhibited at a California State Fair, or at any other State Fair in the world, so great an amount of really valuable and practical mining machinery as may be seen by stepping into the department devoted to that industry.

We may state that even the great Paris Exposition contained nothing that would compare with the excellence and variety of minerals shown in the various cabinets exhibited here.

For the interests of the State, perhaps no more important display is seen here than that made by the enterprising proprietors of the various woolen mills. The articles exhibited comprise all classes of goods made from wool. Besides a loom regularly running and turning off, in the presence of the admiring multitude, a superior article for the winter dresses of our wives and children, we behold here before us a complete exposition of silk culture and manufacture, from the egg of the worm and the leaf of the mulberry tree to specimens of the best and finest silk goods.

Our stock exhibition—always superior—is this year, if possible, more excellent than of any previous fair in the State.

General John Bidwell in his annual address, among other things discussed the reclamation of our tule lands and protection of the improvements and farms as well as towns and cities in the valley. He recommended:

*First*—The building of reservoirs at all favorable points to regulate the water in the mountains.

*Second*—The construction of canals so made as to occupy the shortest possible distance between their termini, in order to secure the greatest possible fall to a given distance, and thereby the discharge the largest possible quantity of water by a canal or channels of given dimensions, and also in order to economize.

*Third*—The raising of suitable levees along the banks of the rivers and streams to retain the remaining waters within their proper channels.

During 1867 the grand stand at the Park was repaired at a cost of \$1,266, and the machinery building was supplied with shafting, power and pulleys to the cost of \$3,433; \$9,954 was paid for premiums, and the old debt reduced \$641, leaving a balance on January 1st, 1868, of \$3,393.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held January 30th, 1868. C. F. Reed was again re-elected President, and H. R. Covey of San Francisco, R. S. Carey of Sacramento, and H. M. Larue of Sacramento, were elected Directors. I. N. Hoag was re-elected Secretary, and R. T. Brown Treasurer, by the Board.

The fair of 1868, though not so full in the mechanical and manufacturing departments, was nevertheless, as a whole, equal or superior to that of 1867. In his opening address President Reed said of the exhibition:

None but a prosperous people could make an exhibition like the one we here behold: but a highly enlightened and intelligent people can appreciate the benefits or enjoy the advantage of such an exhibition. There is one feature in this exhibition so particularly striking, so commendable to all the exhibitors that I cannot refrain from speaking of it in terms of praise and especial approval. I refer to the spirit of kindness and accommodation so manifest upon every hand.

Judge J. B. Crockett delivered the annual address. Speaking of the completion of the Pacific Railroad:

This great link in the highway of nations is already nearly an accomplished fact. The Sierras of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains have been scaled by the iron horse which has frightened the buffalo and the grizzly bear from their accustomed haunts and is pushing triumphant way rapidly across the arid plain of the Great Basin. In a few short months the gigantic work will stand forth in all its beautiful and grand proportions an accomplished fact—a marvel of engineering skill, a noble monument of national and individual enterprise—no longer a myth, a chimera of the brain, but a glorious, visible, tangible reality, creating and dispensing wealth, peopling the desert places, building up towns and cities with churches, school houses, and distributing abroad the rich products of other lands.

The Board in their annual report to the Society say: "We have called upon to congratulate the members of the Society and the people of the State upon the fact which we feel a pride in, that never before since the admission of our State into the Union has California as a State, or the Pacific Coast as a whole, advanced so much in permanent and substantial prosperity as within the last twelve months."

The whole receipts of the Society for the year ..... \$274.00  
Paid on old debt ..... \$100.00  
Balance outstanding ..... \$174.00

This debt would have been canceled this year but for damages at the stock grounds necessitating repairs at a cost of over \$3,000.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Society was held on the 28th of January, 1869. C. F. Reed was again re-elected President, and Edgar Mills and C. T. Wheeler were re-elected Directors. Robert Hamilton, of Sacramento, was elected the third Director. At the meeting of the Board, I. N. Hoag declined the election of Secretary, and the Board elected Robert Beck of Sacramento Secretary, and R. T. Brown Treasurer.

At the same meeting of the Board the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the late Secretary, I. N. Hoag, for the able manner in which he has performed the arduous duties of his office for the past six years.

The general interest in the Society was well maintained in 1869; and the fair was in many respects equal or superior to any of its predecessors. It was held from the 6th to the 11th of September.

President Reed congratulated the Society upon the completion of the Pacific Railroad:

By this road not only the East and the West, but the North and the South are made one. Politically speaking, of many countries, of many conflicting interests, of many people, this road has made one. While heretofore we have felt and acted as citizens of many States, with conflicting and apparently irreconcilable interests, now we are beginning to feel that we are citizens of one common country, with interests and objects identical.

He discussed the land monopoly question:

I refer to the accumulation of lands in the hands of corporations and wealthy individuals for speculative purposes. Thousands of acres of land in all desirable portions of the State, which but two years ago could have been bought of the Government or the State for from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter an acre, cannot now be bought for less than ten to fifteen dollars per acre. What is the result? Immigration to the State is checked; the settlement and improvement of our vacant lands is slow and uncertain, and consequently the prosperity of the State is held in abeyance. \* \* \* The prosperity, certain and lasting, of our agriculture lies in the variety of production equal to the variety of our capacity and the demand upon us. Let our lands be divided up into small farms, and we insure that variety of production, and consequently that certain and permanent prosperity.

Edward Tompkins, of Alameda, delivered the annual address. He gave a graphic description of the settlement of California by the most energetic and enterprising people of both continents and the islands of both oceans. He pictured the resources of California, and the progress these people had made in their development, and showed that they had enriched the world by a thousand millions dug from her mines and produced from her soil, and then traced the effect of this increased wealth upon the business of the world:

A thousand millions! Can you comprehend such a sum? Does not the mind falter as it attempts to grasp it? And if its simple statement is so incomprehensible, how shall we bow in gratitude if we undertake to follow it in its world-developing work? Through all the avenues of commerce it circulates to the centers that attract it. Accumulated there as in reservoirs, it draws drafts upon it from all that need. The great manufactory comes and presents its claim, and becomes the means by which a shower of blessings descends upon the thousands that depend upon it for subsistence. Commerce asks a subsidy, and accumulation gladly answers its demands, as it whispers to itself, "I scatter, but to gather again." Great railroads present their claims, with arguments so irresistible that even cupidity finds its greatest gratification in parting with its hoards to help them onward, and smiles complacently as it remembers that the vast increase of popular wealth that they cause increases also an hundred fold the harvest it will reap from the seed thus sown. And so through every department of business and life. Capital drawn from its great reservoirs and scattered in showers commences at once to circulate back as it did done before, to the place from whence it came, that it may again be concentrated and set forth to repeat its work of beneficence on earth.

The Board's report to the Society says:

We congratulate members that the long struggle we have had with the unpleasant feature of outstanding indebtedness has come to a conclusion at last, and that the Society is now completely free from debt. This indebtedness has been fully discharged, and the treasury of the Society now contains \$171 78.

The State appropriation for the Society for 1868 and 1869 was \$5,000 for each year.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Society, on the 26th of January, 1870, re-elected C. F. Reed President, and E. J. Lewis, Tehama, William Blanding of San Francisco, and W. P. Collier, Directors; and Robert Beck and R. T. Brown were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. This year the Board, in addition to the ordinary business, offered a gold medal for the most worthy exhibition in each department, the exhibition at the fair being divided into several departments or groups. The fair was held from September 12th to the 17th, inclusive. An important feature of the fair this year was an exhibition of fruits from the mountain and foothill districts. A comparison of these with the valley fruits was highly creditable to the former. The exhibition was fully up to the last as a whole. The stock department was superior.

President Reed, referring to the causes that operated against the Californian enterprise, called attention to the sharp competition of industrial productions were encountering with like products from the East:

What reason or sense is there that enterprise and industry in California should be taxed the use of capital, from twelve to eighteen per cent., while the same capital in Europe and the Atlantic States, or any other portion of the world, can command but from three to six per cent. with the same class of security?

A. A. Sargent, in the annual address, discussed the labor question at considerable length:

Many have seen a solution of the labor question in the employment of Chinese, who furnish a fair article of labor, skilled and unskilled, for wages upon which white men cannot compete. This may be a temporary relief to capital, and may forward enterprise that else would indefinitely. But I am not able to concur in the opinion that the immigration of these people in large numbers is desirable. A slower growth of a community, with the elements of Christian civilization, seems to me far preferable to a rapid development by an unheavenly population.

The Board this year bought of the members of the Union Park Association fifty-six of the seventy-two shares in the north half of the Park inclosure, at its original cost, \$100 a share, or \$5,600. The appropriation from the State was \$8,000. Whole receipts for the year were \$39,877 14; expenses, \$40,028 68; debt, \$151 54.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Society was held on the 24th of January, 1871. C. F. Reed was re-elected President; Coleman Younger, of Santa Clara, H. R. Covey, and R. S. Carey were elected Directors—the two latter being re-elected. The Board elected L. Hoag Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and Robert Beck Secretary of the Board, and re-elected R. T. Brown Treasurer. This year the eastern hall at the Pavilion was built by the Society, with the aid of the county, and added one-half more space on the upper floor of the Pavilion. This space was fully occupied, much of it being used for the display of Japanese goods sent under the auspices of the Japanese Government, and Chinese goods exhibited by Dr. D. D.

Magowan and others, in behalf of China. The fair was held from the 18th to the 23d of September, inclusive. In many special departments it was much superior to any ever held by the Society. In thoroughbred short-horn cattle the improvement was marked; also, in the exhibition of thoroughbred stallions and mares and their families. The exhibition in the mechanical department of home-made articles was much more general and comprehensive than ever before, though not so much heavy machinery as in 1869. The exhibition of fruit, green, dried, and preserved, was very extensive and superior. Besides fruits of Californian production, green apples and pears were exhibited from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska—all in good condition. Samples of our fruits and grapes were exhibited this year, through the Board of Agriculture, at the fairs of nearly all these States and at the fair of the American Pomological Society, held at the City of Richmond, in Virginia—and at all these fairs were great features of attraction. The living floral garden this year was a new feature of the fairs of the Society.

President Reed, in his opening address, touched on the different features of the fair, and closed in words of congratulation:

I tender to you a hearty welcome to our fair, and congratulate you—yea, and congratulate the whole people—on the auspicious opening of this fair. May every day of its continuance be full of joy to all, and its close a season of mutual regrets that we could not bathe in its waters and bask in its sunlight and recline in its bowers forever.

The annual address was delivered by T. G. Phelps. He went over nearly all our material industries, making valuable suggestions as a practical farmer. The following are short extracts:

One of the strange peculiarities of our people, showing their singular attachment to foreign growth and manufacture, may be noted in the fact that while we are sending wine to the four quarters of the globe—a wine that we know to be the pure juice of the grape—we imported during last year 451,947 gallons of wine, costing, duties paid, more than \$550,000. \* \* \* If I were called upon to name the class of persons who have done most to advance the best interests of the State, I would unhesitatingly say that, according to their numbers, those men who have employed their time and experience and embarked their capital in the improvement of our domestic animals are entitled to this great distinction.

The State appropriation this year was \$8,000. The Society paid for ten more shares of Union Park Association, \$1,000. Whole receipts for year, \$44,044 27; expenditures, \$44,191 87.

The exhibition of grapes and their products was made this year under the auspices of the California Winegrowers' and Wine and Brandy Manufacturers' Association, in the Pavilion, and in connection with the State Fair, and was by far the largest exhibition of these products ever made in the State. The association named offered and paid the premiums in their department, relieving the State Society from the same.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Society was held January 24th, 1872. C. F. Reed was re-elected President, and Edgar Mills, C. T. Wheeler and Robert Hamilton were re-elected Directors. The Board re-elected, by unanimous vote, L. N. Hoag, Robert Beck, and R. T. Brown to the respective offices held the previous year. An addition to the grand stand was built south of the main entrance to the Park this year, and many other improvements made. This year, for the first time since 1862, the Board appointed a visiting commit-



tee, the Corresponding Secretary, and Coleman Younger, a member of the Board, to visit such localities as they deemed best in the interest of the Society. The Board, in their annual report to the Society, speak of the effect of this action on the fair:

The officers of the Society felt assured from the reports of their visiting committee, the information gained through the press and other sources, that the fair would be one of the largest and most largely attended that the Society had ever held. In this respect they have not been disappointed.

If the fairs continue to increase in interest and in dimensions in the future as they have done in the past, very great additional accommodations, both at the stock grounds and the Pavilion, will soon become necessary. The Pavilion, though greatly enlarged and improved of late, is still inadequate to the needs of the Society. The Board was compelled to discourage the full horticultural exhibition which would otherwise have been made at the last fair, for want of necessary and suitable space.

The Sacramento Union, after the fair, expressed the almost universal sentiment in the following extract from an editorial:

The general summing up of opinion is that the exhibition is worthy so fair a country, a great improvement on any preceding one. The fair as an exhibition of mechanical and agricultural progress of the State, gives general satisfaction. This year, for the first time, the horse and the race did not attract overwhelming attention. The cattle show occupied the most place, and it fairly won that place through distinguished merit.

President Reed, in the opening address, attributed a good share of the success of this fair over its predecessors to the friendly aid of the district and county societies throughout the State:

From these organizations and their coöperation in the future we are warranted in expecting important assistance in developing the many and varied resources of the State. Though the first time in which their coöperation has been secured and systematized, yet we may look to the magnificent exhibition at the present State Fair as one of the first fruits of such organization and coöperation.

Whole receipts of the year, including State appropriation of \$50,000, were \$46,133 55; expenses, \$47,531 16.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Pavilion on the 22d of January, 1873. At this meeting R. S. Carey of Sacramento and C. F. Reed of Yolo, were put in nomination for President of the Society. Mr. Reed declined to be a candidate and withdrew his name. A vote of thanks by the Society to Mr. Reed was passed. The Secretary was then instructed to cast the vote of the Society for R. S. Carey, and he was unanimously elected. Frederick Cox of Sacramento, D. Boruck of San Francisco, and Marion Biggs of Butte, were elected for the full term of three years; and T. L. Chamberlain to fill the unexpired term of R. S. Carey.

At a meeting of the Board it was decided not to elect a Corresponding Secretary. Robert Beck was elected Secretary, and R. T. B. Treasurer. On motion of Director Younger, the following resolution was passed by the Board:

*Resolved*, That this Board, appreciating the services of Mr. I. N. Hoag as Corresponding Secretary during the last year, and other services rendered to bring the fairs to their present position, therefore the Board tender him their thanks for his able and efficient services.

The fair for 1873 was set to commence September 15th and continue six days. The premium list was amplified and enlarged this year in many of the departments, particularly for live stock. The fair showed the good policy of the Board in this respect. There were more thoroughbred horses on exhibition than ever before, and the increase showed a large percentage of California bred colts of

promise. The show of cattle was also large, and included a herd just imported to the State from Missouri. All the other classes of live stock were also well represented. In the machinery department there was less of general machinery than at some previous fairs, but more of agricultural machinery.

There was no opening address, and A. A. Sargent delivered the annual address. He discussed at length and with great force the whole subject of the agitation against railroads then going on in the Western States and California; showed the effect of the Illinois law to be detrimental to the best interests of that State by driving through freight from roads crossing the State, and thus forcing those roads to depend alone for business upon local freights, which were incapable of meeting the expenses of maintaining the roads without an advance on rates such as the local business was unable to pay; that similar laws in this State would operate in a similar manner and place the interior under the same disadvantages they labored under before the road across the continent was built; argued that the proposed Congressional legislation, requiring the Pacific railroad companies to pay the interest as it accrued on the Government bonds issued to induce their construction, would have the effect of transferring the burden of meeting this interest from the whole country, when the bonds became due, to the State of California as the interest accumulated, as additional burdens on these roads would have to be met by additional burdens on the people who supported them.

He regretted and denounced the attempts of demagogues to array labor against capital, to excite the hatred of the poor against the rich:

There is nothing new in attempts to decry the rich and excite the enmity of the poor against them. Assaults against capital have often been made the resources of politicians to advance personal aims. A raid against associated capital is a raid against industry and enterprise. By associated capital the great business interests of the world are conducted and employment is given to busy millions.

He quoted from the speech of Daniel Webster, in the United States Senate, against the removal of deposits, as follows:

"The natural hatred of the poor against the rich!" "The danger of a moneyed aristocracy!" "A power as great as that resisted by the revolution!" "A call to a new declaration of independence!" Sir, I admonish the people against the objects of outeries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer in the country to be on his guard against such delusions. I tell him the attempt is made to play off his passions against his interests, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy the fruits of liberty; in the name of his own independence, to destroy that independence and make him a beggar or slave. Has he a dollar, he is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor, let him rather fold them and sit still, than be pushed on by fraud and artifice to support measures which will render his labor fruitless and hopeless.

Mr. Sargent closed as follows: "I trust the day will come when neither enmity nor friendship to railways will be a text in politics; when instead of poisonous agencies of disintegration between the farmers and merchants and mechanics and transportation companies, there will be a mutual spirit of fairness and accommodation. The interests of labor and capital, of production and transportation, are interlaced, and all prosper at the same time and only in the same degree."

This year the Board purchased the grounds east of the brick wall of the Park, inclosed the same, and erected cattle stalls and other buildings thereon. They also issued and sold over one hundred life



memberships to the Society, bringing in an income of \$4,805. Hitherto, since 1862, the Board had discouraged the sale of life memberships, as tending to reduce the annual receipts for members. The State appropriation this year was \$5,000. The total receipts were \$51,412 57; total expenditures, \$51,412 04.

The Board, in their report to the Society, say: "It is the intention of the Society to tear down the old stand, which has become unsightly from long use and exposure to the weather, and erect a new one, one hundred feet in length and forty-six feet in depth. It will be arranged that every one will have an excellent view of the entire course and exhibition."

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Society was held January 13th, 1874. R. S. Carey was re-elected President, and Coleman Younger, T. L. Chamberlain, and E. B. Mott, Jr., were elected Directors. The Board re-elected Robert Beck Secretary, and elected L. Upson Treasurer.

President Carey, on being elected and called for, came forward and said:

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Society:* I have not words to express my gratification, am not in the habit of speech making. I am a worker. So far as I am concerned, you judge of the future by the past. While acting as your President I have endeavored to do my duty as I did while your Superintendent for eight years. I say now, as I have said before, shall never be sorry for your choice. I will leave nothing undone which I can do. I here thank the Board of Directors which has assisted me. During the fair I fell sick, and rallied around me and stood by me. From the Marshal to the humblest employé, every man, worked and served faithfully, and such was the support from Directors and officers, had I died on Thursday, I think my gladness at such help would have made me wake from my grave on Saturday. The thanks of the Society are due also to the people of Sacramento for their action during the last fair.

In accordance with the intention expressed in the report of the Board to the last annual meeting, preparations were made for building a grand stand at the Park. For this purpose a larger appropriation was asked for from the Legislature. The sum of \$15,000 was obtained from this source, \$1,561 by subscriptions from citizens of Sacramento, and \$10,000 was borrowed upon the note of individual members of the Board, and the grand stand was erected at a cost of about \$24,000, in time for the fair—the time for which had been fixed to commence September 21st and end September 27th, 1875. The fair was a good one. The Board, in speaking of it, say:

The display of thoroughbred and graded stock of every kind, at our fair in September was a surprising one, even to breeders and dealers. Taken together, it was probably as good and as interesting an exhibition of blooded animals and their kindred as ever was made in the United States; and it was gratifying to observe that California breeders were not surpassed in respect by Eastern competitors.

At the Pavilion a large number of exhibitors made profuse and meritorious displays of home manufactured and imported goods. Although the department for agricultural machinery and implements had been removed to the Park, thus affording much more room than usual, the halls were all occupied, and the necessary economizing of space created a sense of discomfort.

M. M. Estee delivered the annual address. It was mostly devoted to the subject of irrigation in China, Italy, Spain, and India; compared our climate to the climates of these several countries; reviewed the costs and benefits of irrigation; discussed the ownership of water and laws necessary to regulate the supply and use of it for irrigation

purposes; showed what had already been done, and what was projected and in process of completion for irrigation purposes in California, and claimed that:

Nothing within the range of human ingenuity will go so far towards relieving this State of the great land monopoly. \* \* \* Under irrigation one hundred and sixty acres of land will be an independence for any man. Happy the home of the farmer when the measureless pasture lands of California are cut up into small farms and, by irrigation, rendered capable for man's use. \* \* \* Ceres shall be queen of California. Clothed in the garments of labor, hardy with toil, she shall wear the crown. This shall be her empire, her throne, with no divided sovereignty nor rebellious subjects. She shall be the chief among her sisters, for her throne is peace, her victory plenty.

In their annual report to the Society, made at the annual meeting of the 27th of January, 1874, the Board say:

Owing to the liberality of the Legislature and the success which awarded our business efforts, we have been enabled to make very extensive improvements at the fair grounds, some much needed alterations and repairs at the Pavilion, and to report a favorable financial condition. Our expenditures for the year amount to \$55,789 43. Our receipts aggregate \$56,666 85, leaving a balance in Treasurer's hands \$861 42. The detailed financial report of the Secretary shows a loan of Drury Melone of \$10,000.

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Society, held January 27th, 1876, R. S. Carey was re-elected President, and in returning thanks for the honor, he said:

He had served ten years in the Board—two years as President. He hoped to serve two years more; that he was laying the groundwork for another year. The reason was, when he entered office the Society was in debt. When he went out of office the first time the Society was clear of debt. Now it is in debt \$12,000, but he was glad of it, proud of it, for there was something lasting and useful to show for it. His ambition now was to discharge that debt and leave the Society its property untrammelled. When that was done he would trouble the Society no more by filling a position on the Board.

The Legislature, since 1857, has, by joint resolution, caused the annual reports of the transactions of the Society to be printed at the expense of the State, excepting only one year, 1862. These reports have been conceded to be very valuable in keeping up the history of the development of the State's material resources and in pointing out promising enterprise, by all who have taken the time and trouble to consult them. At the session of 1874 for the first time the Legislature saw fit to limit the size or length of this report, and, as a result, the volume of 1875 contains nothing but dry details of the fair and the financial transactions of the Society, and, consequently, has no interest beyond the members of the Society. We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the Legislature made a grave error in this matter. Economy is a good thing, but limiting expenditures is not always economy, and we think not in this instance.

The fair was held from the 15th to the 26th, inclusive. The exhibition of stock at the Park was fully up to any that had been made by the Society. The competition in agricultural machinery was particularly spirited, and many implements of home manufacture were shown. In some of the departments at the Pavilion the interest of former years seemed not quite sustained. But, on the whole, the Board were justified in their report, in which they say:

Our recent fair, both at the Park and Pavilion, gave gratifying evidences of the increased interest taken by exhibitors and contestants for premiums in every department, and may be pronounced to have been the most valuable and satisfactory one recorded in the annals of the Society, and to have afforded renewed proof of the present value of our organization as well as the promise of future usefulness.

The annual address was delivered by Professor Ezra S. Carr. subject, "Industrial Education." He introduced his subject by saying: "So many are now busy with plans for increasing immigration that it may be useful to have one voice directing the public mind, the solution of the more important question, viz.: How to grow a crop of sound-bodied, right-minded, clean-hearted children, who take to work as naturally and kindly as a duck takes to water. I hold that the end of the crop is the eater, the end of labor the betterment of the laborer, and that human improvement is as legitimate a subject for discussion in agricultural societies as that of colts and chickens." He urged that practical education should begin in public schools, and in the primary departments, and be continued every grade up to the door of the university, and "that the university is as necessary a part of public instruction as the elementary or technical school, and should be the crown and complement of these."

There was no appropriation for premiums by the State this year, and the receipts of the Society from all sources were \$40,131; expenditures, \$40,904 72; increase of indebtedness, \$857 55.

At the twenty-third annual meeting of the Society, held January 26th, 1876, R. S. Carey was re-elected President, and Frederick M. D. Boruck, and Marion Biggs, Directors. Robert Beck was re-elected Secretary, and L. H. Upson Treasurer.

At the session of the Legislature held in 1876, a resolution was passed the Assembly requiring an examination into the manner in which the State Agricultural Society was organized and officered, its financial condition and management, and the expediency of establishing another State Agricultural Society, to hold its exhibitions at José, or some other central locality. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The committee gave the whole matter a full examination, and reported the organization and officers stated in this paper. The debt of the Society growing out of purchase of real estate and improvements thereon, since 1872, the committee found to be \$16,141 89. They reported the management of the Society to have been conducted in a business-like manner, and that the Society's property was estimated worth from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, consisting of about three acres of land known as Agricultural Park and necessary buildings thereon, and other property necessary to the uses of the Society. The committee discouraged the organization of another State Agricultural Society, as such action would only tend to render the present Society of less value to the State without a corresponding benefit. The committee recommended the fostering care and protection to agriculture as the foundation of all the industries and wealth.

A law was passed at this session appropriating the sum of \$16,141 to pay the whole indebtedness of the Society at that date. From 1862 to 1862 a debt of about \$27,000 was accumulated. From 1862 to 1876 almost unaided by the State, the Board discharged every cent of the indebtedness. This was done only by the strictest economy and leaving undone many things in the way of improvements that ought to have been done. From 1872 to 1876 the Society again fell behind \$16,141 87, which the State paid in full, as has been seen. During this latter period, however, many acres of real estate were purchased to extend the stock grounds, and many costly and valuable improvements thereon were made. The receipts of the Society from

sources in 1876 (including appropriation by the State), were \$52,044 75, and disbursements \$50,591 38, showing a gain to the treasury of \$1,452 87. The fair of 1876 was generally well sustained, though the cattle show was not so full as in several previous years, on account of dissatisfaction among some of the cattle breeders, arising from want of accommodations and alleged lack of attention on the part of the Board.

In their report to the Society the Board remark:

The work entrusted to us has been given thorough attention, and has been accomplished very satisfactorily; and the wisdom of establishing and maintaining the Society as a central organization in a community engaged in testing and developing the peculiar, vast, and singularly varied resources of a country remarkable in all respects, and absolutely requiring intelligent and original observation and study to secure the best results of husbandry in all its branches, has received new and forcible illustration.

The annual address was delivered by Hon. Jo Hamilton. He discussed many questions and subjects of interest, and in closing referred to the foothills of the State as follows:

I cannot close these brief and disconnected remarks, Mr. President and gentlemen, without alluding to one part of our State too long neglected, and a part of the State from every association dearer to me than any other. Amid its hills I have lived for nearly twenty years. Of its pure water I have been refreshed. In me its healthy air, its splendid climate, made a healthy, hearty man of a confirmed invalid. Beneath its bosom I buried some dear to me in life and mourned and remembered in death. I refer to the foothills of California, the grandest and finest country in the world. Other parts of our State have had their poets and orators, who have made them memorable in their orations and songs; but as yet no poet has arisen to do justice to the foothills of California in his songs. \* \* \* With markets at every man's door, railroad transit in easy reach, with a climate unsurpassed, with the snow-clad Sierras behind them, with the plains at their feet; Italy, with its sunny skies, its picturesque landscapes, presents nothing to surpass it. The lands are cheap, and invite settlement and immigration. Homes for millions now lie silent and awaiting occupation and habitation. The time will come—and I think it ought to come speedily—when the foothill range of California shall be one vast garden of villages devoted to fruit and vine culture, to the dairy and to the bee and orchard business; when stretching along this whole range shall be one continuous orchard and vineyard; when the smoke of tens of thousands of vine-clad cottages, filled with a happy, prosperous and intelligent peasantry, shall make glad the whole land; when the school bell each morning shall ring its matin call to a million of bright children growing up amidst its plenty, enjoying its health, its wealth and its prosperity; when its numerous houses of worship, which shall raise their tall steeples to heaven, shall resound with the sound of music and gladness throughout the land; when the tired-out denizens of our cities shall seek those rural homes as places of recreation and refreshment; when it may be truly said, "Here is a land flowing with milk and honey, and here indeed is a people worshipping God under its own vine and fig tree."

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Society was held January 25th, 1877. There was a President and six Directors to elect, and a great deal of interest was exhibited in the election. These vacancies had occurred by resignation and otherwise. At this election Marion Biggs of Butte was elected President, and Wm. P. Coleman of Sacramento, L. U. Shippee of San Joaquin, and W. Dana Perkins of Placer, were elected for the full term of three years; E. C. Singleterry of Santa Clara, and Mike Bryte of Sacramento, to fill vacancies for two years; and G. A. Johnson of San Diego, to fill vacancy for one year. Efforts were at once commenced to heal up the disaffection among the cattle breeders towards the Society, so as to secure a full exhibition of cattle and the hearty coöperation on the part of their owners. But as the main cause of this disaffection was the location of the cattle stalls in the farther side of the grounds from the main entrance, and the lack of a good and unobstructed road and walk to the same, and as the Society was not in condition to make desired and

satisfactory changes, these efforts were not successful, and the fair of 1877, like that of 1876, was not well sustained in the cattle department—that is, the cattle show, though good, was not what it would have been under more favorable circumstances. The fair commenced on the 17th day of September and continued six days.

The President, Marion Biggs, delivered the opening address, which was full of facts and practical figures and good suggestions:

True economy will impel us to employ all our lands in the direction of their highest use for production. We have lands better adapted to grazing than to the raising of cereals; we have other lands better adapted to the growth of fruits and vegetables. Whenever this case, we should follow the suggestions of nature in adopting a varied agriculture. The I would convey by these considerations may be briefly summarized: The soil and climate of different countries differ. Each and all should be devoted to that product which returns the highest reward for the labor. Commerce is the handmaid of production. It admits the growth of every product in the climate and soil best adapted to its growth. The waving fields and the yellow harvests of the Northern States yield untold wealth to the world because those products are interchangeable with those of the rice-fields, the cotton and sugar plantations of the South. The acres in the temperate zone devoted to the production of tropical fruits and plants, and the acres in the tropical zone devoted to the growth of temperate productions, are each and all wasted acres, and the labor bestowed on them misdirected. A varied agriculture will arise in California, but its development should be slow and judicious. It will come too late only if the suggestions which are found in the soil and climate are unheeded. It will come too soon if profitable agriculture be abandoned for unprofitable experiment.

N. Greene Curtis delivered the annual address. He referred to the history and objects of the Society, its annual fairs, its great benefit to the State and her industries. "The heart of every Californian leaps with joy and gladness at these evidences of our material wealth, our present prosperity, and the brilliant prospect of our future grandeur and glory." He paid a high tribute to the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional men, the laborers, and the press, referring to California, closed as follows: "All attest her glory, her enterprise, her prosperity and safety, and proclaim her the Queen of States, the nursery of arts and sciences, the promoter of industry, the home of luxury and refinement, and the cornucopia of the world. May the destiny of our beloved State still continue to be guarded, and protected by an all-wise Providence to a future, glorious, and sublime, and our prayer shall ever be,

"Great God, we thank Thee for this home,  
This bounteous birth-land of the free,  
Where wanderers from afar may come  
And breathe the air of liberty.  
Still may her flowers untrammelled spring,  
Her harvest wave, her cities rise,  
And yet till time shall fold her wing,  
Remain earth's loveliest Paradise."

The Board, in their annual report, say: "It was expected that the natural and unavoidable drawbacks attendant upon a season would have the effect of greatly weakening—if it did not entirely exhaust—the vitality of the Society; but, on the contrary, and in testimony of the oft-repeated expression that 'all signs of dry weather,' the fair of 1877 was one of the most successful ever held in the State, exceeding in a marked degree the revenue of the fair held in 1876. More and increased interest seemed to be manifested in the well-being of the Society, and every effort was put forth by the classes to add to its importance and place it on a strong foundation. During the year improvements have been made on the grounds

the Society at Agricultural Park, which cannot fail to conduce to the comfort and convenience of those exhibiting stock at its fairs, as well as add to the pleasure of those visiting the Park on such occasions. \* \* \* A handsome and broad avenue has been constructed around the grounds, in order that visitors may reach and examine the stock without being inconvenienced by vehicles, and a walk has been constructed to the east side of the Park, which for ladies and children will be found to be of great advantage. Other important improvements in the way of removing and building new stalls have been made, so that the Society now has 260 stables for horses, and 191 for cattle on the grounds, and all the sheep and swine pens and poultry coops that may be needed."

During the year 1877 the Society had no appropriation from the State, and the receipts from all sources were \$21,169 37; the expenditures, \$31,282 22.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Society was held on the 23d of January, 1878. The meeting was one of the largest ever held, and the interest was manifestly very great in the election of Directors. In calling the meeting to order, President Biggs made some appropriate remarks, pledging his future friendship and aid to the Society, notwithstanding his official connection with it would that day be dissolved.

Marcus D. Boruck, of San Francisco, was unanimously elected President, and on being called for, assumed the chair, and said the compliments so showered upon him by his friends on his nomination and election led him to fear that their expectations regarding him he would be unable to meet. He accepted the honor conferred—one which might excite the ambition of any man having the interests of the State at heart. He would do his duty faithfully, using every effort to advance the interests of the State, strengthen the Society, add to the welfare of the Capital of the State, where it has its seat. The people of Sacramento have done much to build up and strengthen the Society. It is true any other locality might have done as well, but taking into consideration the many vicissitudes through which Sacramento has passed—her adversities by fire and flood—she has done nobly. He asked the coöperation of all classes and all businesses. Particularly did he look to the Grangers, who had rallied to his support in so marked a degree, to aid him in advancing the State Agricultural Society. Personally, he had no friends to reward or enemies to punish in connection with the Society. He desired competition to be open and free.

Albert Gallatin and Daniel Flint of Sacramento, and G. W. Colby of Butte, were elected Directors for three years, and L. J. Rose of Los Angeles, for the short term of one year.

The following named gentlemen constitute the State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

President—Marcus D. Boruck, San Francisco.  
Directors—L. U. Shippce, Stockton; Dana Perkins, Placer County; W. P. Coleman, Sacramento; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles; Albert Gallatin, Sacramento; Mike Bryte, Sacramento; Daniel Flint, Sacramento; G. W. Colby, Butte County; E. C. Singleterry, Santa Clara.  
Officers of the Board—Robert Beck, P. O., Sacramento, Secretary; L. A. Upson, Sacramento, Treasurer.

# HISTORY OF TRANSACTIONS IN DOMESTIC PRODUCE AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE PAST YEAR, AND RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS SINCE 1856.

[From the Commercial Herald, January 15th, 1880.]

We submit herewith a table for the year 1879, giving for each week thereof the highest and lowest quotations of our grain staples—wheat, barley, oats, and corn—which will be valuable for reference. The first quotation on barley is for feed, and the last quotation on corn is for white, and the last quotation is for yellow.

DATE.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.
January 2, 1879	\$1 77½ @ 1 67½	\$1 05 @ 1 25	\$1 50 @ 1 37½	\$1 65 @ 1 02½
January 9, 1879	1 75 @ 1 65	97½ @ 1 25	1 50 @ 1 40	1 02½ @ 1 00
January 16, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	1 05 @ 1 25	1 45 @ 1 35	95 @ 1 00
January 23, 1879	1 80 @ 1 72½	1 00 @ 1 25	1 45 @ 1 37½	97½ @ 1 00
February 6, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	1 00 @ 1 25	1 50 @ 1 40	1 00 @ 1 00
February 13, 1879	1 75 @ 1 65	1 02½ @ 1 25	1 50 @ 1 40	1 02½ @ 1 00
February 20, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	1 02½ @ 1 22½	1 50 @ 1 37½	95 @ 1 00
February 27, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	1 00 @ 1 20	1 55 @ 1 42½	92½ @ 1 00
March 6, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 67½	82½ @ 1 20	1 55 @ 1 42½	95 @ 1 00
March 13, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	80 @ 1 20	1 45 @ 1 35	92½ @ 1 00
March 20, 1879	1 70 @ 1 62½	80 @ 1 17½	1 35 @ 1 25	93 @ 1 00
March 27, 1879	1 70 @ 1 62½	77½ @ 1 15	1 30 @ 1 22½	92½ @ 1 00
April 3, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	87½ @ 1 15	1 35 @ 1 27½	92½ @ 1 00
April 10, 1879	1 70 @ 1 65	85 @ 1 15	1 30 @ 1 25	1 05 @ 1 00
April 17, 1879	1 65 @ 1 60	82½ @ 1 15	1 30 @ 1 22½	1 00 @ 1 00
April 24, 1879	1 65 @ 1 60	77½ @ 1 10	1 25 @ 1 20	95 @ 1 00
May 1, 1879	1 65 @ 1 60	75 @ 1 10	1 25 @ 1 20	90 @ 1 00
May 9, 1879	1 65 @ 1 60	70 @ 95	1 40 @ 1 27½	97½ @ 1 00
May 15, 1879	1 67½ @ 1 62½	70 @ 87½	1 45 @ 1 32½	85 @ 1 00
May 22, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	80 @ 95	1 40 @ 1 30	85 @ 1 00
May 29, 1879	1 67½ @ 1 62½	80 @ 90	1 50 @ 1 35	72½ @ 1 00
June 5, 1879	1 70 @ 1 62½	82½ @ 92½	1 50 @ 1 40	82½ @ 1 00
June 12, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	80 @ 90	1 60 @ 1 45	80 @ 1 00
June 19, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	77½ @ 85	1 60 @ 1 45	90 @ 1 00
June 26, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 67½	80 @ 95	1 65 @ 1 50	80 @ 1 00
July 3, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	82½ @ 1 00	1 50 @ 1 40	72½ @ 1 00
July 10, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	80 @ 95	1 65 @ 1 45	75 @ 1 00
July 17, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	80 @ 1 00	1 55 @ 1 40	75 @ 1 00
July 24, 1879	1 85 @ 1 70	82½ @ 97½	1 50 @ 1 40	75 @ 1 00
July 31, 1879	1 80 @ 1 70	80 @ 1 07½	1 45 @ 1 37½	77½ @ 1 00
August 7, 1879	1 77½ @ 1 67½	77½ @ 1 07½	1 47½ @ 1 40	82½ @ 1 00
August 14, 1879	1 75 @ 1 65	77½ @ 1 05	1 50 @ 1 40	75 @ 1 00
August 21, 1879	1 70 @ 1 62½	77½ @ 1 02½	1 55 @ 1 40	75 @ 1 00
August 28, 1879	1 72½ @ 1 65	80 @ 90	1 50 @ 1 40	75 @ 1 00
September 5, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	72½ @ 90	1 45 @ 1 37½	80 @ 1 00
September 11, 1879	1 75 @ 1 67½	75 @ 85	1 45 @ 1 35	85 @ 1 00
September 18, 1879	1 77½ @ 1 70	75 @ 95	1 45 @ 1 35	87½ @ 1 00
September 25, 1879	1 90 @ 1 80	80 @ 90	1 50 @ 1 40	82½ @ 1 00
October 2, 1879	1 90 @ 1 80	75 @ 85	1 50 @ 1 40	85 @ 1 00
October 9, 1879	1 97½ @ 1 87½	75 @ 90	1 47½ @ 1 37½	82½ @ 1 00
October 16, 1879	2 00 @ 1 90	80 @ 92½	1 42½ @ 1 30	77½ @ 1 00
October 23, 1879	2 25 @ 2 00	82½ @ 95	1 37½ @ 1 30	90 @ 1 00
October 30, 1879	2 07½ @ 2 00	85 @ 95	1 40 @ 1 30	95 @ 1 00
November 6, 1879	2 07½ @ 1 97½	82½ @ 95	1 37½ @ 1 27½	1 00 @ 1 00
November 13, 1879	2 05 @ 1 95	77½ @ 1 00	1 40 @ 1 30	1 02½ @ 1 00
November 20, 1879	2 07½ @ 1 97½	80 @ 1 00	1 37½ @ 1 30	1 00 @ 1 00
November 27, 1879	2 10 @ 2 00	77½ @ 95	1 40 @ 1 32½	1 00 @ 1 00
December 4, 1879	2 12½ @ 2 00	80 @ 97½	1 37½ @ 1 30	95 @ 1 00
December 11, 1879	2 12½ @ 2 00	80 @ 95	1 35 @ 1 30	95 @ 1 00
December 18, 1879	2 10 @ 2 00	82½ @ 97½	1 40 @ 1 30	97½ @ 1 00
December 25, 1879	2 07½ @ 1 95	80 @ 95	1 35 @ 1 25	97½ @ 1 00
December 31, 1879	2 12½ @ 2 00	82½ @ 95	1 35 @ 1 25	95 @ 1 00

Receipts of flour and wheat for the six months ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

	Flour—Barrels.		Wheat—Centals.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
California	264,097	236,701	6,703,371	7,964,877
Oregon	60,796	50,227	265,456	89,347
Totals	324,893	287,028	6,968,827	8,054,224

Export values by sea of flour and wheat for the six months ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

	1878.		1879.	
Flour—barrels	253,829	\$1,260,814	234,881	\$1,238,230
Wheat—centals	6,542,016	11,253,416	7,069,993	13,407,344
Totals		\$12,514,230		\$14,645,574

Receipts of flour and wheat from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive.

	Reduced to Wheat—Centals.
Flour, California—barrels	236,701
Wheat, California—centals	7,964,877
Flour, Oregon—barrels	50,227
Wheat, Oregon—centals	89,456
Total receipts	8,915,417
The receipts of above combined from July 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1879, inclusive	7,943,506
Increased receipts this harvest year	971,911
Our exports of same from July 1st, 1879, to December 31st, 1879, inclusive, were:	
Flour—barrels	234,881
Wheat—centals	7,069,993
Exports from July 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, inclusive, were:	
Flour—barrels	253,829
Wheat—centals	6,542,016
Increased exports this harvest year	471,133

Export values of same from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive.

Flour	\$1,238,230
Wheat	13,407,344
From July 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, inclusive:	
Flour	\$1,260,814
Wheat	11,253,416
Increased value this harvest year	12,514,230
	\$2,131,344

*Receipts of wheat and flour since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

From—	Flour, quarter sacks.	Wheat, cents.	Equal to barrels of flour.
July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857	152,509	340,030	1
July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858	141,825	243,052	1
July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859	274,216	433,002	1
July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860	365,628	985,026	1
July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861	455,115	2,160,722	1
July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862	426,260	1,361,218	1
July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863	638,353	1,864,652	1
July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864	402,408	1,846,118	1
July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865	538,941	527,881	1
July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866	725,993	2,207,158	1
July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867	1,202,995	4,999,346	1
July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868	804,744	5,031,966	1
July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869	893,400	6,046,350	1
July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870	746,066	6,172,635	1
July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871	494,051	4,422,729	1
July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872	559,926	2,391,666	1
July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873	889,116	10,780,895	1
July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874	1,878,132	7,829,821	1
July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875	1,847,380	9,807,776	1
July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876	1,829,460	6,597,288	1
July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877	2,057,192	10,803,776	1
July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	1,530,788	4,454,838	1
July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	1,888,618	10,101,075	1
July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880	946,802	7,964,877	1

## Exports.

	Cents.	Value.
Exports for 1879	10,540,197	\$19,200
Exports for 1878	8,062,287	14,400
Exports for 1877	4,931,437	11,000
Exports for 1876	9,967,941	17,000
Exports for 1875	7,505,320	14,000
Exports for 1874	8,054,670	14,000
Exports for 1873	9,175,960	18,000
Exports for 1872	6,071,383	10,000
Exports for 1871	1,311,679	3,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1879	7,069,092	13,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1878	6,542,016	11,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1877	2,449,457	5,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1876	8,031,124	13,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1875	4,199,651	8,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1874	5,488,186	8,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1873	4,706,757	9,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1872	5,353,486	9,000
Exports for six months, harvest year 1871	686,485	1,000

*Exports of wheat and flour, by sea, since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

From—	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, cents.	Equal to barrels of flour.
July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857	36,541	22,257	43,960
July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858	5,387	3,801	6,654
July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859	20,577	123	20,618
July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860	58,926	381,766	186,182
July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861	197,181	1,529,924	707,156
July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862	101,652	851,844	385,600
July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863	144,883	1,043,652	492,724
July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864	152,633	1,071,292	509,730
July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865	91,479	25,369	99,932
July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866	279,554	1,039,515	626,060
July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867	465,337	3,636,190	1,697,402
July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868	423,189	3,803,778	1,691,115
July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869	453,920	4,374,524	1,912,095
July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870	352,962	4,863,891	1,974,259
July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871	196,219	3,571,846	1,386,834
July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872	270,079	1,404,382	738,206
July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873	263,645	9,822,688	3,537,874
July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874	644,710	7,273,241	3,069,123
July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875	482,551	8,793,354	3,413,689
July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876	445,143	6,136,469	2,490,633
July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877	524,885	10,513,104	4,029,253
July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	442,061	3,969,728	1,765,304
July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	530,549	10,012,220	3,867,955
July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880	234,881	7,069,993	2,591,545

## Exports.

	Barrels.	Value.
Exports for 1879	511,600	\$2,548,456
Exports for 1878	489,462	2,614,764
Exports for 1877	434,684	2,691,691
Exports for 1876	508,143	2,560,759
Exports for 1875	497,163	2,476,151
Exports for 1874	535,695	3,042,900
Exports for 1873	479,418	2,898,980
Exports for 1872	247,088	1,330,391
Exports for 1871	232,094	1,514,637
Exports for six months, harvest year 1879	234,881	1,238,230
Exports for six months, harvest year 1878	253,829	1,260,814
Exports for six months, harvest year 1877	206,428	1,256,640
Exports for six months, harvest year 1876	296,629	1,471,028
Exports for six months, harvest year 1875	233,629	1,294,408
Exports for six months, harvest year 1874	219,016	1,134,722
Exports for six months, harvest year 1873	328,031	2,076,426
Exports for six months, harvest year 1872	112,258	558,570
Exports for six months, harvest year 1871	135,250	880,832

Exports of the same from eighteen hundred and seventy-five to eighteen hundred and seventy-six, classified by their destination.

	1875, Barrels.	1876, Barrels.	1877, Barrels.	1878, Barrels.	1879, Barrels.
New York, etc.-----	32	520	3	2	
Great Britain-----	254,066	213,621	157,769	106,934	
China and Japan-----	121,174	192,104	170,439	217,858	
Hawaiian Islands-----	9,045	8,685	9,675	17,590	
British Columbia-----	1,805	3,035	3,883	2,983	
Mexico-----	1,936	1,906	2,009	17,680	
Australia, etc.-----	9,020	6,274	13,495	7,867	
South America-----	14,895	126	2,072	23,337	
Other countries-----	85,190	81,872	75,319	95,211	
Total exports-----	497,163	508,143	434,684	489,462	

Among our casual or irregular customers we include New York, Great Britain, and Australia in the first line. The second line takes all the rest:

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Our casuals-----	263,118	220,415	171,267	114,803	
Our regulars-----	234,045	287,728	263,417	374,659	
Totals-----	497,163	508,143	434,684	489,462	

Receipts and exports of beans since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

From—	Receipts, sacks.	Exports, sacks.
July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857-----	55,268	
July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858-----	65,076	
July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859-----	69,682	
July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860-----	38,714	
July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861-----	34,188	
July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862-----	58,294	
July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863-----	59,620	
July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864-----	83,568	
July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865-----	47,822	
July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866-----	45,717	
July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867-----	50,678	
July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868-----	50,638	
July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869-----	53,711	
July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870-----	99,585	
July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871-----	85,618	
July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872-----	56,390	
July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873-----	70,048	
July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874-----	89,091	
July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875-----	113,577	
July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876-----	115,128	
July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877-----	117,860	
July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878-----	80,116	
July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879-----	207,193	
July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880-----	198,249	

Receipts and exports of barley since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

From—	Receipts, centals.	Exports, centals.
July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857-----	455,823	66,368
July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858-----	637,568	142,612
July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859-----	779,870	295,836
July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860-----	549,293	69,246
July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861-----	677,455	339,536
July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862-----	611,227	188,617
July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863-----	432,203	49,869
July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864-----	611,143	40,329
July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865-----	438,432	13,920
July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866-----	1,037,209	349,990
July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867-----	730,112	142,154
July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868-----	638,920	31,342
July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869-----	608,988	91,202
July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870-----	752,418	300,528
July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871-----	701,639	138,008
July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872-----	792,198	16,707
July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873-----	981,028	226,928
July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874-----	1,127,390	243,752
July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875-----	1,243,657	182,146
July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876-----	1,142,154	204,131
July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877-----	1,522,765	282,875
July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878-----	858,967	88,887
July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879-----	1,752,712	468,335
July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880-----	1,191,451	411,145

Exports.

	Centals.	Value.
Exports for 1879-----	587,057	\$764,043
Exports for 1878-----	303,969	410,314
Exports for 1877-----	90,330	182,897
Exports for 1876-----	351,897	414,481
Exports for 1875-----	126,188	215,984
Exports for 1874-----	222,596	361,113
Exports for 1873-----	260,890	377,837
Exports for 1872-----	176,153	222,978
Exports for 1871-----	12,371	23,117
Exports for harvest, 1879-----	411,145	594,252
Exports for harvest, 1878-----	292,423	393,488
Exports for harvest, 1877-----	77,330	153,814
Exports for harvest, 1876-----	269,880	307,276
Exports for harvest, 1875-----	122,119	209,456
Exports for harvest, 1874-----	178,073	284,919
Exports for harvest, 1873-----	199,225	285,781
Exports for harvest, 1872-----	165,272	205,015
Exports for harvest, 1871-----	5,827	11,601

*Receipts and exports of oats since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

	Receipts— Centals.	Exports— Centals.
From July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857	157,344	
From July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858	186,039	16
From July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859	320,248	21
From July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860	216,898	8
From July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861	315,078	10
From July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862	351,633	12
From July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863	177,105	2
From July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864	304,044	9
From July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865	273,973	3
From July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866	343,042	12
From July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867	328,478	8
From July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868	221,811	3
From July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869	234,468	2
From July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870	299,143	12
From July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871	304,153	12
From July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872	358,531	12
From July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873	200,545	4
From July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874	243,400	2
From July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875	305,844	6
From July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876	233,960	4
From July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877	210,257	4
From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	145,413	1
From July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	253,802	2
From July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880	143,366	3

*Exports.*

	Centals.	Value.
Exports for 1879	11,507	\$106
Exports for 1878	31,927	48
Exports for 1877	4,544	42
Exports for 1876	3,721	72
Exports for 1875	5,377	10
Exports for 1874	78,354	130
Exports for 1873	5,725	12
Exports for 1872	10,170	17
Exports for 1871	7,832	14
Exports for harvest, 1879	5,372	7
Exports for harvest, 1878	23,118	34
Exports for harvest, 1877	1,947	4
Exports for harvest, 1876	1,889	2
Exports for harvest, 1875	1,262	2
Exports for harvest, 1874	52,908	60
Exports for harvest, 1873	2,194	4
Exports for harvest, 1872	1,906	4
Exports for harvest, 1871	3,443	8

*Receipts of hay since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

	From—	Bales.
July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857		95,185
July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858		70,361
July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859		79,489
July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860		106,615
July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861		142,655
July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862		149,800
July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863		165,131
July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864		169,623
July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865		208,396
July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866		240,062
July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867		228,942
July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868		279,285
July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869		263,693
July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870		263,448
July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871		353,862
July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872		344,687
July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873		437,400
July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874		453,352
July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875		485,786
July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876		577,574
July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877		624,302
July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878		602,600
July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879		628,978
July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880		362,194

*Receipts and exports of potatoes since July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

	Receipts—Sacks.	Exports—Sacks.
From July 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1857	343,681	
From July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858	330,307	
From July 1st, 1858, to July 1st, 1859	292,458	
From July 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1860	326,973	11,995
From July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1861	317,419	40,997
From July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862	293,074	5,815
From July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863	364,423	14,952
From July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864	376,046	22,161
From July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865	346,654	5,976
From July 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1866	515,807	16,984
From July 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867	543,193	7,378
From July 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1868	632,086	19,133
From July 1st, 1868, to July 1st, 1869	604,392	24,360
From July 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870	701,960	24,710
From July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871	700,122	18,880
From July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1872	720,077	36,578
From July 1st, 1872, to July 1st, 1873	779,379	27,986
From July 1st, 1873, to July 1st, 1874	781,049	33,772
From July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875	752,456	29,441
From July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876	731,207	25,684
From July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877	810,576	36,818
From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878	624,353	18,840
From July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879	750,211	23,440
From July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880	590,611	36,200



## Lumber exports by sea.

To—	1878.		1879.	
	Feet.	Value.	Feet.	Value.
Tabiti	1,224,421	\$20,129	833,834	\$13,333
Mexico	1,096,574	23,259	1,730,850	32,400
Panama	170,170	3,842	291,447	6,000
Central America	458,470	9,828	867,533	33,500
Russian Asia	182,071	3,973	136,515	2,500
China			3,000	
Peru	2,070,812	40,194	658,633	16,000
Navigator's Island	415,128	7,472	307,395	5,000
Honolulu	1,614,678	26,958	1,792,445	29,000
Australia	3,316,850	71,906	4,134,351	83,500
New Zealand	4,222	143	161,132	4,000
New York	184,160	4,504	305,363	4,500
Victoria	147,076	2,823	4,531	5,000
Manila	107,051	1,880		
England	2,246,013	46,963	3,315,700	56,000
Chile	585,004	12,168	374,135	6,000
Ladrone Islands	1,620	48		
Fiji Islands	247,022	3,794	442,000	6,000
Ecuador	24,163	150	408,311	6,000
Japan	10,000	275	7,000	1,000
Gambier Island	158,720	2,373	136,000	2,000
Fanning's Island	32,697	673	101,000	1,000
France	294,500	5,920	336,900	3,000
South Africa	5,000	100	20,000	2,000
Belgium			125,000	2,000
Bonham Island			28,000	2,000
Totals	14,596,422	\$289,374	16,501,075	\$316,400

## Monthly receipts of California hops.

	1878.		1879.	
	Bay, bales.	Coast, bales.	Bay, bales.	Coast, bales.
January	99		162	
February	8		117	
March	87	21	89	
April	27		135	
May	19		8	
June	68		184	
July	60		290	
August	133		606	
September	2,328		1,592	
October	1,766	53	1,598	
November	400		564	
December	87		123	
Totals	5,082	74	5,468	

## Exports by sea.

For—	1878.		1879.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
New Zealand	87,246	\$8,044	25,188	\$2,717
Australia	235,287	23,332	18,150	3,226
Honolulu	3,394	538	7,275	2,023
China	765	92	4,263	468
Mexico	375	68	819	85
Central America	9,238	1,187	2,300	378
Japan	5,664	846	2,966	651
South America	24,928	3,145	8,502	534
New York	14,868	1,192		
England	95,278	7,261	38,093	1,685
Other countries	8,012	950	26,409	8,372
Totals	485,055	\$46,655	133,963	\$20,139

## Leather exports by sea.

	1878.		1879.	
	Rolls.	Value.	Rolls.	Value.
To Japan	1,533	\$69,469	1,145	\$50,749
To Victoria	181	9,994	191	11,080
To Germany	70	2,732	84	3,817
To other countries	451	23,422	472	26,039
Totals	2,235	\$105,616	1,892	\$91,685

## Monthly receipts of California butter.

	1878.		1879.	
	Bay, pounds.	Coast, pounds.	Bay, pounds.	Coast, pounds.
January	451,200	13,500	420,806	79,200
February	336,900	20,400	414,160	164,200
March	700,500	110,600	498,800	285,100
April	772,600	189,400	352,600	151,000
May	439,400	107,200	618,700	467,600
June	671,400	160,400	467,900	305,400
July	741,600	259,300	525,500	267,700
August	875,900	258,000	629,100	316,500
September	858,900	244,200	587,500	421,300
October	454,500	76,700	407,000	288,100
November	429,100	52,800	243,800	118,900
December	526,800	33,100	237,400	68,000
Totals	7,258,800	1,534,600	5,404,100	2,933,000

## Monthly receipts of California cheese.

	1878.		1879.	
	Bay, pounds.	Coast, pounds.	Bay, pounds.	Coast, pounds.
January .....	178,500	7,700	126,800	27
February .....	175,300	19,600	211,600	50
March .....	442,000	77,800	322,500	70
April .....	414,300	122,000	586,200	370
May .....	872,700	232,100	362,700	110
June .....	305,400	109,900	282,400	80
July .....	280,100	38,700	258,000	30
August .....	365,700	64,600	288,800	140
September .....	351,300	86,800	186,900	60
October .....	203,100	70,500	194,300	51
November .....	535,400	53,400	179,800	60
December .....	21,990	49,500	74,900	20
Totals .....	3,848,790	952,600	3,074,900	1,144

## WOOL PRODUCTIONS—RECEIPTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

January .....	386 lbs
February .....	181 lbs
March .....	1,678 lbs
April .....	18,588 lbs
May .....	29,796 lbs
June .....	10,307 lbs
July .....	7,527 lbs
August .....	3,042 lbs
September .....	17,085 lbs
October .....	28,183 lbs
November .....	7,732 lbs
December .....	551 lbs
Total .....	125,030 lbs
Of which there was spring wool, 68,118 bags, weighing .....	20,435,400 pounds
Spring wool, shipped direct from the interior .....	2,353,859 pounds
Total spring production .....	23,789,259 pounds
There was fall wool received, 56,912 bags, weighing .....	18,780,960 pounds
Fall wool, shipped direct from the interior .....	1,833,111 pounds
Total fleece wool .....	44,403,360 pounds
Pulled wool, shipped direct from San Francisco .....	2,500,000 pounds
Total production of California .....	46,903,360 pounds
On hand December 31st, 1878, about .....	1,400,000 pounds
Received from Oregon, 26,362 bags .....	6,986,195 pounds
Foreign wool received, 520 bales .....	160,000 pounds
Grand total .....	55,449,555 pounds

## EXPORTS.

Domestic, foreign, pulled, and scoured:	
Per rail, inclusive of shipments from the interior .....	38,107,500 pounds
Per steamer, inclusive of shipments from the coast .....	3,728,166 pounds
Per sail .....	9,056,272 pounds
Total shipments .....	50,891,938 pounds
Value of exports, \$9,000,000.	
On hand December 31st, 1879, about .....	300,000 pounds

Difference between receipts and exports have been taken by local mills and scouring companies. The weights of receipts and exports are gross. The usual tare of bags received is about three pounds each; on pressed bales shipped, fourteen to sixteen pounds each.

PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA WOOL—TAKEN FROM THE BOOKS OF E. GRISAR & CO., FROM EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR TO EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, INCLUSIVE.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1854 .....	175,000	1868 .....	14,232,657
1855 .....	300,000	1869 .....	15,413,970
1856 .....	600,000	1870 .....	20,072,660
1857 .....	1,100,000	1871 .....	22,187,187
1858 .....	1,428,351	1872 .....	24,255,468
1859 .....	2,378,250	1873 .....	32,155,169
1860 .....	3,055,325	1874 .....	39,356,781
1861 .....	3,721,998	1875 .....	43,532,223
1862 .....	5,990,300	1876 .....	56,550,970
1863 .....	6,268,480	1877 .....	53,110,742
1864 .....	7,923,670	1878 .....	40,862,061
1865 .....	8,949,931	1879 .....	46,903,360
1866 .....	8,532,047	Total .....	469,345,201
1867 .....	10,288,600		

## AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

[From Surveyor-General's Report.]

According to information obtained from the United States Surveyor-General, the area of this State is 100,500,000 acres, apportioned as follows:

	Acres
Agricultural and mineral lands surveyed to June 30th, 1879	49,621
Agricultural and mineral lands unsurveyed	39,000
Private grants surveyed to June 30th, 1879	8,430
Mission church property	4,000
Pueblo lands	1,000
Private grants unsurveyed	1,000
Indian and military reservations	30,000
Lakes, islands, bays, and navigable rivers	1,500
Swamp and overflowed lands surveyed	1,600
Swamp and overflowed lands unsurveyed	10,000
Salt marsh and tide lands around San Francisco Bay	10,000
Salt marsh and tide lands around Humboldt Bay	10,000
Aggregate area	100,500,000

Land listed to the State by the United States, under the various land grants, during the time from August 1st, 1877, to August 1st, 1879:

16th and 36th sections	24,500
Swamp and overflowed lands	56,600
150,000-acre grant	26,000

Whole amount of land listed to the State under the various land grants:

16th and 36th sections	653,000
Swamp and overflowed lands	1,588,000
150,000-acre grant	141,000

## STATISTICAL TABLES—1878 AND 1879,

AS REPORTED BY THE

## COUNTY ASSESSORS

TO THE

## SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1878, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed.	Acres of land cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda*	138,846	117,706	45,610	143,300	42,700	430,290	1,780	34,400
Alpine†								
Amador	650,450	205,420	850	200,450	3,125	65,321	50	1,856
Butte	362,000	235,000	162,000	2,235,000	32,000	640,000	370	9,420
Calaveras	51,825	16,710	394	3,277	3,040	28,000		
Colusa	261,168	223,160	223,406	2,590,931	22,861	336,417	40	100
Contra Costa	212,000	98,800	65,000	702,500	18,500	380,000	2,800	88,250
Del Norte	18,049	2,067	150	4,015	69	2,770	505	23,106
El Dorado	84,650	17,500	500	7,500	600	10,500	50	1,500
Fresno	100,000							
Humboldt	86,400	22,004	2,500	50,500	2,048	61,440	6,480	291,600
Inyo	11,178	4,245	1,078	20,466	714	18,708	406	13,125
Kern	49,620		3,700	92,500	5,000	156,000	2,600	8,000
Lake	51,075	13,488	4,389	101,253	3,546	100,233	114	2,530
Lassen	125,760	8,610	3,978	57,276	1,590	39,165	1,326	29,763
Los Angeles	59,750	100,350	5,000	75,000	17,530	350,600	425	2,000
Mariposa	22,978	3,521	96	240	693	2,920		
Mendocino	210,100	50,020	12,144	253,800	8,000	208,000	9,740	261,200
Merced	211,000	260,000	225,000	40,000	20,000	10,000		
Modoc	51,824	19,427	8,953	196,960	9,969	259,194	215	8,240
Monterey	442,550	200,000	90,000	10,000	50,000	8,000	5,000	1,000
Napa	147,895	49,306	33,544	545,530	5,235	98,598	343	7,115
Nevada	170,000	13,000	40,650	165,800	21,546	255,140		
Plumas	154,000	15,380	1,500	25,000	17,306	10,000		
San Bernardino	200,000	10,000	2,000	42,000	1,956	25,670		
San Diego	2,450	12,150	4,225	42,050	1,956	25,670		
San Francisco	228,600	196,150	114,180	1,065,920	9,025	146,950	150	3,200
San Joaquin	300,000	60,000	7,000	100,000	40,000	100,000		
San Mateo	130,000	66,000	10,000	150,000	10,000	80,000	7,000	140,000
Santa Barbara	60,180	60,232						
Santa Clara	511,327	215,630	185,250	950,000	15,500	156,370	960	10,220
Santa Cruz	70,930	20,400	7,100	163,300	3,640	123,071	1,120	83,720
Shasta	60,350	30,000	8,000	72,000	7,500	112,500	100	1,800
Sierra	2,932	2,695			1,000	20,000	2,000	40,000
Siskiyou†								
Solano	11,329	111,350	93,075	1,396,125	16,920	304,560	455	11,375
Sonoma	421,237	207,633	73,423	1,000,000	15,237	300,000	6,814	180,000
Stanislaus†								
Sutter	281,325	210,850	150,075	2,682,350	34,075	685,500		
Tehama†								
Trinity	23,181	7,613	911	14,370	12	250	9	280
Tulare	98,350	78,320	24,632	239,846	10,702	128,424	75	1,500
Tuolumnet								
Ventura	2,000	30,000			20,000	1,000,000		
Yolo	141,265	142,060	102,725	1,356,075	21,187	52,460		
Yuba	161,067	57,000	18,462	303,007	9,394	180,630	632	12,515
Totals	6,847,566	3,418,743	1,775,902	17,451,181	534,355	7,748,178	56,715	1,372,107

\* One district not reported.  
† Not reported.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda.....	100	600	2,650	52,000	70	1,400	250	1,000
Alpine.....			1,108	34,335				
Amador.....	60	1,340	740	26,720				
Butte.....			336	6,240				
Calaveras.....	34	610	70	2,100			8	165
Colusa.....	100	2,000	38	1,300			104	3,750
Contra Costa.....								
Del Norte.....								
El Dorado.....	10	300	472	14,160	15	250	4,780	248,560
Fresno.....	260	9,100	2,207	48,178				
Humboldt.....	2	30	487	24,360				
Inyo.....	39	601	740	24,665				
Kern.....	1,850	55,500	45	900	60	1,200	9	171
Lake.....			18,750	750,000			110	2,750
Los Angeles.....	27	40	18	335				
Marin.....	120	2,300	500	10,100				
Mariposa.....			2,500	37,500			300	2,000
Mendocino.....			18	394				
Merced.....								
Modoc.....								
Mono.....	17	266	1,000	18,000				
Monterey.....			993	21,795				
Napa.....								
Nevada.....								
Placer.....								
Plumas.....	80	500	1,970	60,220				
Sacramento.....	40	1,600	2,300	82,000	180	1,760	66	1,660
San Bernardino.....	23	500	500	5,000			10	400
San Diego.....								
San Luis Obispo.....			500	22,000				
San Mateo.....			500	10,000				
San Rafael.....			250	7,500				
Santa Clara.....	250	2,100	1,780	28,380	14	280		
Santa Cruz.....			70	1,450				
Shasta.....								
Sierra.....								
Siskiyou.....								
Solano.....			300	7,500			50	500
Sonoma.....			45,664	900,000				
Stanislaus.....			850	20,453	250	6,225		
Stutter.....			31	660				
Tehama.....								
Trinity.....			1,550	48,600				
Tulare.....	40	400	4,000	100,000				
Tuolumne.....			872	15,200				
Ventura.....			476	19,440				
Yolo.....								
Yuba.....								
Totals.....	4,118	96,187	94,855	2,429,872	604	11,415	5,687	261,286

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda.....			660	7,200			1,750	3,520
Alpine.....							305	2,965
Anamor.....	4	1,250	7	425			30	76
Butte.....			60	2,272			113	697
Calaveras.....			36	1,430			20	75
Colusa.....							420	2,500
Contra Costa.....							66	236
Del Norte.....							130	500
El Dorado.....								
Fresno.....			10	100			3,080	15,940
Humboldt.....			18	442			113	362
Imyo.....							478	2,390
Kern.....			2	115			143	382
Lake.....			11	275			42	148
Lassen.....			1,425	28,500	263	263,000	1,924	7,696
Los Angeles.....	85	76,500						
Marin.....							36	75
Mariposa.....							2,040	6,040
Mendocino.....			215	1,700			600	2,400
Merced.....	45	26,000					253	612
Modoc.....								
Mono.....			1,200	9,000			1,500	1,800
Monterey.....			5	130			75	75
Napa.....							150	500
Nevada.....								
Placer.....							183	732
Plumas.....	165	20,000	667	16,840			1,988	7,816
Sacramento.....	50	15,000	100	4,500			400	2,500
San Bernardino.....			13	130				
San Diego.....								
San Francisco.....								
San Joaquin.....			250	6,500			700	2,100
San Mateo.....			400	6,000			12,000	120,000
Santa Barbara.....			176	2,310			500	400
Santa Clara.....			243	2,916			580	2,465
Santa Cruz.....			55	1,500			150	300
Shasta.....							50	170
Siskiyou.....								
Solano.....			175	4,375			150	450
Sonoma.....							4,326	8,500
Stanislaus.....			230	5,735			370	450
Sutter.....								
Tehama.....			14	460			188	530
Trinity.....			170	4,590			190	7,460
Tulare.....								
Tuolumne.....			100	1,000			500	10,000
Ventura.....			506	51,010			450	5,020
Yolo.....	50	60,000	35	2,500			390	1,386
Yuba.....								
Totals.....	370	198,750	6,842	163,705	263	263,000	35,818	222,361

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda			346	52,920	11,150	12,750		
Alpine								
Anamor	5	40	4	308	81,250	80,001		
Butte	10	17			47,000	46,000		
Calaveras			38	971	6,448	5,186		
Colusa					18,100	16,402		
Contra Costa			30	5,250	30,800	28,150		
Del Norte					535	1,243		
El Dorado					4,500	7,000		
Fresno								
Humboldt			5	340	2,619	7,845		
Inyo	3	5	6	464	3,274	6,248		
Kern	243	1,458			16,000	60,000		
Lake					4,789	6,797		
Lassen			3	163	35,550	41,385		
Los Angeles	217	1,300	156	39,000	6,125	10,230		
Mariposa								
Marin	1	2	1	120	2,420	1,508		
Merced	300	1,200	40	800	14,880	27,810		
Modoc			15	2,520	4,275	3,000		
Mono					47,453	51,278		
Monterey					5,000	2,500		
Napa			3	180	9,174	12,844		
Nevada					2,000	2,000		
Placer								
Plumas					16,500	20,625		
Sacramento	372	1,801	29	3,000	32,000	33,100		
San Bernardino	50	400	20	200	7,000	25,000		
San Diego	5	5	4	100	1,000	1,000		
San Francisco								
San Luis Obispo			25	1,200	50,000	100,000		
San Mateo			100	4,000	25,000	25,000		
San Miguel								
San Jose			77	5,265	37,000	23,000		
Santa Clara					4,148	3,085		
Santa Cruz					13,375	6,500		
Shasta					12,600	18,000		
Siskiyou								
Solano	75	160			8,000	8,000		
Sonoma					62,119	70,000		
Stanislaus			15	1,125	24,315	18,236		
Sutter	235	1,085						
Tehama								
Trinity			6	375	3,670	6,940		
Tulare	18	45	2	250	1,300	2,600		
Tuolumne								
Ventura	25	75	10	400	4,000	4,000		
Yolo	125	1,248			15,750	27,250		
Yuba					14,240	15,500		
Totals	1,744	8,372	975	122,191	688,589	842,823	2,475	1,174,970



TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Hops.		TOBACCO.		COTTON.		SUGAR-BEETS.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda.....	115	55,000					54	232
Alpine.....								
Amador.....	45	46,750						
Butte.....								
Calaveras.....								
Colusa.....								
Contra Costa.....	10	28,000					70	1,800
Del Norte.....								
El Dorado.....								
Fresno.....								
Humboldt.....								
Inyo.....								
Kern.....								
Lake.....	63	46,200					6	76
Lassen.....							12	133
Los Angeles.....	83	130,000	160	195,000			94	940
Marin.....								
Mariposa.....								
Mendocino.....	500	740,800			75	100,000	10	25
Merced.....								
Modoc.....								
Mono.....								
Monterey.....								
Napa.....	55	68,000					500	7,500
Nevada.....							5	52
Placer.....								
Plumas.....								
Sacramento.....	230	324,300						
San Bernardino.....								
San Benito.....							40	150
San Diego.....								
San Francisco.....	75	75,500						
San Joaquin.....								
San Luis Obispo.....							100	700
San Mateo.....								
Santa Barbara.....	260	311,130					307	6,205
Santa Clara.....	18	15,000					1,017	11,500
Santa Cruz.....								
Shasta.....								
Sierra.....								
Siskiyou.....								
Solano.....								
Sonoma.....								
Stanislaus.....								
Sutter.....	10	9,000						
Tehama.....								
Trinity.....								
Tulare.....								
Tuolumne.....								
Ventura.....								
Yolo.....	225	1,201,025						
Yuba.....								
Totals.....	1,684	3,059,005	160	195,000	75	100,000	3,415	29,403

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of honey.	Value of fruit crop.	Number of bearing lemon trees.	Number of bearing orange trees.	Number of bearing olive trees.
Alameda	121,000		61,800	1,000	\$805,550	240	295	950
Alpine								
Amador	12,565		85,432	456	15,000	272	561	48
Butte			625,000	800		9	115	14
Calaveras	1,630	325	863,825		500			
Colusa	5,865		100,850	2,500	30,800	17	50	12
Contra Costa	180,750	18,240	1,000		2,000			
Del Norte	190,200	14,650						
El Dorado	200,000		55,000					
Fresno			1,486,812					
Humboldt	90,000	550	662,140		10,000			
Inyo	29,081	2,700	28,000	3,893	975			
Kern	10,000	3,000	1,352,000		12,000			
Lake	26,920	2,000	258,306	1,300	4,000			
Lassen	203,500	12,100	219,100	2,800	15,238			
Los Angeles	41,200	12,575	1,442,000	297,775	725,000	18,774	103,500	2,886
Marin								
Mariposa	1,050		376,000			4	58	1
Mendocino	17,500							
Merced	73,000	35,000	750,000	35,000	75,000	21	30	
Modoc	33,270	1,480	63,460	420	1,100			
Mono								
Monterey	12,000	60,000	750,000	7,000				
Napa	48,600	3,000	166,818	100	103,310	6	40	
Nevada								
Pacer	7,000		190,730	500	28,428	140	185	10
Plumas	234,150	6,600	6,000	2,800	5,000			42
Sacramento	269,670	25,000	356,800	3,000	234,475			
San Bernardino	25,000	15,000	155,500	220,000		120	243	53
San Benito	4,000	20,000	75,000			4,000	5,000	350
San Diego	12,120	2,700	104,000	500,000	4,840	445	406	387
San Francisco								
San Joaquin								
San Mateo	25,000	1,000,000	10,000	500	500			4,455
Santa Barbara	3,500	4,000		2,500	2,000			
Santa Clara	18,700	546,500	95,000	14,070	560,000	468	204	2,000
Santa Cruz	98,118	25,110			8,000	1,450	3,275	
Shasta	13,700		255,288	1,200	25,000			
Sierra	133,000							
Siskiyou								
Solano	125,000	60,000	372,000	5,000	107,500	50	275	
Sonoma	2,500,000	200,000	1,000,000			757	2,563	422
Stanislaus								
Sutter	67,000	12,000	125,532	2,500	65,000		10	6
Tohama								
Trinity	16,000			300	7,500			
Tulare	230,000	1,500	1,517,000	28,200	45,000	16	35	
Tuolumne								
Ventura	2,000							
Yolo	75,175	12,896	3,715	30,000		200	200	100
Yuba	22,000		823,760	7,765		45	256	38
			150,000		125,000	65	468	
Totals	5,643,864	2,425,356	15,431,928	1,173,939	\$2,536,216	27,139	117,841	12,179

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number Acres of Grape-vines.	Wine-Number of Gallons.	Brandy-Number of Gallons.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Gallons.	Number of Horses.	Number of Mules.	Total Number of Horned Cattle.
Alameda	489	40,300	1,700	9	542,500	8,866	361	5,617
Alpine								
Anaconda	785	22,360	895	5	65,240	22,200	162	7,124
Butte	892	10,500	1,470	4	10,000	6,783	1,570	
Calaveras	520	6,200	2,550	5	30,000	3,602	177	6,701
Colusa	9			2		7,668	2,990	4,857
Contra Costa	440	30,000		1	3,000	6,608	408	12,164
Del Norte	2	100		1		474	111	3,396
El Dorado	1,160	100,000	8,697	2		1,955	140	12,904
Fresno	450	6,000	1,000			4,463	483	30,842
Humboldt				4	20,000	5,739	1,039	26,836
Inyo	20			6	25,850	1,968	507	7,429
Kern	163			5	3,310	712	35,059	35,059
Lake	20			3	21,950	2,017	154	4,308
Lassen	2					6,177	189	34,131
Los Angeles	5,830	1,690,000	65,000	7	122,000	10,233	972	12,586
Martin								
Mariposa	80	7,625	79	2	4,900	1,760	264	5,067
Mendocino	100			4	25,000	6,018	559	14,136
Merced	600	15,000	4,500	1	2,500	4,180	611	16,760
Modoc	12							
Mono								
Monterey				2	40,000	6,557	421	29,219
Napa	3,360	575,462	8,230	2	35,810	4,553	616	7,983
Nevada	10	7,000		16	500,000	2,163	86	6,586
Placer	815	40,530	1,500	3	12,000	1,996	222	3,091
Plumas				3	8,000	1,721	114	2,292
Sacramento	3,450	120,000	5,000	8	520,200	9,606	245	16,367
San Bernardino	5,000	325,000	10,000	1	85,000	2,995	325	7,940
San Benito								
San Diego	225	4,500	3,270	2	50,000	3,953	393	5,997
San Francisco								
San Joaquin	156	76,600	6,566	3	71,500	19,040	1,102	14,849
San Luis Obispo								
San Mateo								
San Ynez								
Santa Barbara	260	1,625		2	7,000	3,935	362	12,889
Santa Clara	3,275	106,750	48,165	3	3,500,000	9,936	391	17,296
Santa Cruz	140	7,000	1,250	2	681,837	2,879	160	5,979
Shasta	400	5,000	1,850	6	13,000	2,885	180	11,642
Sierra						1,192	68	3,452
Siskiyou								
Solano	2,300	125,000	1,500	4	195,000	6,216	720	10,140
Sonoma	7,000	2,500,000	100,000	4	250,000	9,885	506	26,800
Stanislaus				1	7,920	4,886	510	5,135
Sutter	375	7,500						
Tehama								
Trinity	2	350		2	15,000	1,170	292	4,987
Tulare	420	9,000	200	3	16,500	6,700	550	18,860
Tuolumne								
Ventura	200	8,635	2,567	1	5,000	2,884	213	3,094
Yolo	675	228,765	5,060	3	12,950	5,377	876	7,714
Yuba	616	30,000		1	19,000	3,510	384	7,597
Totals	41,423	6,222,802	293,003	144	7,144,657	223,810	21,067	525,565

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.	Number of hogs.	GRIST MILLS.		Barrels of flour made.	Bushels of corn ground.
				Steam-power.	Water-power.		
Alameda	33,169	30	2,953	4	2	36,000	61,350
Alpine	21,349	4,525	4,525	1	1	3,856	15,340
Amador	116,580	2,710	8,940	7	4	180,000	27,000
Butte	21,470	7,997	3,239				
Calaveras	202,243	781	20,835	4		20,000	
Colusa	21,012		6,185	2			
Contra Costa	1,150	164	1,060		1	800	70
Del Norte	20,700	500	2,175		1		
Fresno	594,725	3,468	53,601	1	1		
Humboldt	164,900	331	10,009	3	2	6,000	1,260
Inyo	21,309	500	1,536		3	4,900	14,200
Kern	291,320		8,333	2			
Lake	43,051	10	8,442	2		10,500	2,300
Lassen	55,656	659	1,497		2	12,500	600
Los Angeles	360,488		12,559	3	4	2,525	96,500
Marin							
Mariposa	65,517	35	6,289				
Mendocino	265,799	530	16,547	3	2		
Merced	127,230		6,550		3	23,000	3,000
Mono	54,455	42	4,168	2	2	2,420	180
Monterey	263,120	6,772	10,187	1		7,500	500
Napa	61,108	941	9,397	3	1	22,103	5,310
Nevada	3,374	260	2,569				
Pacer	59,050		3,245	1			
Plumas	5,398		986		2	2,000	
Sacramento	190,319	375	15,883	5		200,100	100,600
San Bernardino	58,805		2,775		4	20,000	10,000
San Benito	20		4,329	1		2,000	20,000
San Diego	141,587		3,232			2,000	20,000
San Francisco							
San Joaquin	111,000		5,000	2		2,000	1,500
San Luis Obispo	132,335		4,537	3		3,000	2,000
Santa Barbara	26,379	1,754	6,889	3		4,000	4,200
Santa Clara	749	150	2,303	4	1	75,790	30,650
Santa Cruz	85,096			3		7,200	1,100
Shasta	156	370	308		1		
Sierra							
Siskiyou	62,000		9,500	5		299,267	1,000
Solano	103,860	3,036	18,444	6	5	130,000	20,000
Sonoma							
Stanislaus	41,844		15,567	1		12,000	1,000
Sutter	30,744		923		1		
Tehama	379,265	5	20,198	2	2	16,000	10,000
Trinity							
Tulare							
Tuolumne	97,559	289	13,998		3	5,000	10,000
Ventura	92,258		20,050	4		75,000	1,585
Yolo	50,529		6,575	2	1	84,500	13,000
Yuba							
Totals	4,655,543	31,749	372,642	88	55	1,456,583	468,605

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SAWMILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Number of shingles made.	QUARTZ MILLS.		MINING DITCHES.	
	Steam-power.	Water-power.			Number.	Tons crushed.	Number.	Miles in length.
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	4		4,000,000	50,000	19	95,640	84	450
Butte	16		57,000,000	15,000,000	4	720		273
Calaveras	2		500,000	2,000,000	30	33,000	26	515
Colusa	1							
Contra Costa								
Del Norte	2		8,000,000	100,000			19	65
El Dorado	8		10,000,000		21		7	1,200
Fresno	4				1		2	15
Humboldt	19		75,000,000	1,000,000				
Inyo			3,278,000	75,000	4	87,000	1	7
Kern	3				11			
Lake	6		2,500,000	150,000				
Lassen	3		5,128,790	117,000	1		8	17
Los Angeles	4		88,755				4	21
Marin								
Mariposa	4		1,820,000					
Mendocino	19		45,000,000	20,000,000	26	22,381	26	94
Merced								
Modoc	2		4,200,000	115,500				
Mono								
Monterey								
Napa	1		400,000					
Nevada	16		30,000,000	1,800,000	48	15,000	76	650
Placer	4		1,650,000	300,000	5	44,224	46	270
Plumas	4		3,500,000		14	84,100	350	675
Sacramento								
San Bernardino	7		3,500,000	2,000,000	5		5	77
San Benito	7			50,000			3	12
San Diego								
San Francisco			1,975,260		7			
San Joaquin								
San Luis Obispo	4		200,000					
San Mateo	11		5,000,000	30,000,000				
San Bernardino								
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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	IRRIGATING DITCHES.		WOOLEN MILLS.		COTTON MILLS.		COAL.	RAILROADS.	
	Number.	Acres irrigated.	Number.	Pounds wool used.	Number.	Pounds cotton used.	Tons mined.	Number.	Miles in length.
Alameda.....	1	500							
Alpine.....									
Amador.....	11	856					28,400	1	8.125
Butte.....								1	58.
Calaveras.....								1	.66
Colusa.....								1	18.15
Contra Costa.....							100,500	1	11.50
Del Norte.....	5	600							
El Dorado.....	22							2	22.25
Fresno.....	2							2	77.6
Humboldt.....								4	12.
Inyo.....									
Kern.....	15	15,000						1	117.
Lake.....									
Lassen.....	82	4,382							
Los Angeles.....	56	36,750	1				100	5	184.30
Marin.....									
Mariposa.....	7								
Mendocino.....									
Merced.....	9	37,000	1					5	21.
Modoc.....	106	34,560						1	36.75
Mono.....									
Monterey.....	2	1,000						3	68.
Napa.....								1	41.
Nevada.....		500						2	49.
Placer.....	4	9,227							
Pumas.....	34	3,100							
Sacramento.....	4	1,000	1	300,000				4	90.
San Bernardino.....	13	20,600	1	10,000				1	48.50
San Diego.....								1	17.78
San Francisco.....								1	164.15
San Joaquin.....									
San Luis Obispo.....	4	2,000						1	10.
San Mateo.....									25.
Santa Barbara.....									
Santa Clara.....			1	100,000				3	87.32
Santa Cruz.....		350						3	30.25
Shasta.....	100	2,000						1	18.80
Sierra.....								1	2.15
Siskiyou.....									
Solano.....								3	72.
Sonoma.....			2					2	92.
Stanislaus.....									
Sutter.....	1	380						2	24.
Tahama.....									
Trinity.....									
Tulare.....	37	18,000						3	82.80
Tuolumne.....									
Ventura.....	4	2,000							
Yolo.....	3	12,250						3	51.77
Yuba.....		1,000	1	225,000				2	28.37
Totals.....	616	204,455	9	835,000			129,000		

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR 1878.				Estimated total population.	Registered Voters.
	Real Estate.	Improvements.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.		
Alameda	\$17,501,883 00	\$9,108,145 00	\$3,531,313 00	\$29,941,301 00	67,400	15,227
Alpine	880,601 00	740,450 00	721,461 00	2,342,512 00	11,400	3,255
Amador	6,607,464 00	1,814,086 00	2,243,547 00	10,665,097 00	21,000	5,000
Butte	887,927 00	423,047 00	695,472 00	1,936,446 00	7,600	2,564
Calaveras	9,525,402 00	1,014,569 00	1,776,876 00	12,316,847 00	15,000	3,000
Colusa	5,530,961 00	833,499 00	962,328 00	7,328,788 00	10,300	3,452
Contra Costa	226,961 00	195,100 00	243,697 00	665,758 00	3,500	494
Del Norte	958,395 00	618,270 00	752,665 00	2,329,330 00	11,000	3,200
El Dorado	4,277,680 00	456,730 00	1,320,652 00	6,055,062 00	8,000	2,038
Fresno	2,701,650 00	1,172,135 00	1,600,082 00	5,473,867 00	18,000	3,400
Humboldt	202,218 00	191,108 00	770,664 00	1,164,090 00	3,500	1,353
Inyo	3,089,378 00	393,335 00	1,003,284 00	4,485,997 00	7,000	1,500
Kern	1,070,917 00	568,373 00	533,857 00	2,173,147 00	7,500	1,500
Lake	371,633 00	211,195 00	637,367 00	1,220,195 00	5,706	951
Lassen	9,831,280 00	3,765,926 00	2,626,000 00	16,223,106 00	36,000	10,684
Los Angeles	558,157 00	321,070 00	415,921 00	1,295,148 00	4,800	1,262
Marin	2,892,186 00	508,586 00	1,894,731 00	5,295,503 00	11,000	3,250
Mariposa	3,292,050 00	315,985 00	1,032,978 00	4,641,013 00	5,500	1,225
Mendocino	569,675 00	225,290 00	682,290 00	1,277,255 00	3,250	995
Merced	5,138,425 00	791,950 00	1,232,732 00	7,163,107 00	14,500	2,800
Monterey	4,900,445 00	1,780,070 00	1,319,020 00	7,999,535 00	14,700	4,016
Napa	3,741,749 00	1,675,965 00	1,422,699 00	6,840,413 00	22,300	6,900
Nevada	1,040,925 00	505,285 00	508,963 00	2,115,173 00	6,450	1,425
Piace	7,887,140 00	6,121,050 00	4,438,790 00	18,447,020 00	38,000	11,104
Pumas	1,701,113 00	440,635 00	418,090 00	2,559,838 00	14,500	2,633
Sacramento	2,793,370 00	496,990 00	507,707 00	3,798,067 00	8,000	1,200
San Bernardino	2,415,983 00	337,396 00	812,005 00	3,565,385 00	14,478	2,703
San Benito	1,590,815 00	2,400,565 00	2,551,550 00	17,583,000 00	28,000	6,600
San Diego	2,755,200 00	602,690 00	509,476 00	4,137,570 00	10,000	2,200
San Francisco	3,397,369 00	734,256 00	731,825 00	6,300,110 00	12,000	2,575
San Jose	22,914,750 00	5,303,620 00	3,552,913 00	5,034,538 00	9,000	2,800
San Luis Obispo	4,044,440 00	1,294,810 00	3,603,980 00	32,579,330 00	40,000	12,054
Shasta	606,028 00	346,970 00	926,523 00	6,203,132 00	15,900	3,590
Sierra	791,035 00	386,560 00	323,905 00	1,969,521 00	7,000	2,233
Siskiyou	5,740,749 00	1,521,994 00	1,759,358 00	1,501,500 00	5,000	1,886
Solano	9,076,080 00	3,652,490 00	2,820,094 00	9,022,101 00	23,200	4,755
Sonoma	2,827,976 00	427,185 00	722,653 00	15,548,664 00	40,000	8,500
Stanislaus	348,416 00	190,259 00	329,821 00	3,377,794 00	7,800	1,500
Sutter	2,500,179 00	1,206,764 00	1,126,975 00	868,496 00	3,500	900
Trinity	2,094,047 00	430,669 00	518,653 00	4,833,918 00	15,500	3,650
Tulare	6,952,570 00	1,267,170 00	1,713,235 00	3,043,369 00	7,000	1,500
Tuolumne	1,773,460 00	1,313,580 00	1,206,050 00	9,932,975 00	12,000	2,475
Ventura	\$183,567,037 00	\$57,332,492 00	\$55,183,338 00	4,293,090 00	10,000	2,786
Yuba				\$296,082,867 00	636,084	155,988
Totals						



TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1879, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed.	Acres of land cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda*	126,149	66,200	12,600	265,000	23,746	803,000	2,400	50,000
Alpine	8,502	1,560	10	130	20	600		
Amador	71,200	20,105	905	21,575	2,795	61,850	75	1,400
Butte†	52,033	16,400	384	4,011	2,996	31,444		
Calaveras	262,670	225,220	230,500	2,540,840	21,970	320,500	50	100
Colusa	229,742	110,162	82,666	1,490,988	23,665	601,635	2,515	51,216
Contra Costa	19,000	1,144	147	3,251	105	3,500	324	10,360
Del Norte	60,000	10,250	673	11,672	609	12,215	11	320
El Dorado	90,040	27,561	3,065	76,625	2,304	92,160	7,086	248,010
Fresno†	12,645	5,594	1,418	32,798	907	24,144	711	23,974
Humboldt	51,607	13,029	4,953	91,981	2,924	61,406	175	4,684
Kern†	2,416	26,541	4,772	85,876	4,986	81,650	2,558	76,740
Lassen	60,150	110,500	18,000	360,000	21,600	648,000	400	2,000
Los Angeles	308,983	7,675	1,057	22,197	543	20,091	920	12,600
Marin	24,284	4,600	160	2,370	541	9,591	18	215
Mariposa	223,100	51,130	13,290	260,740	9,060	221,100	215	500
Mendocino	265,000	285,000	205,000	4,090,000	40,000	735,000	9,650	256,200
Merced	61,924	21,435	8,752	196,960	9,436	274,282	350	61,042
Modoc	33,430	5,000	500	800	800	1,600	150	300
Mono	448,500	204,000	94,000	766,666	50,000	1,490,000	6,000	169,000
Monterey	147,990	52,151	27,548	448,995	4,290	88,715	570	13,550
Napa	93,000	13,500						
Nevada	58,200	6,300	1,550	26,200	380	9,000	4,000	65,000
Placer†	326,742	103,420	19,828	237,864	30,326	502,000	2,374	44,100
Pumas	300,000	54,300	35,000	475,000	15,000	350,000	100	5,000
San Francisco	4,553	18,000	8,201	87,582	4,421	63,870	40	310
San Joaquin	350,000	205,745	238,465	2,801,580	41,775	626,625	180	3,600
San Luis Obispo†	150,000	60,000	14,000	180,000	8,000	160,000	7,000	175,000
San Mateo	60,180	60,492	18,763	18,763	26,221	150,000	75	10,300
Santa Barbara	512,000	216,220	185,280	950,000	16,590	157,640	960	84,700
Santa Clara	71,000	20,870	7,150	170,000	3,650	123,000	1,130	1,580
Santa Cruz	61,350	35,000	8,500	80,750	7,750	114,900	75	1,580
Shasta	37,563	2,300						
Sierra	135,000	31,185	14,200	213,000	2,200	44,000	4,700	117,500
Siskiyou	7,225	110,350	97,075	1,486,125	17,860	403,560	350	9,374
Solano	400,000	200,412	75,000	500,000	15,000	100,000	5,000	60,000
Sonoma		300,000	300,000	500,000	60,000	1,500,000		
Stanislaus		374,870	126,520	1,427,581	26,720	434,400	75	2,250
Sutter		211,180	92,350	831,150	16,650	199,800	1,400	29,400
Tehama	141,600	196,500	92,350	831,150	16,650	199,800	15	375
Trinity	24,167	7,324	928	15,380	14	265		
Tulare	279,202	97,160	64,704	1,235,141	23,989	507,675	500	700
Tuolumne	175,000	50,000	6,000	90,000	2,000	2,500		
Ventura	500	46,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000		
Yolo	142,175	138,500	103,500	1,552,500	17,500	280,000		
Yuba	163,723	58,000	27,000	40,900	9,476	171,500	795	14,900
Totals	6,012,625	3,713,838	2,156,472	28,643,318	618,219	12,275,227	62,932	1,612,580

\*Two districts not reported.

†Not reported.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda	200	1,200	2,630	62,700	50	1,000	200	4,000
Alpine	15	180	1,115	39,250				
Anaconda								
Butte			300	7,893				
Calaveras			120	240				
Colusa	35	510	212	5,300			9	176
Contra Costa			26	1,300				
Del Norte	31	660						
El Dorado			586	11,720	19	540	6,492	402,500
Fresno	20	500	2,222	42,783				
Humboldt								
Kern			691	18,695				
Lake	4	80	96	2,000				
Lassen	324	4,860			60	1,200	115	2,875
Los Angeles	1,900	57,000	25,000	1,000,000				
Marin								
Mariposa	40	335	18	490				
Mendocino	200	3,040	540	11,920				
Merced	11,000	188,500	1,400	40,600			15	750
Modoc	50	1,500						
Mono								
Monterey	500	3,570	1,000	14,000			100	1,000
Napa	39	347	2,027	40,225			5	150
Nevada	100	2,500						
Placer								
Plumas								
Sacramento	105	1,963	2,345	83,110			18	600
San Bernardino	100	2,500	5,000	84,000			15	450
San Benito			900	27,000				
San Diego			2,000	18,000			25	600
San Francisco								
San Jose								
San Luis Obispo								
San Mateo								
San Rafael								
Shasta	201	2,000	6,000	10,000				
Sierra			250	6,017				
Siskiyou			1,780	7,600	20	300		
Solano			75	1,516				
Sonoma	100	2,000	200	3,600	50	900	50	2,000
Stanislaus			293	5,400			60	600
Sutter	7,500	75,000	50,000	1,000,000				
Tehama	120	2,700	478	20,950				
Trinity	750	9,750	2,175	6,511	257	9,153		
Tulare			800	16,000				
Tuolumne	40	800	34	700				
Yuba			1,400	39,420				
Yuba			200	4,000			20	1,000
Yuba			8,000	400,000				
Yuba			975	25,365				
Yuba			510	22,500				
Totals	31,104	514,345	119,063	3,157,542	491	13,713	7,147	417,251

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda				6,200			1,800	3,900
Alpine			750				25	100
Anamor	4	1,600	30	680			305	1,000
Butte								
Calaveras			84	2,304			105	781
Colusa							50	150
Contra Costa			41	1,856			875	4,382
Del Norte							75	300
El Dorado							78	245
Fresno								
Humboldt			5	75			4,902	19,608
Inyo			45	881			179	640
Kern								
Lake							163	299
Lassen							388	3,880
Los Angeles	80	80,000	1,450	29,000	280	260,000	2,000	8,000
Marin							1,145	1,717
Mariposa			7	171			60	135
Mendocino							2,100	6,220
Merced	5	2,300					150	650
Modoc							383	612
Mono								
Monterey			4,500	112,500			100	250
Napa			30	616			2,500	6,000
Nevada							130	49
Placer							150	600
Plumas								
Sacramento	142	150,000	540	12,560			200	557
Santa Clara	30	15,000	225	9,000			1,500	8,237
Santa Cruz			500	2,000			450	2,000
Shasta							750	1,500
Sierra								
Siskiyou			100	2,000				
Solano			100	3,125				
Sonoma								
Stanislaus	5	7,500						
Sutter	20	2,178	250	2,576			100	5,000
Tehama	100	175,000	20	450			525	2,100
Trinity			20	650			75	225
Tulare	4	1,350	212	3,474			163	490
Tuolumne			500	9,000			538	2,421
Ventura			1,500	30,000			550	7,000
Yolo	36	39,600	530	53,105			200	500
Yuba			50	3,500			635	6,275
Totals	436	476,528	17,049	352,933	260	260,000	32,281	234,001

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATONS.			ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda				340	45,000	12,740	20,050		
Alpine						500	1,500		
Amador	7	30		10	1,000	11,450	10,575		
Butte									
Calaveras				32	1,014	7,755	6,033		
Colusa						15,200	14,500		
Contra Costa				33	3,328	42,400	58,753		
Del Norte						467	1,355		
El Dorado						5,355	7,205		
Fresno									
Humboldt				2	120	3,080	10,780		
Inyo	7	29		13	447	4,472	6,922		
Kern									
Lake									
Lassen						6,737	9,036		
Los Angeles				3	900	12,387	15,000		
Marin	250	1,500		150	37,500	5,500	16,500		
Mariposa						3,910	7,820		
Mendocino				1	80	3,460	3,328		
Merced						13,830	28,670		
Modoc	35	267		6	640	11,000	22,350		
Mono				20	220	4,279	5,846		
Monterey						10,000	10,000		
Napa				5	200	10,250	20,500		
Nevada						13,287	19,365		
Placer						4,000	5,000		
Plumas						17,000	22,000		
Sacramento	356	1,529		33	3,800	31,310	32,940		
San Bernardino	50	350		40	378	6,000	6,000		
San Diego				15	1,360	4,343	5,775		
San Francisco									
San Joaquin									
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo									
San Rafael									
Shasta									
Siskiyou									
Sonoma									
Stanislaus	3	18,000		10	1,000	6,757	8,688		
Sutter	150	750		10	560	34,181	27,019		
Tehama	18	45		14	700	55,000	55,000		
Trinity				4	325	3,840	6,840		
Tulare	47	193		6	500	5,822	13,970		
Tuolumne						25,000	30,000		
Ventura	10	25		5	15	10,000	20,000		
Yolo	120	1,465				17,160	24,870		
Yuba						13,500	14,570		
Totals	1,290	24,819		1,223	79,399	612,046	777,059	3,925	15,129,360



TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of honey.	Value of fruit crop.	Number of bearing lemon trees.	Number of bearing orange trees.	Number of bearing olive trees.
Alameda	94,000		40,000	1,000	\$561,500	155	320	940
Alpine	3,000							
Anamor	12,000		105,000	800	25,000			
Butte	300	200	141,000			11	102	16
Calaveras	4,960		679,500		400			
Colusa	209,575	18,270	103,060	2,750	42,250	12	48	15
Contra Costa	211,400	50,000	3,000		2,500			
Del Norte	156,375	22,400	62,500		60,000		30	
El Dorado								
Fresno	100,864	2,064	690,844		20,000			
Humboldt	38,748		19,000	3,765	1,925			
Inyo								
Kern								
Lake	20,255	3,000	294,360	10,575	11,195			
Lassen	22,000	300	140,000	400	25,000			
Los Angeles	65,000	15,000	2,260,000	500,000	750,000	30,000	180,000	3,000
Marin	3,878,560							
Mariposa	500		107,850			13	91	7
Mendocino	14,350		1,500,000					
Merced	63,080	148,000	1,273,930	2,690	23,730	35	400	15
Modoc	41,235	1,800	172,250	530	1,400			
Mono	100,000							
Monterey	24,000	64,000	500,000	6,000	210,730	6	64	6
Napa	150,640	35,000	144,270	2,720	23,000		15	
Nevada								
Placer	300,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000			
Plumas	310,280	23,500	394,000	4,200	325,200	130	300	53
Sacramento	80,000	20,000	111,800	880,000		4,200	8,000	350
San Bernardino	40,000	250,000	240,000		8,000			25
San Benito	15,000		232,900	2,091,640	5,900	530	503	874
San Diego			230,100	3,000	6,000			
San Francisco	100,000	750,000	19,600	500	600			
San Jose	115,000	550,000	261,670	14,000	500,000	468	204	1,355
San Juan	98,000	25,110	68,100		20,000	1,450	3,169	2,000
Sierra	7,650		261,933	1,100		2	4	5
Siskiyou	166,500							
Solano	160,000	80,000	425,354	3,000	138,100			
Sonoma	3,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000		100	325	10
Stanislaus	13,200	3,000	1,513,850	2,000	11,500	900	2,500	500
Sutter	87,575	75,196	150,418	3,000	50,000	60	200	
Tehama	26,000		1,345,880	4,000	40,000		15	
Trinity	13,000			100	8,000	40	100	
Tulare	243,000	500	1,400,000	57,800	50,000	17	58	2
Tuolumne	25,000		10,000	4,000		100	200	
Ventura	61,130	11,995	150,000	100,000		200	100	50
Yolo	20,000		874,965	6,973		47	263	42
Yuba			160,000		130,000	70	727	
Totals	10,287,997	2,708,585	17,106,824	3,720,543	\$3,066,930	38,546	197,729	12,265

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of grape vines.	Wine—Num- ber of gallons.	Brandy— Number of gallons.	Number of breweries.	Number of gallons.	Number of horses.	Number of mules.	Total number of horned cattle.
Alameda	474	90,000	1,800	7	1,145,000	5,689	267	5,013
Alpine				1	700	133	10	946
Amador	845	25,475	1,500	5	62,450	2,496	161	36,366
Butte								
Calaveras	521	15,000	1,985	6	24,049	2,636	161	5,086
Colusa	50			3	40,000	7,280	3,089	4,150
Contra Costa	416	28,250				7,367	433	9,866
Del Norte	2	150		1	3,000	477	78	3,633
El Dorado	1,500	225,200	5,100	2	20,800	2,309	74	9,400
Fresno								
Humboldt				4	18,000	5,537	1,049	28,576
Inyo	25			5	8,505	2,511	378	8,887
Kern								
Lake	18	230						
Lassen				3	18,500	2,069	167	4,045
Los Angeles	5,940	1,703,500	70,000	1	550	5,644	64	17,944
Marin	25			7	150,000	10,069	919	10,876
Mariposa	90	9,620	160	1		2,107	80	28,296
Mendocino	150			2	4,300	1,834	291	5,587
Merced	154	7,300		4	25,000	4,132	441	11,029
Motoc	16			2		3,709	1,069	13,887
Mono				2	3,700	4,622	364	22,641
Monterey				5	100,000	2,178	153	8,633
Napa	3,635	1,494,500	30,410	2	40,000	5,900	645	19,038
Nevada	30	12,000		2	36,000	4,258	572	8,239
Placer				16	500,000	2,506	79	5,770
Plumas	1	200						
Sacramento	3,640	136,000	4,300	4	10,000	1,623	94	70,105
San Bernardino	6,000	320,000	11,000	8	560,000	9,630	334	16,777
San Benito	180	25,000	3,000	1	90,000	2,836	188	6,445
San Diego	343	5,400	3,250	2	20,000	1,838	90	7,007
San Francisco				2	10,000	3,619	325	10,479
San Joaquin	210	100,500	10,300	3	20,500	12,807	7,450	15,457
San Mateo	80	40,000						
San Bernardino	260			3	130,000	3,118	183	8,412
San Diego	35,325	105,750	48,275	7	7,000	3,315	183	12,889
San Francisco	140	75,000	11,200	3	3,500,000	9,750	330	12,889
San Joaquin	400	3,000	850	3	682,637	2,801	144	15,432
Sierra				1	5,760	2,932	173	10,415
Siskiyou	60	600		6		1,093	57	2,818
Solano	3,288	145,000	3,000	3	35,000	3,600	700	40,200
Sonoma	10,000	1,200	1,200	4	205,000	6,363	723	10,094
Stanislaus	140	2,500,000	60,000	4	250,000	10,000	458	26,000
Sutter	850	55,950	920	3	32,000	21,300	1,463	5,228
Tehama	520	11,875		1	32,576	4,886	510	5,135
Trinity		6,500	5,200	1	19,500	4,163	445	11,002
Tulare	390	8,000		1	15,000	1,014	324	
Tuolumne	2,200	100,000	600	4	15,500	7,275	556	16,658
Ventura	100	10,000	3,000	3	3,500	3,000	200	5,671
Yolo	1,095	215,365	4,055	1	10,000	3,095	224	2,297
Yuba	625	25,000	2,000	3	25,975	7,124	767	6,135
Totals	77,738	7,790,365	284,305	152	7,967,242	217,418	20,666	595,933



TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.	Number of hogs.	Grist Mills.		Barrels of flour made.	Bushels of corn ground.
				Steam-power.	Water-power.		
Alameda	5,555		1,132	3	2	27,200	525
Alpine	650	40					
Amador	22,450	5,600	4,250	1	1	50,250	24,350
Butte							
Calaveras	47,000	3,100	2,875				
Colusa	189,040	670	18,220	5		14,785	
Contra Costa	26,074	315	6,468	2			
Del Norte	1,435	153	1,143		1	1,000	50
El Dorado	23,238	13,900	3,100		1		
Fresno							
Humboldt	174,211	396		3	2	5,972	1,500
Inyo	18,341	1,080	2,138		3	4,900	13,000
Kern							
Lake	47,104	10	7,650	2	2	12,500	650
Lassen	49,050	600	918		2		100
Los Angeles	377,154	186	12,147	4	4	5,500	85,000
Marin	1,019		7,070				
Mariposa	69,313	49	8,384				
Mendocino	228,817	507	12,570	3	2		
Merced	339,019		9,447		3	19,620	17,573
Modoc	47,775	300	4,254	2	3	3,230	230
Mono	3,954		657		1		
Monterey	85,310	340	10,160	2		7,000	500
Napa	48,030		8,567	1	2	15,000	7,000
Nevada	4,044	267	2,061				
Placer							
Plumas	4,567		955		2	2,500	100
Sacramento	176,256	163	10,730	5		225,800	98,000
San Bernardino	55,430		2,700		4	25,000	18,000
San Diego	115,429	500	2,520	1	1	12,000	1,000
San Francisco						25,715	7,500
San Joaquin			15,763	6			

San Luis Obispo	3,231	360	2,643	3		19,000	
San Mateo	132,335		4,537	1		2,000	2,000
San Diego	25,000	1,750	6,780	4		75,000	4,300
San Jose	7,947	150	2,359	2		22,500	30,500
Shasta	74,833	3,514	14,650		1	7,500	900
Sierra	1,243	424	103		3		
Siskiyou	36,350		1,800	2	5	21,000	2,800
Solano	70,894	4	11,169	5		350,000	2,000
Sonoma	162,046	2,067	17,022	6	5	100,000	15,000
Stanislaus	31,014	456	5,853	1	1	14,400	
Sutter	41,844		15,567	1		76,772	6,525
Tehama	331,576	1,300	9,138	1	1	42,000	7,500
Trinity	24,000		1,114				
Tulare	208,578		20,555	3	2	18,000	9,000
Tuolumne	12,858	1,000	3,107	1	3	10,000	2,000
Ventura	107,008	477	21,338		2	500	2,000
Yolo	79,921		19,960	4		76,550	1,475
Yuba	54,575		6,110	2		85,000	15,000
Totals	3,755,781	39,473	322,650	77	62	1,522,914	376,078

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SAWMILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Number of shingles made.	QUARTZ MILLS.		MINING DITCHES.	
	Steam-power.	Water-power.			Number.	Tons crushed.	Number.	Miles in length.
Alameda	1	1	17,000		3	4,000		
Alpine	5		4,000,000	500,000	19	125,000	11	365
Amador	1							
Butte	1	2	1,000,000	300,000	33	35,000	26	575
Calaveras	1							
Colusa	1							
Contra Costa	3	4	8,000,000	150,000			19	65
Del Norte	13	5	7,200,000		30	4,000	7	1,200
El Dorado								
Fresno	19	2	64,000,000	2,000,000				
Humboldt		3	20,000	50,500	6	25,000	1	7
Inyo								
Kern	6		2,200,000					
Lake	5	3	730,000	60,000	4	2,400	14	20
Lassen	4		100,000		1		4	21
Los Angeles	1							
Marin	1							
Mariposa	4	1	1,090,000		26	23,782	26	89
Mendocino	19	2	46,500,000	15,000,000				
Merced	2	6	5,200,000	113,000				
Modoc	4	7	15,000,000	3,000,000	8	25,000	5	40
Mono								
Monterey	2		350,000		1			
Napa	16	9	22,000,000	1,500,000	46	50,000	77	637
Nevada								
Placer	4	7	4,200,000	400,000	13	182,500	336	710
Plumas							5	77
Sacramento	7		3,250,000	1,500,000	5		3	12
San Bernardino								
San Diego	5		1,650,000	75,000	4	1,000		
San Francisco								
San Joaquin								
San Luis Obispo	10		5,000,000	20,000,000				
San Mateo								
Santa Barbara	15	3	7,000,000	5,000,000				
Santa Clara	4	10	1,000,000	80,000	4		80	365
Santa Cruz	10	8			22		55	232
Siasta	3	10	5,000,000	300,000	6	4,000	78	600
Sierra								
Siskiyou	15		50,000,000	10,000,000			2	9
Solano								
Sonoma								
Stanislaus								
Sutter	7	1	45,000,000				1	5
Tehama	3	6	3,000,000				233	417
Trinity	5	1	600,000		2	300		
Tulare	3	1	5,000,000	1,500,000	31		14	190
Tuolumne								
Ventura								
Yolo	2	4	1,000,000	350,000			20	75
Yuba								
Totals	200	96	307,127,000	61,878,500	264	481,982	1,017	5,731

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	IRRIGATING DITCHES.		WOOLEN MILLS.		COTTON MILLS.		COAL.	RAILROADS.	
	Number.	Acres irrigated.	Number.	Pounds wool used.	Number.	Pounds cotton used.	Tons mined.	Number.	Miles in length.
Alameda	1	500							
Alpine	6	6,000							
Amador	50	1,100					25,250	1	8.50
Butte								1	.66
Calaveras								1	46.
Colusa							95,900	5	75.
Contra Costa									
Del Norte	5	600						2	22.25
El Dorado								4	14.
Fresno									
Humboldt									
Inyo									
Kern									
Lake	220	25,000							
Lassen	56	40,750	1	20,000			1,000	5	193.3
Los Angeles								2	74.50
Marin									
Mariposa		6						5	21.
Mendocino								1	36.75
Merced	50	30,000							
Modoc	200	37,540							
Mono									
Monterey	2	800						3	69.
Napa								1	41.
Nevada								2	53.
Placer		500							
Plumas	40	4,000						4	90.
San Bernardino	4	1,000	1	320,000			40	1	4.50
San Diego	13	25,000	1	10,000				1	17.26
San Francisco								1	164.75
San Joaquin	3	3,566	1	200,500				3	24.6
San Luis Obispo									
San Mateo									
Santa Clara								1	25.
Santa Cruz	2	350	1	100,000				3	96.40
Shasta	100	2,200						3	30.25
Sierra	3							1	18.80
Siskiyou	30	10,000						1	2.15
Solano									
Sonoma			* 2					3	73.
Stanislaus	2	1,300						3	102.50
Sutter	1	640						3	33.79
Tehama	15	800						2	22.
Trinity								1	40.54
Tulare	37	19,000						3	82.80
Tuolumne	43	25,000							
Ventura	4								
Yolo	4	13,560						3	62.27
Yuba		1,000	1	220,000				2	28.37
Totals	890	255,646	8	870,000			122,190		

\* Not running.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR 1879.				Estimated total population.	Registered voters.
	Real estate.	Improvements.	Personal property.	Total valuation.		
Alameda	\$24,941,520 00	\$9,361,920 00	\$3,148,790 00	\$37,452,230 00	56,200	9,488
Alpine	129,906 00	118,520 00	151,532 00	399,008 00	740	318
Amador	1,029,375 00	998,940 00	695,934 00	2,724,449 00	1,200	3,900
Butte	834,684 00	461,812 00	533,369 00	1,829,865 00	7,400	2,564
Calaveras	9,907,007 00	1,066,758 00	1,572,478 00	12,546,243 00	15,000	3,300
Colusa	5,886,764 00	859,390 00	974,138 00	7,720,292 00	10,600	3,471
Contra Costa	239,423 00	194,866 00	261,661 00	695,950 00	4,000	500
Del Norte	934,020 00	639,200 00	755,130 00	2,331,350 00	12,000	3,300
El Dorado						
Fresno	2,676,381 00	1,177,680 00	1,500,967 00	5,355,028 00	19,000	3,800
Humboldt	239,095 00	321,431 00	411,875 00	972,401 00	2,500	1,443
Inyo						
Kern	1,035,561 00	558,687 00	530,727 00	2,122,975 00	7,500	1,500
Lake	392,860 00	222,523 00	597,801 00	1,213,184 00	3,900	846
Lassen	10,962,804 00	2,661,921 00	2,536,263 00	16,160,988 00	37,500	7,500
Los Angeles	5,462,695 00	1,218,285 00	1,187,937 00	7,868,917 00	8,500	1,277
Martin	560,449 00	327,020 00	412,482 00	1,299,951 00	6,350	1,270
Mariposa	2,774,240 00	1,091,847 00	1,642,563 00	5,508,650 00	12,500	3,340
Mendocino	3,746,004 00	542,895 00	1,423,758 00	5,712,657 00	6,740	1,722
Merced	354,354 00	189,840 00	694,958 00	1,239,152 00	3,425	1,040
Motoc	571,760 00	553,425 00	564,604 00	1,691,779 00	1,500	500
Mono	5,258,494 00	757,930 00	1,168,761 00	7,185,185 00	13,000	2,600
Monterey	4,505,010 00	2,070,770 00	1,298,146 00	7,873,926 00	14,700	3,755
Napa						
Nevada	3,844,127 00	1,660,280 00	1,316,389 00	6,821,306 00	23,000	4,500
Placer						
Pumas	893,799 00	511,505 00	421,111 00	1,826,415 00	7,000	1,460
Sacramento	7,753,965 00	6,141,680 00	4,662,740 00	18,578,385 00	38,000	11,000
San Bernardino	1,714,868 00	432,453 00	454,000 00	2,601,321 00	15,000	2,710
San Diego	2,624,508 00	466,995 00	683,100 00	3,774,603 00	5,500	1,500
San Francisco	2,103,961 00	474,292 00	583,794 00	3,161,777 00	15,125	2,795
San Joaquin	12,063,320 00	3,140,035 00	2,865,016 00	18,078,374 00	32,600	5,000

San Luis Obispo	4,074,655 00	925,240 00	637,315 00	5,637,210 00	12,000	2,733
San Mateo	3,005,927 00	600,465 00	633,170 00	4,239,562 00	9,000	2,100
Santa Barbara	16,142,605 00	4,800,610 00	2,681,630 00	23,624,845 00	40,000	9,100
Santa Clara	3,703,326 00	1,124,336 00	789,671 00	5,616,333 00	16,315	3,670
Santa Cruz	506,884 00	644,211 00	812,125 00	1,963,320 00	7,200	2,233
Sierra	252,565 00	191,130 00	307,310 00	751,005 00	4,500	1,836
Siskiyou	1,031,232 00	471,860 00	1,145,275 00	2,651,367 00	10,000	2,500
Solano	5,677,327 00	1,360,439 00	1,624,256 00	8,671,022 00	18,500	3,700
Sonoma	8,830,456 00	3,220,731 00	3,126,934 00	15,178,121 00	40,000	10,000
Stanislaus	4,070,370 00	646,866 00	1,314,752 00	6,031,988 00	10,150	2,030
Sutter	2,882,414 00	429,756 00	594,033 00	3,906,203 00	7,500	1,500
Tehama	2,015,675 00	931,673 00	1,245,200 00	4,192,548 00	7,900	3,001
Trinity	395,691 00	180,801 00	322,118 00	898,610 00	3,900	900
Tulare	2,706,762 00	1,010,601 00	971,887 00	4,689,250 00	13,000	2,700
Tuolumne	616,165 00	496,602 00	536,884 00	1,649,611 00	8,000	2,500
Ventura	1,986,783 00	376,395 00	494,205 00	2,857,383 00	7,000	1,400
Yolo	7,225,854 00	1,330,110 00	1,360,633 00	9,916,597 00	12,500	2,635
Yuba	1,738,840 00	1,354,595 00	1,174,813 00	4,268,250 00	10,000	2,820
Totals	\$181,602,925 00	\$55,265,374 00	\$53,091,294 00	\$292,959,593 00	628,345	143,757

## MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 31st, 1878.

To the Hon. William Minis, Surveyor-General of the State of California:

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of law, I herewith submit to you my annual report of the mechanical and manufacturing industries of this city and county, during the year 1877. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER BADLAM,  
City and County Assessor.

Amalgamating pan manufactory (see iron foundries)-----	1
Artificial stone manufactories-----	3
Men employed-----	50
Value of manufactures-----	\$120,000
Axle-grease manufactory-----	1
Men employed-----	7
Rosin consumed yearly—barrels-----	1,280
Butter consumed yearly—pounds-----	24,500
Chemicals consumed yearly—pounds-----	20,000
Value of manufactures-----	\$35,000
Barrel manufactory-----	1
Men employed-----	100
Barrels, half barrels, and kegs made annually-----	260,000
Horse-power of steam engine-----	60
Barrels made by sugar refineries-----	58,000
Syrup kegs, made by tub and pail factories-----	10,000
Aggregate value-----	\$150,000
Bag manufactories-----	5
Men employed-----	150
Aggregate value manufactured-----	\$1,500,000
Bed spring manufactories-----	3
Men employed-----	30
Copper wire used—tons-----	500
Aggregate value of manufactures-----	\$175,000
Bedstead manufactories-----	5
Men employed-----	225
Lumber consumed annually—feet-----	300,000
Value of manufactures-----	\$100,000
Bellows manufactories-----	2
Men employed-----	10
Bellows manufactured-----	1,500
Value-----	\$30,000
Bedding manufactories-----	7
Men employed-----	300
Value of manufactures-----	\$750,000
Billiard table manufactories-----	5
Men employed-----	30
Billiard tables made-----	240
Value-----	\$60,000

Boot and shoe manufactories-----	56
Men and women employed-----	3,000
Value of manufactures-----	\$2,000,000
Box manufactories—wooden-----	5
Men employed-----	250
Horse-power of engines-----	200
Value of manufactures-----	\$1,000,000
Box manufactories—paper-----	4
Men, women, and boys employed-----	40
Number of boxes made annually-----	625,000
Value of manufactures-----	\$30,000
Box manufactories—cigar-----	3
Men, women, and boys employed-----	170
Number of boxes made annually-----	3,000,000
Value of manufactures-----	\$135,000
Brass foundries-----	8
Men employed-----	300
Value of manufactures, including copper used (500 tons)-----	\$600,000
Breweries-----	44
Men employed-----	350
Beer made annually—barrels-----	300,000
Hops consumed annually—pounds-----	550,000
Barley consumed annually—tons-----	20,000
Aggregate value-----	\$2,000,000
Broom manufactories-----	5
Men employed-----	110
Brooms made annually—dozens-----	60,000
Value-----	\$250,000
Broom-handle manufactory-----	1
Men employed-----	6
Handles made annually-----	800,000
Value-----	\$12,000
Brush manufactories-----	3
Men and boys employed-----	26
Value of manufactures-----	\$60,000
Candle manufactories-----	3
Men employed-----	120
Candles manufactured—boxes-----	175,000
Value-----	\$450,000
Clothing manufactories-----	12
Men and women employed-----	4,000
Value, including overalls, suits, and underwear-----	\$3,000,000
Cigar manufactories-----	200
Men and women employed-----	4,000
Cigars made annually-----	107,000,000
Cigarettes-----	7,000,000
Cement pipe manufactories-----	2
Men employed-----	115
Aggregate value-----	\$300,000
Cracker manufactories-----	6
Men employed-----	280
Horse-power of engines-----	108
Aggregate value of manufactures-----	\$1,800,000

Chemical works	3
Men employed	72
Nitrate soda used—tons	2,500
Sulphur used—tons	3,000
Flour sulphur refined	400
Sulphuric acid and nitric acid—tons	6,500
Sulphate of copper made—tons	200
Aggregate value of products	\$600,000
Carriage and wagon manufactories	44
Men employed	300
Carriages, wagons, etc., made annually	2,000
Railroad and street cars	55
Horse-power of engines	200
Aggregate value in all their branches	\$1,000,000
Coffee and spice mills	15
Men employed	115
Coffee ground and roasted annually—pounds	4,000,000
Chocolate made annually—pounds	317,000
Spices ground—pounds	500,000
Horse-power of engines	200
Aggregate value	\$1,500,000
Corset manufactories	1
Men, women, and boys employed	20
Aggregate value	\$15,000
Coffee manufactories	12
Number of men employed	50
Aggregate value	\$150,000
Cordage and rope manufactories	1
Men employed	100
Hemp rope manufactured—tons	2,500
Horse-power of steam engines	150
Aggregate value	\$500,000
Carriage spring manufactories	1
Men employed	15
Springs made—tons	100
Value	\$50,000
Cutlery factories	2
Men employed	37
Value of manufactures	\$48,000
Dry docks—floating	2
Men employed	15
Capacity of docks—one of 1,800 tons and one of 800 tons	2,600
Dry docks—stone	1
Length of excavation in solid rock—feet	450
Width at top—feet	120
Depth—feet	30
Width at entrance—feet	90
Capacity of length—feet	425
Capacity of drawing—feet	22
Capacity of pumps for clearing, per hour—cubic feet	325,368
Tubular boilers of four-inch tubes	4
Dimensions of each boiler—diameter, inches	25
Dimensions of each boiler—length, feet	16
Fire surface of boilers—square feet	3,800
Men employed	6
Total cost of work	\$875,000
Electrical machinery works	1
Men employed	40
Capital employed	\$120,000

Elevator manufactories	2
Men employed	25
Aggregate value	\$70,000
Fringe factories	5
Men employed	52
Value of manufactures	\$75,000
Flouring and feed mills	12
Men employed	136
Flour made annually—barrels	300,000
Hominy made annually—tons	200
Buckwheat and rye flour—tons	300
Oatmeal and groats—tons	2,000
Corn meal and farina—tons	3,000
Feed barley—tons	7,400
Cracked wheat—tons	650
Split peas—tons	480
Graham flour—barrels	5,000
Cracked corn—tons	500
Ground feed—tons	1,000
Pearl barley—tons	500
Horse-power of engines	1,215
Run of stones	51
Foundries, boiler, and iron works	15
Men employed	1,200
Pig iron used annually—tons	11,000
Bar iron used annually—tons	15,000
Rivets used annually—tons	300
Horse-power	750
Aggregate value	\$2,750,000
Fur manufactories	5
Men employed	50
Aggregate value	\$250,000
Furniture manufactories	21
Men employed	500
Lumber used annually—feet	8,000,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$1,500,000
Gas companies	1
Men employed	400
Capital stock	\$10,000,000
Glass-works	1
Men and boys employed	150
Furnaces	17
Pots	6
Value	\$175,000
Glass-cutting	2
Men employed	18
Value of manufactures	\$40,000
Glove manufactories	5
Men and women employed	200
Aggregate value	\$175,000
Glue manufactories	2
Men employed	35
Glue made—tons	200
Neatsfoot oil—gallons	7,400
Aggregate value	\$150,000

Gold and silver refineries.....	2
Men employed.....	50
Horse-power of engines.....	40
	18
Hat and cap manufactories.....	150
Men employed.....	\$350,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	
	5
Hose and belting manufactories.....	30
Men employed.....	15,000
Hose made annually—feet.....	150,000
Belting made annually—feet.....	\$80,000
Aggregate value.....	
	3
Harness manufactories.....	250
Men employed.....	\$350,000
Aggregate value.....	
	1
Ink and mucilage manufactories.....	7
Men employed.....	60,000
Number of dozens made annually.....	
	1
Ice manufactory.....	6
Men employed.....	40
Tons made daily.....	\$50,000
Capital invested.....	
	16
Jewelry manufactories.....	150
Men employed.....	\$500,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	
	1
Lead and shot manufactories.....	130
Men employed.....	4,500
Lead, pipe, and shot made—tons.....	100
Horse-power of engines, two.....	\$600,000
Aggregate value.....	
	1
Lead smelting works.....	110
Number of men employed.....	60
Horse-power.....	\$750,000
Aggregate value of products.....	
	1
Linseed oil works.....	50
Men employed.....	4,000
Oil cake—tons.....	800,000
Capacity of works per year—gallons.....	\$560,000
Value of oil.....	\$120,000
Value of cake.....	
	2
Last manufactories.....	10
Men employed.....	20
Horse-power of engine.....	20,000
Lasts manufactured annually.....	\$22,000
Aggregate value.....	
	5
Macaroni and vermicelli manufactories.....	30
Men and boys employed.....	120,000
Macaroni and pastry made—boxes.....	5,000
Macaroni wheat used—sacks.....	100
Horse-power of engines.....	\$125,000
Aggregate value.....	
	2
Musical instrument manufactories.....	6
Men employed.....	\$10,000
Aggregate value.....	
	20
Marble works.....	200
Men employed.....	\$500,000
Aggregate value.....	

Match factories.....	6
Men employed.....	40
Matches made annually—gross.....	300,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$525,000
	6
Malt houses.....	40
Men employed.....	14,000
Grain malted annually—tons.....	\$600,000
Value of products.....	
	2
Mirror manufactories.....	10
Men employed.....	2,000
Square feet manufactured.....	\$100,000
Capital invested.....	
	4
Oil clothing manufactories.....	10
Men employed.....	\$150,000
Aggregate value.....	
	1
Oakum manufactories.....	10
Men employed.....	10,000
Bales made annually.....	\$40,000
Aggregate value.....	
	9
Pickle and fruit preserving manufactories.....	1,320
Men employed.....	300,000
Fruit and meats put up—dozen cans.....	61,000
Pickles put up—kegs.....	\$1,500,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	
	2
Powder works.....	62
Men employed.....	26
Horse-power of engines.....	2,663,000
Powder made annually—pounds.....	\$881,492
Value.....	
	3
Pump manufactories.....	20
Men employed.....	400
Pumps made annually.....	\$100,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	
	1
Rolling mills.....	375
Men employed.....	550
Horse-power of engines.....	13,495
Scrap-iron used—tons.....	9,668
Coal consumed.....	\$1,000,000
Aggregate value.....	
	3
Salt works.....	40
Men employed.....	6
Run of stones.....	15,000
Number of tons, annually.....	\$180,000
Aggregate value, salt ground.....	
	6
Soda water manufactories.....	52
Men employed.....	\$180,000
Aggregate value.....	
	5
Safe and vault works.....	75
Men employed.....	100
Bar and plate iron used—tons.....	50
Horse-power of engines.....	25
Steel used—tons.....	\$150,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	



Saw manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	30
Horse-power of engines.....	40
Steel used annually—tons.....	50
Aggregate value—saws.....	\$110,000
Sash, blind, and door manufactories.....	15
Men employed.....	1,200
Horse-power of engines.....	1,200
Lumber consumed annually—feet.....	10,000,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$4,600,000
Silverware manufactories.....	3
Men employed.....	50
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$150,000
Shirt manufactories.....	6
Men and women employed.....	1,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$500,000
Slipper manufactories.....	18
Men employed.....	750
Value of manufactures.....	\$500,000
Soap manufactories.....	20
Men employed.....	250
Soap made annually—pounds.....	20,000,000
Aggregate value.....	\$2,000,000
Sugar refineries.....	2
Men employed.....	230
Sugar, raw, used—pounds.....	53,000,000
White sugar made—pounds.....	24,250,000
Yellow sugar made—pounds.....	20,130,000
Syrup made—gallons.....	20,153
Aggregate value.....	\$5,500,000
Tanneries.....	43
Men employed.....	350
Horse-power of engines.....	150
Bark used annually—cords.....	4,500
Hides of all kinds used.....	309,000
Aggregate value.....	\$1,200,000
Tool manufactories.....	11
Men employed.....	75
Aggregate value.....	\$150,000
Type foundries.....	2
Men and women employed.....	46
Aggregate value.....	\$50,000
Vinegar manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	20
Vinegar made annually—gallons.....	700,000
Aggregate value.....	\$180,000
Windmill manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	10
Windmills made annually.....	200
Aggregate value.....	\$40,000
Woodenware manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	40
Horse-power of steam engines.....	80
Aggregate value.....	\$200,000

Willow-ware and basket manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	1
Value of manufactures.....	\$5,000
Woolen mills.....	1
Men and women employed.....	700
Number of power looms.....	130
Cards sets.....	3
Frames for knitting underwear.....	5
Frames for knitting hosiery.....	5
Spindles.....	13,000
Blankets made annually—pairs.....	80,000
Flannel drawers and underwear—dozens.....	12,000
Hosiery.....	12,000
Cloth and tweeds—yards.....	600,000
Flannels—yards.....	450,000
Wool used—pounds.....	2,200,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$1,500,000
Wire rope manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	3
Horse-power of engines.....	4
Amount of wire consumed annually—tons.....	40
Aggregate value.....	\$200,000
Wire-works manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	3
Horse-power of engine.....	1
Value of manufactures.....	\$60,000

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1879.

To the Hon. William Minis, Surveyor-General of the State of California:

Sir: In obedience to the requirements of law, I herewith submit to you my annual report of the mechanical and manufacturing industries of this city and county, during the year 1878. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER BADLAM,  
City and County Assessor.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Artificial stone manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	50
Value of manufactures.....	\$120,000
Axle grease manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	1,280
Rosin consumed yearly—barrels.....	24,500
Butter consumed yearly—pounds.....	20,000
Chemicals consumed yearly—pounds.....	\$135,000
Value of manufactures.....	
Barrel manufactories.....	1
Men and boys employed.....	130
Barrels, half barrels, and kegs, made annually.....	271,500
Horse-power of steam engines.....	60
Barrels made for use by sugar refineries.....	58,000
Syrup kegs made by tub and pail factories.....	10,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$35,000
Bag manufactories.....	1
Men, women, and boys employed.....	22
Number of bags manufactured.....	10,500,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,700,000

Bed spring manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	20
Copper wire used—tons.....	500
Value of manufactures.....	\$175,000
Bedstead manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	225
Lumber consumed annually—feet.....	300,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$100,000
Bellows manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	10
Bellows manufactured.....	1,500
Value of manufactures.....	\$30,000
Bedding manufactories.....	7
Men employed.....	300
Value of manufactures.....	\$750,000
Billiard table manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	30
Billiard tables made.....	200
Value of manufactures.....	\$40,000
Boot and shoe manufactories.....	56
Men and women employed.....	2,900
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,780,000
Box manufactories—wooden.....	5
Men employed.....	250
Horse-power of steam.....	200
Lumber used—feet.....	7,000,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$875,000
Box manufactories—paper.....	4
Men, women, and boys employed.....	40
Number of boxes made annually.....	625,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$30,000
Box manufactories—cigar.....	3
Men, women, and boys employed.....	170
Number of boxes made annually.....	3,000,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$135,000
Brass foundries.....	8
Men employed.....	277
Value of manufactures, including copper used (500 tons).....	\$500,000
Breweries.....	44
Men employed.....	350
Beer made annually—barrels.....	300,000
Hops consumed annually—pounds.....	550,000
Barley consumed annually—tons.....	20,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$2,000,000
Broom manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	110
Brooms made annually—dozens.....	60,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$250,000
Broom-handle manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	6
Handles made annually.....	800,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$12,000
Brush manufactories.....	3
Men employed.....	26
Value of manufactures.....	\$60,000

Candle manufactories.....	12
Men employed.....	175,000
Candles manufactured—boxes.....	\$450,000
Value of manufactures.....	
Clothing manufactories.....	1
Men and women employed.....	4,000
Aggregate value, including overalls, suits, and underwear.....	\$3,000,000
Cigar manufactories.....	20
Men, women, and boys employed.....	4,000
Cigars made annually.....	107,000,000
Cigarettes made annually.....	7,000,000
Cement pipe manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	320,000
Aggregate value.....	
Cracker manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	1
Horse-power of engines.....	
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$1,000,000
Chemical works.....	
Men employed.....	
Nitrate soda used—tons.....	2,500
Sulphur used—tons.....	3,000
Flour sulphur refined—tons.....	4
Sulphuric acid and nitric acid—tons.....	6,500
Sulphate of copper made—tons.....	2
Aggregate value of products.....	\$600,000
Carriage and wagon manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Carriages, wagons, etc., made annually.....	
Railroad and street cars.....	
Horse-power of engines.....	1
Aggregate value in all branches.....	\$250,000
Coffee and spice mills.....	1
Men employed.....	4,700,000
Coffee ground and roasted annually—pounds.....	317,000
Chocolate made annually—pounds.....	500,000
Spices ground annually—pounds.....	
Horse-power of engines.....	
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$1,500,000
Corset manufactories.....	
Men, women, and boys employed.....	\$15,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	
Coffin manufactories.....	
Men employed.....	\$130,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	
Cordage and rope manufactory.....	
Men employed.....	
Hemp rope manufactured—tons.....	2,
Horse-power of engines.....	
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$500,000
Carriage spring manufactories.....	
Men employed.....	
Springs made—tons.....	
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$50,000
Cutlery manufactories.....	
Men employed.....	
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$53,000

Dry docks—floating	2
Men employed	15
Capacity of docks—one of 1,800 tons and one of 800 tons	2,600
Dry dock—stone	1
Length of excavation in solid rock—feet	450
Width at top—feet	120
Depth—feet	30
Width of entrance—feet	90
Capacity of length—feet	425
Capacity of drawing—feet	22
Capacity of pumps for clearing, per hour—cubic feet	325,368
Tubular boilers of four-inch tubes	4
Dimensions of each boiler—diameter, in inches	25
Dimensions of each boiler—length, in feet	16
Fire surface of boilers—square feet	3,800
Men employed	6
Total cost of work	\$675,000
Electric machinery works	1
Men employed	40
Capital employed	\$120,000
Elevator manufactories	2
Men employed	25
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$70,000
Fringe factories	5
Men employed	52
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$75,000
Flouring and feed mills	12
Men employed	136
Flour made annually—barrels	300,000
Hominy made annually—tons	200
Buckwheat and rye flour—tons	300
Oatmeal and groats—tons	2,000
Corn meal and farina—tons	3,000
Feed barley—tons	7,460
Cracked wheat—tons	650
Split peas—tons	480
Graham flour—barrels	5,000
Cracked corn—tons	500
Ground feed—tons	1,000
Pearl barley—tons	500
Horse-power of engines	1,215
Run of stones	51
Foundries, boiler, and iron works	15
Men employed	1,100
Pig iron used annually—tons	16,420
Bar iron used annually—tons	15,000
Rivets used annually—tons	300
Horse-power of engines	1,750
Value of manufactures	\$2,750,000
Fur manufactories	5
Men employed	50
Value of manufactures	\$250,000
Furniture manufactories	18
Men employed	1,500
Lumber used annually—feet	8,000,000
Value of manufactures	\$1,500,000
Gas-works	1
Men employed	400
Capital stock	\$10,000,000

Glass-works	
Men and boys employed	1
Furnaces	
Pots	
Value of manufactures	\$175,000
Glass cutting	
Men employed	
Value of manufactures	\$40,000
Glove manufactories	
Men and women employed	2
Value of manufactures	\$175,000
Glue manufactories	
Men employed	
Glue made—tons	1
Neatsfoot oil—gallons	6,500
Value of manufactures	\$100,000
Gold refineries	
Men employed	
Horse-power of engines	
Gutta-percha and rubber manufacturing company	
Men employed	
Sets machinery	
Value of manufactures	\$10,000
Hat and cap manufactories	
Men employed	1
Value of manufactures	\$300,000
Hose and belting	
Men employed	
Hose made annually—feet	2,000
Belting made annually—feet	150,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$180,000
Harness manufactories	
Men employed	
Value of manufactures	\$900,000
Ink and mucilage manufactory	
Men employed	
Number of dozens made annually	60
Ice manufactories	
Men employed	
Tons made annually	18
Capital invested	\$75,000
Japanning and galvanizing manufactory	
Men and boys employed	
Value of manufactures	\$18,000
Jewelry manufactories	
Men employed	
Value of manufactures	\$500,000
Lead and shot manufactories	
Men employed	
Lead pipe and shot made—tons	4
Horse-power of engines, two	
Value of manufactures	\$600,000

Lead smelting works.....	1
Number of men employed.....	110
Horse-power.....	60
Value of manufactures.....	\$750,000
Last manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	10
Horse-power of engines.....	20
Lasts manufactured annually.....	17,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$22,000
Linseed oil works.....	1
Men employed.....	50
Oil cake—tons.....	4,000
Capacity of works yearly—gallons.....	800,000
Value of oil.....	\$560,000
Value of cake.....	\$120,000
Macaroni and vermicelli manufactories.....	5
Men and boys employed.....	30
Macaroni and paste made—boxes.....	131,000
Macaroni wheat used—sacks.....	5,700
Horse-power of engines.....	100
Value of manufactures.....	\$132,000
Marble works.....	20
Men employed.....	200
Value of manufactures.....	\$500,000
Match factories.....	6
Men employed.....	40
Matches made annually—gross.....	300,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$525,000
Malt houses.....	6
Men employed.....	40
Grain malted annually—tons.....	14,000
Value of products.....	\$600,000
Mirror manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	10
Number of square feet manufactured.....	5,000
Capital invested.....	\$150,000
Musical instrument manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	6
Value of manufactures.....	\$10,000
Oil clothing manufactories.....	4
Men employed.....	20
Value of manufactures.....	\$10,000
Oakum manufactories.....	1
Men employed.....	20
Bales made annually.....	10,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$40,000
Pickle and fruit preserving manufactories.....	9
Men employed.....	1,600
Fruit and meat put up—dozen cans.....	300,000
Pickles put up—in kegs.....	52,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,100,000
Powder works.....	2
Men employed.....	62
Horse-power of engines.....	26
Powder made annually—pounds.....	2,663,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$881,492

Pump manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	40
Pumps made annually.....	40
Value of manufactures.....	\$100,000
Rolling mills.....	
Men employed.....	35
Horse-power of engines.....	65
Scrap iron used—tons.....	14,80
Coal consumed—tons.....	9,50
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,150,00
Salt works.....	
Men employed.....	4
Run of stones.....	
Tons, annually.....	15,00
Value of salt ground.....	\$180,00
Safes and vault works.....	
Men employed.....	
Bar and plate iron used—tons.....	1
Horse-power of engines.....	
Steel used—tons.....	
Value of manufactures.....	\$150,0
Saw manufactory.....	
Men employed.....	
Horse-power of engines.....	
Steel used annually—tons.....	
Value of manufactures.....	\$100,0
Sash, blind, and door manufactories.....	
Men employed.....	1,2
Horse-power of engines.....	1,0
Lumber consumed annually—feet.....	10,000,0
Value of manufactures.....	\$4,600,0
Silverware manufactories.....	
Men employed.....	
Value of manufactures.....	\$150,0
Shirt manufactories.....	
Men and women employed.....	1,1
Value of manufactures.....	\$500,0
Slipper manufactories.....	
Men and women employed.....	1,
Value of manufactures.....	\$470,
Soap manufactories.....	
Men employed.....	
Soap made annually—pounds.....	20,000,
Value of manufactures.....	\$2,000,
Sugar refineries.....	
Men employed.....	
Sugar, raw, used—pounds.....	60,520
Sugar, white, made—pounds.....	23,641
Sugar, yellow, made—pounds.....	26,544
Syrup made—gallons.....	516
Value of manufactures.....	\$5,308
Tanneries.....	
Men employed.....	
Horse-power of engines.....	
Bark used annually—cords.....	4
Hides of all kinds.....	317
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,378

Tool manufactories .....	11
Men employed .....	75
Value of manufactures .....	\$150,000
Type foundries .....	
Men and women employed .....	46
Value of manufactures .....	\$50,000
Vinegar manufactories .....	2
Men employed .....	20
Vinegar made annually—gallons .....	700,000
Value of manufactures .....	\$180,000
White lead factory (building, 45x275, 4 stories, brick) .....	1
Number of men employed .....	75
Number of tons of white lead manufactured .....	2,400
Capital employed .....	\$250,000
Windmill manufactories .....	2
Men employed .....	10
Mills made annually .....	100
Value of manufactures .....	\$25,000
Woodenware manufactory .....	1
Men employed .....	40
Horse-power of engine .....	80
Value of manufactures .....	\$200,000
Willow-ware and basket manufactories .....	2
Men employed .....	6
Value of manufactures .....	\$5,000
Woolen mills .....	2
Men and women employed .....	700
Number of power looms .....	130
Cards sets .....	37
Frames for knitting underwear .....	50
Frames for knitting hosiery .....	50
Spindles .....	13,000
Blankets made annually—pairs .....	80,000
Flannel drawers and underwear made annually—dozens .....	12,000
Hosiery made annually—dozens .....	12,000
Cloth and tweed made annually—yards .....	450,000
Wool used—pounds .....	2,200,000
Flannels—yards .....	450,000
Value of manufactures .....	\$1,500,000
Wire rope manufactory .....	1
Men employed .....	30
Horse-power of engine .....	40
Amount of wire consumed annually—tons .....	400
Value of manufactures .....	\$200,000
Wire-works manufactory .....	1
Men employed .....	38
Horse-power of engine .....	10
Value of manufactures .....	\$60,000

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

1879.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR 1886.

### PRESIDENT.

L. U. SHIPPEE.....Stockton, California.

### DIRECTORS.

FRED. ARNOLD.....Stockton, California.  
J. E. MOORE.....Stockton, California.  
R. C. SARGENT.....Woodbridge, California.  
H. W. WEAVER.....Stockton, California.  
J. A. LOUTTIT.....Stockton, California.  
J. A. SHEPHERD.....Lathrop, California.

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.....Stockton, California.  
J. M. LARUE, Secretary.....Stockton, California.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### ARTICLE I.

#### NAME.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be called the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society.

### ARTICLE II.

#### OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Society are the encouraging and aiding the development of the soil, domestic manufactures, mechanics, general domestic industry, stock raising, trial of speed of horses, etc., and the dissemination of useful information on these subjects.

### ARTICLE III.

#### DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. This Agricultural District shall embrace the Counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare, Stanislaus, Fresno, and Kern, provided such counties shall voluntarily unite in forwarding the objects for which this Society organized.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### MEMBERSHIP—ANNUAL MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Any person, by paying to the Secretary the sum of five dollars, may become a member for the current year, and all annual memberships shall expire on the thirty-first of December of that year.

#### LIFE MEMBERS.

SEC. 2. Any person may become a member for life by paying to the Secretary the sum of fifty dollars.

#### HONORARY MEMBERS.

SEC. 3. The Society, or its Board of Managers, may elect two or more honorary or corresponding members from each county in the district, who shall enjoy all the privileges of the Society, except voting and holding office.

#### PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 4. Any citizen of this district, being a member of this Society, shall be entitled to vote and no more, and it shall not be admissible for any member to vote by proxy in any meeting of the Society, or its Board of Managers; shall be eligible to office; shall have free admission, accompanied by his wife and minor children, to all the exhibitions of the Society; be permitted to compete for premiums in any or all departments—all under the rules of the Society, or its Board of Managers.

#### EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 5. Any member who shall present for exhibition any article or animal which he is not entitled by the rules of the Society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of the breach of good faith toward the Society, may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society; provided, that no member shall be expelled until written notice of the alleged offense shall have been in person served on, or left at the place of business of such member, at least twenty days previous to the action.

### ARTICLE V.

#### OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President and six (6) Directors (elected in accordance with the law), all of whom shall be members of the Society and are

of the district during their term of office; and they shall each hold office until their successor is elected and qualified.

#### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SEC. 2. The said officers shall constitute the Board of Managers of the Society. In such Board shall be vested (except as otherwise herein provided), all the powers and duties of this Society. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum to do and transact business. It shall, at its first meeting after the annual meeting of the Society, elect a Treasurer and Secretary not members of the Board, prescribe their duties and fix their pay for the current year.

#### DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 3. The Board of Managers shall have the general and financial management of all the affairs of the Society in the interim of annual meetings, but it shall not create any liability or liabilities which in the aggregate exceeds one thousand dollars, after the financial transactions of each Annual Fair have been closed. It shall fill all vacancies occurring between elections, and make the necessary preparations and arrangements for all meetings, fairs, etc. The Board, also, shall have power to make its own by-laws, rules and regulations (not inconsistent with this Constitution), and arrange the time and place of its own meeting. It shall appoint all such standing committees, including a Finance Committee, as it may deem expedient, and such standing committees shall consist of three or more members of the Board.

#### DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SEC. 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board or of the Society; have power to call special meetings of the Board; and at the written request of fifteen members shall call extra meetings of the Society; shall appoint all other meetings not otherwise provided for; shall vote only at the election of officers, and in case of a tie; and shall sign all documents emanating from the Board or Society, not otherwise provided for by the Board of Managers and this Constitution. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the Board or Society, any Director may be called to the chair, and during such meeting and for the completion of any business transacted at the same, shall have the same powers as the President.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### MEETING AND EXHIBITIONS—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The next annual meeting of this Society shall be held at Stockton, California, on the second Saturday in January of the year 1880, and at the same time and place each succeeding year, notice of which shall be given in a daily Stockton newspaper, at least twenty days prior to such meeting, at which time all the officers and committees from whom reports of the preceding year's services are required shall present the same. All officers required by law for the ensuing year shall, at said meeting, be elected by ballot only. No special meeting of the Society shall be called but upon fifteen days notice in the columns of one or more daily newspapers published in Stockton, nor without a request signed by at least fifteen members of the Society. At any meeting of the Society, twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum.

##### EXHIBITIONS.

SEC. 2. The Society shall hold (or not, at the discretion of its Board of Managers), an annual fair and cattle show in the City of Stockton and at the Society's grounds, and may, by direction of the Board, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of the Society.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. An amendment to this Constitution must be presented in writing at an annual meeting, when it shall be read, and if, after due discussion has been allowed, five-sixths or more of all the votes present are in favor of the amendment, it shall be adopted and become part of this Constitution. If less than five-sixths, but one-half or more, of all the votes present, are favorable to the amendment, it shall be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and lay over until the next annual meeting, at which time it shall be considered; and if two-thirds of all the members present vote for the amendment, it shall be adopted and become a part of this Constitution.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### EFFECT.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be in force from and after its adoption.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the Constitution of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, as adopted at the annual meeting of said Society, December 7th, 1878.

Attest:

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.

## BY-LAWS AND RULES OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### PREAMBLE.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, by its Board of Managers, hereby adopts the following code of By-Laws and Rules for the government and direction of said Board of Society, and all persons dealing with said Board and Society, numbered from one to twenty-seven, inclusive, and not stated in section or article, but in separate paragraphs, each having number as follows, to wit:

1. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board or Society, and shall keep a record of the proceedings thereof. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, and shall receive and file all letters and documents of the Society, holding the same subject to the Board of Managers. He shall prepare and publish, or forward by mail, all notices required to be given of meetings; shall keep a roll of all committees; shall countersign all certificates honorary or corresponding members, annual and life members of the Society, and all commentary tickets of admission ordered issued. He shall keep in a book, provided for that especial purpose, the name of every member of the Society; shall countersign all diploma certificates of merit, etc., awarded by the Society. He shall be ex officio Librarian; shall keep the seal, and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc., belonging to the Society, and cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may from time to time be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, etc., and arrange, prepare, or distribute the same in the direction of the Board. He shall, at any Fair or Exhibition of the Society, make an entry under its appropriate department, of the name of the animal, article, or object exhibited for premium, and the name of the person exhibiting the same, and shall record the award of committee. He shall receive all moneys paid to the Society, and unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Managers, pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and keep an account of the same. When deemed necessary, the Board may appoint for the Secretary such assistance as may be required to aid him in the performance of his duties. He shall give bond to the Society in such amount as may be fixed by the Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as Secretary. He shall perform such other duties as the Board may require of him, and in his absence at any meeting of the Board or Society, a Secretary pro tem. shall be appointed.

2. The Treasurer shall give bond (and security, if the Board require it, to the acceptance of the Board of Managers) to the Society, in such sum as a majority of said Board may determine, conditioned that he will receive and pay over, on their order, all moneys and articles, the property of the Society, that may come into his hands, and will well and faithfully perform the duties of the office of Treasurer of the Society; which bonds shall be deposited with the Secretary. He shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, bonds, notes, deeds, or other evidence of debt or possession belonging to the Society, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of the same only by direction of the Society, or by a written order of the Board. He shall keep accurate accounts of all moneys and other articles by him received as Treasurer, from whom received, and to whom, and for what purpose paid out; and shall make report on the financial operations of the treasury as often as may be required by the Board of Managers, and he shall make an annual settlement of his accounts with the Board of Managers, which will be submitted to the Society at its annual meeting. He shall deliver to his successor in office all moneys, property and other property of the Society in his possession.

3. The regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held in each year, as follows: On the Friday next before the second Saturday of January, on the first Saturday of April, on the first Saturday of June, and on the day preceding the opening of a fair; and special meetings may be held at any time upon call of the President, by a personal notice to each member of the Board, or by written notice addressed to each member at his place of residence, and the President shall call a special meeting at any time upon the written request of a majority of members of the Board.

4. Every article or animal exhibited for a premium shall, during a fair, be subject to the control of the Board of Managers.

5. The Board of Directors will use every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be accountable for loss or damage. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during a fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

6. No purse or premium shall be awarded to any but members of this Society, and the



and minor children of their families; but anything deserving of especial notice may be presented by any one for exhibition.

7. No bills for expenses will be audited or paid during a fair. All parties having accounts against the Society for premiums or otherwise, must present them to the Secretary within one month after the fair of that year, or they will not be deemed payable.

8. Entries in any department or class can be made before a fair, by application or letter to the Secretary. During a fair only entries of live stock will be received at the office of the Clerk, on the fair grounds, and for Pavilion exhibits, at the Secretary's office.

9. Exhibitors must see to the delivery of their articles upon the ground or at the Hall to the Superintendent of the appropriate department, and that the entries are properly made.

10. The Society will not be responsible for the omission to exhibit any article or animal not entered strictly in accordance with its rules.

11. No article or animal entered for premiums can be removed or taken away before the close of that exhibition, without special permission of the Board of Managers. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

12. Parties exhibiting animals must have them on parade as often as ordered out; the same to be led or shown by the exhibitors at such times as may be appointed. And parties exhibiting animals or articles must remain with or leave a responsible agent in charge of such exhibit at all times during a fair—all under penalty of forfeiture of all right to contest for premiums or to any premiums awarded.

13. No diseased stock will be admitted within the grounds, and if found by Judges, they shall report the same and not award a premium; no premium awarded to any diseased stock will be paid.

14. Exhibitors of all animals must place the name of the animal, and the particular breed to which the animal belongs, and also their own name and address, in a conspicuous place on their respective stalls.

15. No animal to be entered in the name of any other than the bona fide owner. Should any be entered otherwise, they will not be allowed to receive a premium, although awarded by the Judges. Any other articles exhibited shall be entered in the name of the producer, manufacturer, or inventor thereof, or in the name of the person under whose supervision the same was produced, manufactured, or invented.

16. No premium shall be allowed to any animal or article, whether there be competition or not, unless the same be worthy of a premium. No article or animal shall be allowed to compete for a premium in more than one class at the same fair, unless exception is made in the schedule.

17. Awarding committees will only award premiums to articles regularly entered in their respective classes; but they are requested to examine all articles entered in the Miscellaneous Class, and recommend those deemed meritorious for mention in the coming report for special premiums, which will only be paid upon special order of the Board.

18. No person other than the Judges will be permitted to go into the ring where stock is exhibited, except the officers of the Society or Marshals. No stock will be permitted to enter the ring unless under halter and in care of a groom.

19. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications, and any person who shall attempt to interfere with them, whether verbally or otherwise, shall be excluded from competition.

20. The right is hereby reserved by the Board of Managers to revise the awards of premiums by committees, and no premiums shall be payable until the awards are passed upon by the Board.

21. No one will be allowed to see the entries until after the awards are made.

22. Animals, when duly entered, will be furnished with hay for food and straw for bedding, free of charge; but all grain must be paid for by exhibitors, except grain for poultry.

23. Superintendents at the Fair Grounds and Hall will see that all animals and articles are placed in proper position, attend each set of Judges in their respective departments, and point out the different animals and articles to be examined.

24. The Board of Managers may annually select some person to deliver, during a fair, an address, connected with the objects of the Society.

25. No person shall be allowed to ride, drive, speed, or exercise an animal to the right around the speed ring, but all animals ridden, driven, or exercised, or speeded on the track must be in the same direction, to wit: to the left, keeping the Judges' stand on their left, or in the direction in which speed contests are had during the progress of a race.

26. This code may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Board of Managers, by the concurring votes of two-thirds of all its members.

27. This code shall take effect from and after its adoption.

J. A. LOUETT, }  
H. W. WEAVER, } Committee.  
FRED. ARNOLD, }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the code of By-Laws and Rules of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, as adopted by its Board of Managers on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1879.

Attest:

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The members of the San Joaquin Valley District Agricultural Society convened in annual session Saturday afternoon, January 10th, 1880, at Mozart Hall, pursuant to official call. The time appointed for the meeting was two o'clock, but it was not called to order until half an hour later. In calling the meeting to order President Shippee stated the object to be the hearing of reports, the election of a President of the Society to serve for the term of one year, and two Directors to serve for three years. These Directors were to fill the places of John Moore and Fred. Arnold, whose term had expired.

Mr. Larue, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the same were, on motion of A. Wolf, approved as read.

By request of Mr. Shippee, the Secretary then read as follows,

### PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

With to-day we close the nineteenth year of our organization. During that time our Society has experienced some of the reverses so common on the Pacific Slope, but I may safely say that its future prosperity and influence has never been so well assured as at present.

Our transactions for the year just past have been in accordance with the plan of action suggested at our last annual meeting. Your Board of Managers have caused needed improvements to be made in our Park. During the year 1879 we have paid out for improvements about \$3,600.

In the late October gale one of our large buildings at the Park was blown down. This is quite unfortunate for our Society, but the material of the building, which in a great measure was but little damaged, can be used for rebuilding at no great additional expense.

Strenuous exertions have been made to obtain a suitable building for our Pavilion exhibition. We considered the block bounded by Weber Avenue, El Dorado, Bridge, and Hunter Streets an eligible location, and a proposition was made to the owner looking to a substantial improvement, which would furnish us a room on a second floor covering 20,000 square feet. Its owner, however, declined the offer, and it seemed to be utterly impossible to obtain a favorable location for such purpose elsewhere within the means of the Society. We were finally obliged, at a considerable expense, to arrange for a Pavilion on Center Street.

Our track was never in better condition than during the past year, as is evidenced by the fast trotting done. Its condition and favorable reputation, together with our liberal purses, brought the noted horses on the Pacific Coast to be speeded over it.

Our stock premiums were again materially increased, and with good effect. I judge you should increase your premiums in all classes at least twenty-five per cent. the present year. We were obliged

build twenty-five new stalls to accommodate the exhibition of horned cattle. We also built some 700 feet of new stables.

The competition for all premiums offered was thrown open to the whole world. I judge that a continuation of this policy, which I hope will be continued, will soon cause the San Joaquin Valley Fair to be generally considered one of the most important on the whole coast.

The exhibition at our Pavilion was never better, notwithstanding the limited space. A display of the Stockton Furniture Manufactory was a remarkable exponent of the progress of Stockton. Very fine displays of oil paintings were made, attracting much attention and favorable comment. The inventive genius of California, together with farm products and fruits of the plains and foothills, were well represented on the lower floor. The location of our headquarters is most favorable to these exhibitions, it being a central point for more productive territory than that of any other Society of the kind west of the Rocky Mountains. It has been remarked by strangers visiting our city, during the progress of our fairs, that this central location, together with the fact that the Society is the best managed of any on the coast, gives us advantages possessed by none other.

Thus far the Society's new Constitution has shown no defects, though its operation through a series of years is necessary for us to arrive at its positive value.

Our Park covers about 120 acres of ground. Upon the north 60 acres are located our race track, grand stand, stables, etc. On the south we have made less improvements, perhaps to a total value of \$1,000. These consist principally of fences built and shade trees planted. I was surprised to learn that the city laid claim to this south 60 acres, and that the Common Council proposed to exert themselves to obtain possession of it. I was lately waited upon by a committee of the Common Council, who demanded possession, or that the Society take a lease of the land from the city for a period not exceeding 10 years, at a yearly rental of \$100. I refused both propositions on the grounds of over 19 years ownership and payment of taxes by the Society; that the property was given by Captain Weber for the Society's use, and by the city granted to the Society; and that no adverse claim had been made during all that time.

At a regular meeting of our Board of Managers held yesterday, I laid this matter before them and was unanimously sustained in my action.

I say that I am surprised at this action on the part of our city government, because these fairs are a source of profit to a great majority of our citizens, and only by their coöperation can they be made successful. Our claim to this land is right and proper, and I recommend to the incoming Board that they see to it that our claim is held good.

With the year the terms of our State aid expired, and we should prepare to maintain and carry on our fairs within ourselves. Our Society only requires proper management, together with the hearty coöperation of all our citizens, to make each annual fair of value to all the district, and eminently successful in itself. Without State aid only a few societies in this State, like ours, will be able to continue, as the new Constitution does not allow aid to be extended to institutions not under the State management. In past years we have demonstrated that there is no necessity that the new form of

government should have a fatal effect upon us. Outside of State aid our Society made a clear increase last year of \$1,200. With past experience, in another year all necessary improvements to our Fair can be made at the expense or from the profit of our fair, and thereby show that we can exist with or without State aid. But to attain this we need the help of all our business men of the city, and particularly the farmers of the district must lend a helping hand in displays, or if that cannot be, then by their attendance.

It is customary for your outgoing President to recommend future action, and, though doubting the propriety of it, except in extreme cases, permit me to suggest a few objects that I consider it expedient for us to obtain.

I think it quite necessary that we provide a suitable place as a building for our Pavilion exhibition another year. It should be nearly in the center of the business portion of the city, and as far possible the property of the Society. Bear in mind, in your calculations, that you are in no danger of building it too large to properly represent and entertain the importance of our institution.

At our Park more shade trees are needed. During the past year we planted over one hundred trees—more than half that number the south sixty acres. Keep your track in good condition, and the whole property (for its value is not inconsiderable) in charge of a faithful and experienced Superintendent.

I recommend an increase in the amount of purses offered, especially in district races. Our entries will cover eighty per cent. of purses offered, and we can afford to make this part of our exhibition especially attractive.

Last year has shown us the necessity of the building for the exhibition of agricultural implements, rebuilt on the same ground as one we had the misfortune to have blown down.

We also need a new Judges' stand very much. The old one is unsightly and hard of access. For the credit of our Park, at home and abroad, let us have a new one, and one that will be full keeping with our reputation as the leading local Agricultural Society on the Pacific Coast.

In closing, I wish to extend my thanks to the members, one and all, for their support extended to me as the chief officer of the Society, and to the Board of Managers for their prompt attention to the duties of their position.

Let us resolve that the twentieth fair of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society shall be the best fair in the State in 1880—having resolved it, see to it that it is so.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: Your Treasurer has the following business to show for the year ending January 9th, 1880.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Amount of cash on hand December 2d, 1878.....	\$922 64
Received from Secretary.....	13,956 82
Received of bank on bills payable.....	527 50
Total.....	\$15,406 96
<i>Disbursed.</i>	
Per vouchers Nos. 276 to 532, inclusive.....	\$15,386 15
Balance on hand.....	\$20 81

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

The following is a report of the aggregate receipts and expenditures from December 2d, 1878, to January 9th, 1880, inclusive:

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Balance on hand December 2d, 1878.....	\$922 64
Life membership sold.....	50 00
Single membership tickets sold.....	1,780 50
Single admission tickets sold.....	3,075 20
Grand stand tickets sold.....	394 50
Entries to races.....	3,716 00
Hack and quarter-stretch badges sold.....	116 50
Entrance to sweepstakes.....	29 00
Privileges at Park and Pavilion.....	2,418 65
Advertising privileges, etc.....	283 48
State Controller's warrant.....	1,500 00
Sale of 17,374 pounds of barley, at 85 cents net.....	139 30
Meeting, November 27th, 1878.....	120 10
Bills payable.....	527 50
Donation from George West & Co.....	45 00
Donation from H. T. Dorrance.....	25 00
Donation from J. Pitcher Spooner.....	15 00
Donation from Mrs. James Tatterson.....	2 50
Donation from Guernsey, Allen & Barber.....	10 00
Donation from H. C. Shaw Plow Company.....	5 00
Donation from J. Pitcher Spooner.....	10 00
Donation from Grangers' Union, San Joaquin Valley.....	98 50
Donation from Matteson & Williamson.....	28 00
Donation from John W. Ferris.....	5 00
Donation from D. M. Osborn & Co.....	10 00
Donation from John Jackson.....	15 00
Donation from L. U. Shippee.....	55 00
Total.....	\$15,406 96
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Society's indebtedness December 2d, 1878.....	\$392 90
Improvements at Park.....	3,618 78
Purses.....	5,120 00
Premiums awarded, 1879.....	2,045 34
Salaries, taxes, etc.; general expenses, 1879.....	3,875 10
Entries and forfeits returned.....	199 10
On account of bills payable.....	127 50
Interest on note due S. S. and L. Bank to date.....	7 43
Balance cash.....	20 81
Total.....	\$15,406 96

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, the reports were received and placed on file.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The next business in order was the election of a President to serve during the ensuing year. A. Wolf and J. B. Douglass were appointed tellers, and J. A. Louttit, tally clerk, to assist the Secretary.

Mr. Shippee was the only person placed in nomination, and motion that the Secretary cast the ballot was carried unanimously. The ballot was cast, and L. U. Shippee was declared duly elected President of the Society for the term of one year.

Mr. Shippee said he was a man of but few words. He had done the best he could for the interests of the Society in the past, and would use his best efforts to make it a success in the future. He thanked the members earnestly for the honor they had conferred upon him by placing the trusts he had heretofore held again in his hands. He was grateful for the mark of confidence shown in his reelection.

## ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

John Moore, Fred. Arnold, and W. L. Overhiser, were placed in nomination. On motion, nominations were declared closed. It was agreed that members vote for two at a time, and that the two nominees receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. The ballot resulted as follows: Arnold received 32 votes, Moore 33, Overhiser 8. John Moore and Fred. Arnold were declared reelected Directors for the term of three years.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO THE STATE BOARD.

The next business in order was the election of four persons to represent San Joaquin Valley District Society at the State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting. General George S. Evans, James Cole, A. Louttit, L. M. Morse, and G. W. Trahern were placed in nomination. Mr. Louttit declined. On motion, the Secretary cast the ballot and Evans, Cole, Morse, and Trahern, were declared elected.

## THE QUARTER-STRETCH AND THE GRAND STAND.

Mr. Cole wished to draw the attention of the Society to the fact that a considerable complaint had been made about the purchase of quarter-stretch tickets being made compulsory. The President explained that no persons having horses on the track were refused admission to the quarter-stretch except when the horses were running.

Dr. Grattan stated that holders of life membership and season tickets were, in his opinion, entitled to all privileges on the grounds without extra charge. He had heard complaints from persons who had been required to pay four bits each in order to occupy seats on the grand stand.

Mr. Cole remarked that he believed the rule of the State Society was to pay at every door. Members of the Society, he thought, should be exempt, but that outsiders should be required to purchase such special privileges.

President Shippee said it was customary everywhere to charge for admission to the grand stand. They do it in Oakland, and

San José Society don't own the grand stand at all. No charge had been made for ladies and children. One of the objects to be attained is the exclusion of objectionable persons, to prevent smoking and tobacco chewing, and the protection of ladies and children from disturbance and annoyance of all kinds.

Mr. Wolf strongly supported the policy of charging for admission to the stand, and expressed a wish that, instead of fifty cents, the price of admission be raised to one dollar.

Dr. Grattan argued that whatever the Society should determine to be the rule, it should be made generally known, that it may be distinctly understood, thereby removing all cause of complaint. He thought, however, that a distinction should be made and recognized between the holders of season tickets and those who merely paid for daily admission to the grounds, and was in favor of admitting all holders of season tickets to the grand stand free of extra charge.

Hon. R. C. Sargent desired that the best course possible for the advancement of the interests of the Society should be pursued. He would like to have the question that had been raised definitely settled at once, and thought it would be well to leave it to a vote of the members.

J. Sarles was of the opinion that rather than persist in a course that was objectionable to many, it would be cheaper for the Society to abolish the charge for admittance to the spectators' stand altogether. The charge had created an unfavorable impression, and the Society could not afford to create and foster unfavorable impressions. By doing so it would be the loser. He thought it was not to the interest of the Society to continue it.

Hon. R. C. Sargent said that charges were made for admittance to the grand stand at all the fairs he had ever attended, and he could not see the propriety of admitting parties free in Stockton.

Mr. Overhiser thought it would be well to make some rule by which husbands could obtain free admission to the grand stand and all parts of the fair grounds to find their families when they desired to depart for their homes.

The discussion took a wide range, and, after a somewhat protracted and at times amusing debate, a rising vote was taken, resulting in 21 in favor of continuing the charge of fifty cents admission to the grand stand, and 5 against.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY M. D. BORUCK, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: In the ante-bellum the great divisions of the United States were those of North and South. Almost coincident with the close of our unhappy internal struggle came the discontinuance of the employment of these tentative terms. Instead of the Mason and Dixon line, its pickets bloody outposts, a grand natural line was chosen, and the Rocky Mountains, with serrated peaks and ice-covered domes, became accepted as the natural division of the great Continent. Stand on this gigantic divide with our face towards the frozen North, and the right hand is the East, and all to the left the West. The waters on this side flow into the Pacific, with its coral reefs and fringed islands; the waters on that, flow into the Atlantic, with fog banks and fiercer gales. From the same high standpoint, our face to the rising sun, we look upon an older life, upon that of our land where civilization and refinement have for a longer exercised their beneficent sway, where customs are more settled where a history is to be found that dates back to Plymouth Rock bluff John Standish. But "Westward the star of empire taketh way," and wheeling around until the level rays of the setting glow in our face, we see the new world of the New World younger and more stalwart country is there striving and contending for existence. Younger and lustier, the push for position is conducted in a more eager and less thoughtful fashion. Looking into this Western country, we see on its face the scars and tokens of a troubled time. They who hover here and there look as though having concluded one contest, it was a doubt with them whether they were about to enjoy a season of calm, or gird themselves for a conflict. From terra incognita to a Territory, and from a Territory to a State, are transactions that occupy but little time in transaction with us Americans. We go at it headlong, blindly almost, and the case of all headlong and purblind rushes, less common sense and uncommon energy is displayed. That patience which took a thousand years to build a cathedral, we know nothing of; we want Aladdin's lamp to raise a palace in a minute. In the one case the structure lasts until the crack of doom; in the other, there is the danger being swept away by the first whirlwind.

In inverse ratio to the amount of time it takes to settle a new country does it take to become settled. I trust you distinguish the difference between the settlements. The heterogeneous compounds take time to assimilate; there has to be rearrangement and proper adjustment of the social strata; in fact, the new country has to give itself shaking up as a sort of homœopathic remedy for its first common

So it has been with us in the West, so it is with us. The brand of newness is upon everything, and between the East and West there is not only a great geographical and climatic difference, but there is also one of life, manners, and custom.

This difference extends not only to social contrasts and similitude, but to agriculture. The East and West are as different in their pursuit of this science as in so much else. When "Agriculture East and West" was announced as the subject for this lecture, you probably considered it an ambitious title, as embracing so extensive a subject. So it is. The subject is too extensive to be treated in detail, and this evening, in my sketch of the two forms of agriculture, I shall only attempt to portray the broad features, shall note the salient points, shall only present the more marked contrasts—the three main divisions being Style, Extent, and Home-life.

The United States, extending from zone to zone, and from ocean to ocean, has no need to carry on the policy of aggrandizement in order to keep itself in the front rank of nations. The sole extension of America consists in her extension of population, of lands, of sky-piercing mountains, of broad, fruitful valleys, and of rushing rivers that sweep down from the one to fertilize the other; of lakes that are inland seas, and harbors that can float a world's navy. She has all she wants. She has no need, like Russia, to pant for conquest to give her ports; nor like England, to go elsewhere for spices and precious metals; nor like Spain, to barter with other countries for wheat; nor like the Equatorial Empires, for machinery—her resources are infinite. New States are settled and made, our home population increases, immigration pours in, and our millions double, not by the addition of colonies, but by natural growth. The United States plays a double part—first, that of a receiver; second, that of a producer. She has been supplied, now she supplies; and these supplies not only include those of intellect and manufacture, they embrace the products and appliances of agriculture.

Though of late years more interest has been shown in agriculture as a means of national greatness, for a long time the science was not appreciated as it should have been. Little by little, however, the necessity of applying an adaptation of the great General's maxim that "armies fight on their bellies," has presented itself to the nation. Like the patriarch who found his family rapidly increasing and began to look anxiously around to find out if there were a likelihood of being bread enough for its subsistence, the wise statesmen of the land, looking at the extraordinary growth of population and the prospective wealth of the country, began to inquire narrowly into its productive powers. It has become absolutely necessary to know whether the national domain is so managed that it will be likely or capable of supporting the vast people that will most assuredly be ready to live upon it in the coming century. Present productiveness, the producing power of to-day, is a divine gift, a kindly dispensation of Providence, so to speak—what is wanted is a little more human providence, if I may use the term, for the future. I know our trade and commerce are pursued with a thrift and sagacity likely to very materially add to our substantial wealth, and to tend to develop the collateral resources of the country. But, after all, trade and commerce are not *the* great interests of a country—do not form the sole support of a nation. That support is agriculture. By it the bulk of the people live, and are fed and clothed. It is, I think, therefore,

clear that should this interest be neglected or misunderstood, wh the population may for a time steadily increase, the means of supporting that population must, of necessity, lessen proportionately every year. I am aware that to many these opinions will have cracked ring of the pessimist; that they may sound unreasonable not unwarranted in the light of our rapid growth and material abundance. But while I acknowledge the more comfortable position of the Prophets who make it a point to prophesy smooth things, would put the question, whether that rapid growth and material abundance do not partially arise—no, I would say, do not equate arise—as much from the migratory, Arab-like habits of our people, the constant taking up of rich, virgin lands, yielding their fecund harvests of breadstuffs, as from the institutions peculiar to our otherwise favored country. The fault is not confined to the Occident. East and West we too closely play the part of an improvident farmer, running over and devouring the patrimonial estate to which it fallen heir, with little or no care to preserve or maintain it, rather than that of a wise and provident one seeking to maintain and serve the estate in its best and most productive condition.

Europeans are in the habit of considering the agriculture of the United States as that of a country. It is rather the agriculture of a continent. There are as radical diversities in the practice of sciences as there are in our climatic conditions. The methods of farming pursued in California, for instance, are as different from those pursued in Maine as those practiced in Nebraska are from those adhered to in Rhode Island. But diverse as these methods and ideas, they have all one fault in common. The American farmer, his ideas; he likes everything big; his house, his fortune, his cigar, his public buildings, his City Hall, and his institutions generally, are founded on the like extensive scale. His highest standard, his sweeping verdict of approval of any object or enterprise, may be found crystallized in his expression, "That is a big thing." Farming is not exempt from this spell of Gargantuaism. We are not contented with a small estate, but like to reckon our acres by the hundred and our flocks and herds by the thousand head. As a consequence, we lose in detail that which we gain in extent. In the East this fault has been corrected to a certain degree, but it is still, although it cannot be said to flourish. We have no need from home to study the growth in all its luxuriance. The East has partially seen her folly, and has been trying to—has nearly succeeded in remedying the fault. A small quantity of land is taken, and taken care of. Here, unfortunately, we get as much as we can much out of it as we can this year, and trust to the glorious crop of California for the future. Wiser though the farmers of the East now are, they have acquired their wisdom only by the severe school of experience. The rural population was for years at a falling rate, is now perhaps at a standstill, or, at best, it increases very slowly compared to the population of those cities and towns largely engaged in commercial pursuits. The last census showed that in some States, such as Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and Maryland, the only increase of population of note was in the towns, while in the rural districts there was no growth of population at all. In the great agricultural State of New York, the gain of the town population was nearly quadrupled. Pennsylvania also

striking dissimilarity, although Pennsylvania, as a State, is much better—that is, much closer farmed than New York.

But you will say it is the natural tendency of mankind to congregate in cities, and we must expect a larger growth of citizens than rustics. To this remark I would answer that there is a meaning to these statistics not at first apparent. In the older nations of the world where all the available land is utilized, it follows as a matter of course that the towns should count a larger increase than the country, but not larger in proportion to the last accepted population. I mean that taking a city with 150,000 inhabitants and the surrounding country with 30,000 in 1877, it stands to reason that in 1878, with an equal increase in town and country of 20 per cent., there will be still more people in the city than in the country, but it does not stand to reason that the city should receive a gain of 20 per cent. and the country only 10. In America the question presents still broader aspects. Here the country is only just dotted with people, whilst the cities are already becoming crowded. That the country needs development, and that the cities can take care of themselves, is an axiom which most of us will only regard as a postulate. Unless a man can secure a big ranch like his neighbors, he thinks he cannot get on, and would rather wait for something to turn up in the city than go in the country and turn up something for himself. And so the country is fought shy of by people of small means, and the few already there increase and multiply their possessions, leaving the people in statu quo, whilst the cities increase and multiply their numbers of struggling humanity. Until a belief in and a knowledge of how to work small farms is engendered, this state of affairs will continue, and the development of the country will be retarded.

I am aware that the fault, if not crime, of land absorption is not the ultimate aim of every farmer in California, but neither you nor I can close our eyes to the fact that the mammoth farms of California are as great an evil as the immense landed estates of the English nobility about which we so gloomily shake our heads. In fact, I do not know if the home evil is not the greater, for the aristocratic domains are very frequently under the care of several tenants, this subdivision insuring culture. In the fifty and seventy-five thousand-acre farms of California there is no subdivision among tenantry, and what is infinitely worse—there is no subdivision of crops.

We have only to look at one of these gigantic fields which lies beside the Sacramento River to secure an example of this style of farming. In a farm of sixty thousand acres, all arable land, forty-five thousand are in wheat. At a low calculation the product should be nine hundred thousand bushels of wheat, which, at eighty-five cents a bushel, will bring \$765,000. Now I know that at first blush, this seems a magnificent style of doing business, the only way to farm, in fact. Contrasted with the plodding, quiet fashion, this garnering of three-quarters of a million at one harvest is like walking on stilts across the Continent compared to making a journey in a Pullman palace car. There is a fact or two back of this which somewhat takes the gilt off the gingerbread. The owner of this principality has been farming it for ten years; ten times \$765,000 makes \$7,650,000. What a fortune from farming in a decade! But where is this seven million and over? Failure in crops occurring two years out of every five makes a slight debit; unlike the vari-cropped farm, you see, the failure of the one crop means the failure of the whole.

Again, this farmer, this Brobdignagian farmer, has been unable to carry on his work without loans. With a good crop his credit is good, with a bad crop he has none; the banker knows that it is or miss with him, make all or lose all, and charges him accordingly. To-day this owner of something a little less than a German petty State, owes a round million of dollars, to pay only of which he depends on this year's crop. Now, where is the gilt of the gingerbread, or rubbed off?

A near neighbor of this gentleman has an unpretending little ranch of between fifteen and twenty thousand acres, six-sevenths of which is in wheat. The owner is not, I am informed, rolling in wealth as at present paying nine per cent. on a couple of hundred thousand dollars of borrowed money. The same too-extensive system has been carried on elsewhere and always with the same unfortunate result not only unfortunate to the individuals, as in the case of Dalrymples of Minnesota, who, from raising forty thousand bushels of wheat in a single year now raise none, but also to the State in which it is practiced. I rejoice to see that there is a growing disposition to look with less favor upon putting a large quantity of land into wheat, and with more favor upon small farms where greater attention is paid to the details of the business. Economy by force of circumstances is a dead letter in these gigantic operations. Oregon and Washington Territory are proceeding upon the smaller, safer, and economical plan, plowing deep, alternating crops, taking the mingling influences of the summer sun and air on their fallow land as a consequence the farmers, whilst not rolling in wealth, are speculating upon millions lost or won, are all comfortable, pious, and well to do.

The old Latins used to say, *experientia docet*, but if we are well to do shall be taught by observation as well as by experience. We can learn from what our Eastern friends have learnt, and in that case scholars, nine-tenths of the farmers of California should find a better way. The wise ones of the East have learnt that farming on a grand scale is not always most pecuniarily successful; they have also learnt that a more rigid regard for the rules of recuperation is necessary to a lasting means of income. Half a county in a ranch is evil, and half a dozen years of exhaustion of fertility by a savage disregard of the simple rule of give and take, is a great deal worse. A miserably miserable system which proceeds upon the principle of taking from the land with as little care for fertilization as possible, and of gathering in as many crops as possible, of the loudest throats to shriek hard times will be effectually silenced.

It is a short sighted policy, indeed, which cannot see beyond the year. If this year's crops which come from tickling the earth are a cent and next year's are only a little less, even with the same of no care, is it possible you cannot see where this will end? If you are enough to have a horse wagoned, you must put your shoulder to the wheel when it gets down into the rut, or you may call on Herod for your lifetime and get no assistance. Our common mother is kind to us, and, like a loving wife, repays ten-fold all our attention and care. Treat her kindly and there is nothing she will not return to show her just sense of appreciation. The earth is the best she can for us, I say. She will yield as long as she is treated when by shabby treatment all vitality is worked out, we shall be the last to complain when fruitfulness changes into sterility.



very well to tax me with having said that the United States is a gigantic country—and you can add, of course, on your own account, you can go elsewhere when this claim is worked out—but would it not be wiser to contend honestly against that exhaustion? Would it not be better, more patriotic, more unselfish, more manly, more Christian-like, aye, more business-like, to remember that others are coming by the tens of thousands every year, and, if instead of making the most of our present spot we begin rolling, the time will soon come when we shall find all the moss gathered. Our fathers and grandfathers in the East have for some time past learnt the true definition of the word settler. They have found out the difference between it and roamer. Now they care for their farms, nurture them, bestow labor and proper attention upon them, convinced that having found and founded their homes, they are well worth looking after. Of course California is a wonderfully fruitful land, a land of yellow grain, a land of olive and fig tree, a land overflowing with milk and honey, a land where, as one of our poets has said:

The vine and fig tree are laden with fruit,  
Where the breezes blow soft as the tones of a lute,  
The orange tree blossoms and fruits of the vale,  
The date and pomegranate 'mid sand and the shade,  
The filbert and almond and manna of yore,  
All abound in the land that we love and adore.

This is all very true, these are immense natural advantages, but its richness will no more continue as such unaided, than will the smartest genius ever born make a watch go without a main-spring.

It requires far less knowledge to wear out one good soil and abandon it for another, than to cultivate a good soil so as to maintain its productive powers from year to year unimpaired. The East having been first settled and the latter policy having the more generally obtained there, the roving eyes and the then roving feet were turned to the broad stretches of untouched lands that lay in the sun's path. Accordingly, emigration has always been to the West. The West has ever been the Arcadia of the Eastern farmer and of the newcomer. In the West were illimitable fields which needed but to be broken up by the plow to yield their thirty or forty bushels of grain to the acre. Hence the ever full tide of farmers and farmers' sons set westward, and the lands at home were left in a comparatively exhausted or barren state, or needing too much care to be brought back to fertility. But rapid as this progress westward has been, the progress of agriculture as an honest science has not been similarly rapid. In the methods and appliances for labor-saving and quick returns, there have, I know, been wonderful advances, but honest farming, the land culture by those who are earnest yeomen, and not land robbers, has not kept pace. Farmers of California, it will be well for you to remember that there is no West for you! There are doubtless many superficial thinkers, superficial farmers at the same time, who consider the western soil inexhaustible. Prairies, where crop after crop can be taken by generation after generation, bottom lands of the great valleys which will produce as they do now for all time. Let me earnestly assure you that there never was a greater fallacy. There are acres by the tens of thousands of lands in counties bordering the Hudson, such counties as Dutchess and Albany, from which the early settlers reaped their thirty and forty bushels to the

acre, just as their descendants do now in the most fertile fields of Valleys of the Mississippi, the Sacramento, and San Joaquin.

Yet, and here is the lesson, these very acres now yield at the most but twelve or fourteen bushels each, while the average yield of Dutchess County, one of the best managed and richest districts of the Hudson, yields not more than from six to eight. The estimate might be justly made that out of say 12,000,000 acres of cultivated land in New York State 8,000,000 have been or are ruined by "sneakers," who take away everything from the soil and put nothing back. Three millions have been kept in the hands of the farmers who have managed them so as to make the lands barely hold their own, the remaining million being so farmed as to maintain a high and productive state of fertility. And as New York is confessedly one of the most substantial of all the older States, in point of agriculture, the estimate may be taken as indicative and inclusive of all. I tell this as a sort of negative consolation, that you may not imagine yourselves the only farming community possessing too little regard for the future and its emergencies. It is not a fault confined to this State; it is, to a greater or less extent, the fault throughout the United States. As has been remarked before, the fault is being remedied in the East, and that care of the soil is being taken, a scrupulous adherence which has alone enabled the agricultural nations of Old Europe, as England, France, and Holland, to sustain their millions. It is true that we are enabled now in the plenitude of our new riches to hold out full hands towards those whom depression and misfortune have crushed. But I say again we are nearly come to the end of the tether, and when these valleys are exhausted Heaven will be slow to help us, for we surely will not be able to help ourselves. Let us just recompense for our conduct that prayer be not answered, let us help ourselves as best we know how. That our Eastern brothers have passed through the same experience of living and learning the reason why we should, because living and learning generally mean living and losing to learn. We fortunately can live and look to

The evil at the bottom of this false system of husbandry is not that I go back for one moment to correct the word husbandry; it is, however, for husbandry means thrift, frugality, and carefulness of soil—no matter how rich and untouched it may be—contains a given quantity of vegetable and mineral food for plants. Ever grown upon a fertile soil naturally takes from it a certain amount of these substances, so essential to the growth of another crop. If these crops, like most of our grain products, are sent away and consumed in other countries, or other parts of this country, as in cities, and none of their essential elements in the way of vegetable matter, lime, potash, etc., are restored to the soil, it follows as an inevitable consequence that eventually the soil must become exhausted or at least so miserably unprofitable that our State will register a startling addition in its already significant list of worked-out lands.

I shall not weary you with statistical tables or a formidable array of figures, but you may take it as a fact that can be proven by statistics, that wherever productiveness is most regarded or cared for, the science of agricultural chemistry receives fullest attention and a knowledge of the use of fertilizers is most widely spread.

"But," you will object, "we cannot afford to pay for all that is necessary to carry out the high mode of farming you advocate. Are you certain that assertion is well grounded? Farming



every other business, is simply a matter of investment, resulting in so much profit or so much loss. I suspect if you were to enter carefully into the calculation, as your neighbor the merchant enters into the calculation of his profit and loss in his system of trade, you would find that the difference in value between one crop of twelve bushels (which it must inevitably come to) and another of thirty bushels to the acre—which, thanks to present and unaided circumstances, it is—would leave a handsome profit to that farmer who would pursue with method and energy the practice of never taking an atom of food for plants from the soil in the shape of a crop without in some natural way replacing it again. And this, of course, I mean, after deducting all the extra expense necessary to such practice.

The evils of land exhaustion, and the principles of restitution, have been demonstrated over and over again; but, I must say, the difficulty is to get farmers to fear the one and believe in the other. Because you can get crops from a given soil year after year, you seem to think it only necessary to plant; Providence will take care of the harvest. What a mistake; what a short-sighted policy!

I have spoken of England, France, and Holland as European countries where, what I may call feeding the land that the land may feed, is carried on; now let me add that it is the pursuit of the very same ungenerous system we practice that has rendered the plains of Italy and Spain desert wastes, although they were once as fertile as Michigan and Ohio used to be, and as California and Oregon now are. To-day Spain looks to us for bread, or at least wheat, and although that demand makes a market for our supplies, the time will surely come when home consumption will abbreviate the list of exporters, and then it will cease. Surely these lessons are pregnant with meaning. But there is no need to go to Spain to seek the text for a homily; the worn-out farms of Virginia are a sad proof of my assertion. We must look ahead, for unless a more liberal and more enlightened system of agriculture does spring up and extend itself over the country, when we reach the goal of a hundred millions, we shall reach a famine soon afterwards. How to establish and disseminate such a system, then? The only way, I believe, in which this can be done, is through a practical agricultural education. For years and years the Legislatures of our great agricultural States voted down every bill reported by the friends of agriculture to establish schools devoted to such an education. Very gradually and only at rare intervals the Eastern States have opened their eyes to the almost absolute necessity of such colleges. Still there is a lack of earnestness shown about the whole matter, the future is so very far off, and instead of going heartily into the establishment of a universal process of refructification, it is so much easier to say, "Oh, well, the Great West is the granary of the world; time enough to think more seriously of these things when there are signs of exhaustion there." I should be glad to think that the existence of a State College of Agriculture in California is a proof that we are not so short sighted as to imagine no change needed, or that our crop resources are inexhaustible, did I not see that the patronage of that college, compared to what it should be, is a nullity.

It is now an acknowledged fact, I take it, that upon the intelligence and prosperity of the farmers, the strength and security of our government and the well working of most of its best institutions very largely depend. Where, then, must we look for the explanation of

the fact that in every State the cultivators of the soil are the last to avail themselves of, or rather the last to demand of government share in those benefits which are continually heaped upon important but more sagacious and more clamorous branches of body politic? Why this fact has not been more generally heeded has, I confess, much puzzled me, but latterly you seem to have been very plainly putting this pertinent question of the moment to yourself, for it is evident that we are on the eve of a great change in future position and influence of the agricultural classes in country. California has very recently shown what her farmers, and her Grangers, can do when they take united action. The sun-brown giant that tills the soil is gradually awakening into conscious activity; he perceives his own resources; he begins to feel that upon his shoulders rests the State, that from his labor proceed the material forces used to feed the national strength; he knows that from his loins are largely drawn the strong men that give force and stability to the great impulses and sound institutions of Republican America.

With this newly awakened consciousness of the meaning and value of his life, the farmer, the owner of the soil, both East and West should seize any and every advantage to develop his best faculties.

There is a great deal of difference, I know, concerning the value of an Agricultural College as a State institution, and I put forward my opinion not so much to guide as to supplement those which you have expressed. I have called agriculture a science. It is at once science and an art; it may be studied in the closet, in the laboratory and the lecture room, and yet the student may have a perfect knowledge of all there taught and not know how to well perform a single one of its labors in the field. Again, a knowledge of agriculture may be gained by rote in the field by one who cannot give you a reason for the operation of a single law of nature which his toil involves. The first is mere absolute theory; the second, dull mechanical practice.

This is neither the time nor the place to enter into a long discussion upon what constitutes the best cultivation of lands, or upon proper use of manures. Still I cannot resist the opportunity of making a few general appropos remarks. A truth which hundreds and thousands of agriculturists do not recognize, or if they recognize do not practically adopt, is, that good cultivation depends on nothing so much as the supply of an abundance of food. This truth stands as broad application to human beings as to the cereals or vegetables, for a well fed nation, people, or community is never a progressive one. We have undeniably mouths and stomachs, so they must be fed. We have an amount of stock and a sustained system of rich feeding, resulting in the capture of all the State medals for good appearances; given the amount of stock, left to themselves and their own chance for result, a miserable looking lot of animals, lacking in every good except the opportunity they offer for the study of anatomy. I would think the application of so clear a principle was a certainty but no, because a plant has a thousand little concealed means instead of one gaping one, because it finds enough even in poor soil to keep it from actually starving to death, you appear to conclude you deserve well of all your trees and plants, if their roots are kept covered with earth. You make plantations in their stead upon lands exhausted of all inorganic food by numberless crops

and then wonder why you succeed so poorly in obtaining heavy products. I am sorry to say it, but the conviction is forced upon me that the Chinese—with a trifling exception in favor of the Portuguese—are the only people in California who understand, or at least, prove they understand, this doctrine of restitution that I have spoken so much about.

And now a few words on the importance of a proper agricultural education, since that topic has been introduced in my remarks, and I leave this branch of my subject.

The difference of opinion regarding the nature, province, or usefulness of an Agricultural College, seems to me mainly to grow out of the different sides from which the matter is viewed, whether the advocate favors science or practice most, forgetting that the well educated agriculturist should combine in himself both the science and the art which he professes; the science of the laboratory and the art of the furrow; the science of the lecture-room, and the art of the field; the science of the student, and the art of the farmer. The difference between knowledge and wisdom receives nowhere a better illustration than in a mixed study like agriculture. Knowledge may be either theoretical or practical, but wisdom is knowledge put in practice. What the agricultural school must do is to teach not alone the knowledge of the books, not alone the practice of the fields, but the agricultural wisdom, which involves both. Head and hands of the pupil must work together, must try all things that promise well, and know the reason of his failure as of his success. No quacks in the hall, no dull teamsters in the field. As agriculture is especially an industrial art, the manual labor practice of that art should be an inevitable part of the education and discipline of the pupil. Our Agricultural College, then, should be a place for the complete education of farmers, where the wisest general economy of farming is taught, involving all its main, practical, and scientific details.

In considering agriculture, East and West, one cannot fail to notice a marked difference in the homes of those who practice it. Generally speaking, the broad dissimilarity between the two is that our Eastern brothers, cousins, and fathers have begun to cultivate the beautiful, whilst we still stolidly adhere to the useful. One of the most striking proofs of the progress of refinement in the United States is the rapid increase and improvement of taste for rural embellishments. All the older portions of the Eastern and Middle States furnish a panorama of lovely home spots. In this far Western State there are, I know, a multitude of lovely, of magnificent country houses; but in Maine, Vermont, and New York, for instance, that same æsthetic taste and loving culture which are here found evidenced in country seats and suburban retreats, are there found displayed in every farm house. Both East and West there are exceptions, but I leave it with you, if it is not the exception there to find a farm house on an estate from ten acres up that does not look like a home, and the exception here to find one very much above that domestic order of architecture, *Cabinis Simplex*. The lovely farm houses scattered up and down the San Joaquin Valley, if gathered together, would not make a very large city.

Fortunately the enjoyment of what may be called a more refined nature is every day becoming more and more widely diffused. Pretty cottages and villas, as a rule, are rapidly multiplying in California; but, ladies and gentlemen, as a rule, these cottages and villas are the

retreats which the towns' people escape to, and not the homes of our country agriculturists. I do not mean, in speaking of beautifying farm houses, that there is any necessity to say, "I will create a paradise for myself, cut down yonder hill that impedes the view, terrace this descent that is now too abrupt, and make a lake in that hollow," but to make a home that looks as if you intended to stay within it, and upon it. There is no reason why you should have the artificial lake, and there is no reason why you should not have trees about the house—trees, delicate, beautiful, grand, or majestic, pliantly answering to the wooing of the softest wind like the acacia, or sturdily defying centuries of storm and tempest like the live oak; trees that are or should be the "princes, potentates, and people" of our round of beauty. There is no reason why we should level the interrupting hill, and there is no reason why you should not have a bit of grass around a house, the soft turf which beneath the flickering shadows of scattered trees is thrown like a natural carpet over the swelling outline of the smiling earth. Grass, not reedy and long like that of the meadows in early spring, nor in wild tussocks like that of the bog, but softened and improved in texture, by a little care, until it is a perfect wonder of tufted freshness and verdure. No matter how small the piece, the simple existence of such a sward of velvet grass, the "grassie ground" which Spencer speaks of, will prove the existence of a love for home.

I have spoken jokingly of a common order of architecture followed in California, and indeed I do not know whether it can be said that we have any order of farm house architecture, unless it be the square white block with the green blinds. I do not believe in the farmer copying the filagree work of the retired merchant's cottage orné, nor should he imitate as nearly as his means will allow, the parlors, folding doors and showy furniture of the newest house he has seen in town. In both instances I think he fails in attaining his aim, which should be to put up a house that shows rustic strength and solidity, its true elements of interest and beauty, as giving significance to and dignifying his daily life and occupation by harmonizing with them. Apart from whatever pleasing effect the appearance of a home-like house produces, there is a great deal of moral influence in our dwellings. Uncouth, mean, ragged and dirty houses will, whether in town or country, be assuredly accompanied by coarse, groveling manners. The dress, the furniture, and the mode of living, as well as the manner, will all correspond with the appearance of the buildings, and will universally be in every such case of a vulgar and debased nature.

The effect of home-like houses is not abstract and theoretical, but it is clear and positive. Massachusetts is, I think, the foremost State in the Union for rural taste. The traveler, from one end of it to the other, will find the farm houses surrounded with maples and elms, and the houses themselves neat and substantial dwellings, full of evidences of order, comfort, and taste. Everywhere is cleanliness and neatness; and Massachusetts, I take it, is the best educated State in the Union. California is by no means an ill-educated State, but let us see when all its graceless farm houses, and villages, too, for that matter, are replaced by others, better and more graceful, whether its standard of education will not be advanced. It is an experiment worth the trying, at any rate. It is not too late to try it either, for there is not a village or farm house in California, however badly planned at first or ill-built afterwards, but may be redeemed in a

measure if only by the simple aids of shade trees and a little shrubbery.

In passing, let me ask, can you imagine anything uglier than some of our California villages, country cities rather, with one straight street, hot, glaring, and unshaded? There is an air of newness, heat, and discomfort over everything, and a residence in it must certainly arise from necessity. This matter of rural charms is one to which we pay a miserable inattention, and it is one preëminently worthy of notice, as probably in no State in the Union are there so many new towns laid out and so many new farm houses built. Every village, every town in the State ought to have its green, its park, like that of Santa Rosa, as its nucleus or heart, yet how many besides the town mentioned have them? The farm houses and villages of New England, looking at their sylvan charms, are as pretty as any in the world, the architecture of the houses simple and unpretending, surrounded by inclosures full of trees and shrubs; there is comfort and peace in every aspect of the picture. Can you remember the charms of the lights and shadows that bedeck the houses in and around such places as Northampton, Springfield, New Haven, Pittsburg, Stockbridge, and Woodbury, and can you not contrast them with the hard, hot glare of the unshaded California towns, of which each of us knows two or three.

And now go back for a final moment to the question of farm houses. In a lecture delivered elsewhere, I have said that the fledglings are too anxious to quit the parent nest, that the country is bigger and better than the towns, etc. I have been thinking over this constantly occurring exodus of youth, and I believe it is largely due to the fact that the farmer's son and daughter find less of the agreeable and attractive and more of the hard and sordid at their firesides than in the houses of any other class of equal means. How many of such pictures as this are there to be found in California? A house, white, glaring, and ghastly as a heap of bones on a scorched plain. All the front is shut up. In the rear a piggery. You enter through it and are in the kitchen, made use of as a dining room and parlor as well. Let the front part of the house be thrown open, with a cheerful little bit of a shadowy garden to feast the eyes upon. Let the most convenient room in the house be used as the family room; let it be consecrated to neatness, purity, and truth. Let those governing spirits influence all outside as well as in, and it is astonishing in how quick a time a change for the better and to the beautiful occur. Sons and daughters will no more sigh for city life, but will begin to love with intense affection every foot of the ground they tread upon, every tree and every vine and shrub they have planted and trained. Like that vine they will cling to the old farm house, with its memories of flowers outside, and the cosy family room within, and will not be so feverishly anxious to quit that place which they have so long called home.

## ENTRIES AT PARK.

### FIRST DEPARTMENT.—LIVE STOCK.

#### CLASS I.—THOROUGHBREDS.

- D. W. Bury, Modesto—Ten years old, br. h. Partisan, by Tomahawk; dam, Lady Overton.  
 C. M. Creanor, Stockton—Twelve years old, ch. h. Romulus, by imported Nina Sahib; dam, Lady Hawkins.  
 David S. Terry, Stockton—Two years old, b. h. Jack Dowdy, by Leinster; dam, Reveille.  
 J. B. Douglass, Stockton—Two years old, s. h. Jack Douglass, by Wild Idle; dam, Lady Clare.  
 Charles Murphy, San José—Suckling b. c. Lattell, by Wild Idle; dam, Mary Watson.  
 Charles Murphy, San José—Seven years old, b. m. Mary Watson, by imported Hercules; dam, by Independence.  
 C. M. Creanor, Stockton—Five years old, b. m. Lilly Woodburn, by Woodburn; dam, Julia Madison.  
 C. M. Creanor, Stockton—Three years old, ch. m. La Reine, by Joe Daniels; dam, Lady Hawkins.  
 N. W. Randall, Stockton—Four years old, blk. m. Black Willow, by Monday; dam, Carrie Miller.  
 C. M. Creanor, Stockton—Two years old, ch. m. Annie, by Joe Daniels; dam, Lila McMullen.  
 Randall & Shepherd, Stockton—Two years old, br. m. Lowena R., by Joe Daniels; dam, Sugar Plum.  
 David S. Terry, Stockton—One year old, s. m. Lila Ash, by Joe Daniels; dam, Reveille.  
 B. E. Harris, San Francisco—Suckling b. f. Cecil, by Hercules; dam, Lady Silva.

#### CLASS II.—FAMILIES.

- Geo. W. Voorhies, Stockton—Mare Polly Perkins and three of her colts.  
 Wm. Johnson, Grayson—Mare Fanny Fern and three of her colts.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—s. m. Janie, by Pilgrim; dam, a Messenger mare and three of her colts.  
 John A. McCloud, Stockton—Mare Beauty and three of her colts. Membrino mare Beauty shown with her twentieth colt by her side.

#### CLASS III.—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

- P. Fee, Stockton—Nine years old, b. h. John Miller, by Chieftain; dam, a St. Lawrence Morgan mare.  
 G. W. Buchanan, Stockton—Seven years old, g. h. General Taylor, Jr., by old General Taylor; dam, Abdallah mare.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Seven years old, g. h. Napoleon, by Paris; dam, Bluebird mare.  
 Dan McCoy, Stockton—Seven years old, b. h. Chieftain, Jr., by Chieftain; dam, Ben Dragon mare.  
 Dan McCarty, Oakland—Two years old, br. h. Joe, by Elmo; dam, a Patchen mare.  
 James Christian, Lockeford—One year old, br. h. Major, by Blackhawk; dam, Morgan Messenger mare.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Suckling, b. c. Larry, by John Miller; dam, Hamilton Chief mare.  
 William Johnson, Grayson—Four months old, blk. c. Fred Arnold, by Nephew; dam, Fanny Fern.  
 William Johnson, Grayson—Three months old, blk. c. Nephew, Jr., by Nephew; dam, Sunflower.  
 E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Four months old, blk. c. Prince, by Little Raven; dam, a Messenger mare.  
 B. E. Harris, San Francisco—One of Lady Silva's sucklings.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Roan mare Molly Walker, by John Miller; dam, Planter mare.  
 James Christian, Lockeford—Twelve years old, b. m. Fanny, by Old Fellow; dam, Morgan Messenger mare.  
 William Johnson, Grayson—Eight years old, s. m. Viêtress, by Chieftain; dam, Fanny Hays.  
 E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Nine years old, blk. m. Queen; pedigree unknown.  
 B. E. Harris, San Francisco—Four years old, b. m. Lady Silva; pedigree unknown.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Six years old, s. m. Lena Hill, by Dave Hill; dam, a Messenger mare.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Two years old, s. m. Fanny, by John Miller; dam, Pilgrim mare.  
 William Johnson, Grayson—Three years old, b. m. Mary, by Hunter; dam, Old Mary.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Yearling, s. m. Kate, by John Miller; dam, Hamilton Chief mare.  
 William Thomas, Douglass Flat—Yearling, b. m. Fanny Miller, by John Miller; dam, Blackhawk mare.  
 William Johnson, Grayson—Yearling, b. m. Fanny Kohl, by William Kohl; dam, Fanny Fern.

- E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Fifteen and one-half months old, blk. m. Flora, by Little Raven; dam, Messenger mare.  
 E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Sixteen months old, blk. m. Lotta, by Little Raven; dam, Lady Chieftain.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Yearling, roan m. Queen, sire unknown; dam, Maud Miller.  
 E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Yearling, blk. m. Minnie, by Little Raven; dam, a Drew mare.  
 E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Yearling, b. m. Dora, by Little Raven; dam, a Hambletonian mare.  
 George Gardner, Farmington—Yearling, s. m. Dolly Clay, by Henry Clay; dam, Weasel Blackhawk mare.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Suckling, b. f. Molly Dorsey, by John Miller; dam, Hamilton Chief mare.  
 P. Fee, Stockton—Suckling, b. f. Lena Bach, by John Miller; dam, a David Hill mare.  
 James Christian, Lockeford—Five months old, br. f. Topsy, by Blackhawk; dam, Morgan Messenger mare.  
 John A. McCloud—Suckling, b. f. Pet, by Chieftain; dam, unknown.

## CLASS IV.—ROADSTERS.

- John Vivian, Modesto—Six years old, b. h. Ben. Franklin, by David Hill; dam, a Nina Sahib mare.  
 John Cardinel, Stockton—Four years old, b. h. Charlie, by General McClellan; dam, a Dana mare.  
 D. McCarty, Oakland—Eight years old, ch. g. Young Hiram, by Old Hiram; dam, a Sibella mare.  
 B. E. Harris, San Francisco—Two years old, b. h. Arthur H.; pedigree unknown.  
 D. McCarty, Oakland—Five years old, s. g. Lee, by Oliver Cromwell; dam, Bonnie Belle.  
 G. W. Trahern, Stockton—Six years old, s. g. John Frenor, by Erickson; dam, Starr mare.  
 B. E. Harris, San Francisco—Four years old, ch. g. Frankie Eaton; pedigree unknown.  
 John A. McCloud, Stockton—Six years old, ch. g. Lieutenant, by General McClellan; dam, unknown.  
 M. P. Henderson, Stockton—Four years old, s. g. Firetail, by General Dana; dam, a Chieftain mare.  
 T. J. Young, Modesto—Eight years old, b. g. Tom Palmer, by Tecumseh; dam, unknown.  
 W. Johnson, Grayson—Three years old, s. m. May W., by Winthrop; dam, Fanny Fern.  
 W. Johnson, Grayson—Two years old, b. m. Lilly B., by Winthrop; dam, Fanny Fern.

## Matched roadsters.

- John Cardinel, Stockton—Each five years old, Millie and Belle; sires, Drew and Belmont; dams, a Belmont mare and a Chieftain mare.  
 Fred. Hahn, Stockton—Nellie and Bill, bays; both by Chieftain; dam of each a Peacock mare; Nellie, three years old—Bill, four years old.  
 L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Silvertail and mate, bays; sires, Chieftain and Inauguration; dams, by Jim Crow and Morgan Rattler.

## CLASS V.—DRAFT HORSES.

- P. Fee, Stockton—Ten years old, b. h. Ontario, by Chieftain; dam, a St. Lawrence Morgan mare.  
 George W. Voorhies, Stockton—Eight years old, b. h. Monarch, by Prince Consort; dam, a Plauter mare.  
 E. Langenhovel, Stockton—Six years old, blk. h. Little Raven, by Boulogne; dam, Margaret.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Seven years old, g. h. Honest Abe, by Paris; dam, Sampson mare.  
 L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Two years old, b. h. Prince Consort Jr., by Prince Consort; dam, unknown.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Yearling, blk. h. Gloyd, by French Emperor; dam, unknown.  
 George W. Voorhies, Stockton—Four years old, b. m. Dolly May, by Monarch; dam, Polly Perkins.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Eight years old, roan m. Maud Miller, by Paris; dam, Sampson mare.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Nine years old, g. m. Grey Jane, sire, unknown; dam, a Clyde mare.

## CLASS VI.—BUGGY HORSES.

- L. U. Shippee, Stockton—b. g. Lightfoot, by Sherman Blackhawk; dam, by Belmont.  
 John A. McCloud, Stockton—Ten years old, br. m. Daisy, by Chieftain; dam, unknown.

## SWEEPSTAKES—STALLIONS AND MARES.

- D. McCarty, Oakland—Two years old, br. h. Joe, by Elmo; dam, a Patchen mare.  
 D. W. Bury, Modesto—Ten years old, br. h. Partisan, by Tomahawk; dam, Lady Overton.  
 J. B. Douglass, Stockton—Two years old, s. h. Jack Douglass, by Wild Idle; dam, Lady Clare.  
 L. U. Shippee, Stockton—Aged, b. h. Henry Clay, by David Hill; dam, a Messenger mare.  
 M. Walrod, Stockton—Seven years old, g. h. Napoleon, by Paris; dam, Bluebird mare.  
 William Johnson, Grayson—Eight years old, s. m. Victress, by Chieftain; dam, Fanny Hays.  
 C. M. Creanor, Stockton—Lily Woodburn, by —.

## CLASS IX.—DURHAM CATTLE.

## Bulls.

- Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Three years old, 6th Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Lord of Oxford.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Four years old, Red Thorndale, by Thorndale 1841.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Two years old, Maynard, by Master Maynard.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Yearling, 14th Duke of Gabilan, by Hero of River Bank.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Yearling, Thornhill, by Red Thorndale 20802.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Yearling, 2d Airdrie Duke, by Airdrie Thorndale.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Calf, 21st Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Duke of Gabilan.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Calf, Oxford Beaux, by 6th Duke of Gabilan.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Calf, 5th Red Thorndale, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Calf, 7th Red Thorndale, by Red Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Calf, 7th Airdrie Duke, by Airdrie Thorndale, 18854.

## Cows.

- Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Three years old, Pet of Geneva, by Duke of Geneva.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Over three years old, 3d Maid of Monterey, by Romeo.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Over three years old, Hope the 22d, by Baron of Geneva.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Over three years old, Louan 45th, by Royal Commander.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Over three years old, Rosa Nell, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Over three years old, Roan Dolly, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Over three years old, 1st Golden Gate, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Three years old, 2d Rose of Forest Home, by Thorndale.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Two years old, 3d Belle of Avenue Ranch, by Master Maynard.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Two years old, Red Dolly the 2d, by Airdrie Thorndale.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Yearling, 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, by Master Maynard.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Yearling, Hope the 27th, by Hero of River Bank.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Yearling, Fairy Queen the 4th, by Hero of River Bank.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Yearling, Leopardess the 4th, by Oxford Duke.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Yearling, 2d Portulacca, by Oxford Duke.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Calf, 18th Maid of Monterey, by 6th Duke of Gabilan.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Calf, 6th Rose of Forest Home, by Red Thorndale.

## CLASS XI.—JERSEY AND ALDERNEY CATTLE IN ONE CLASS.

## Bulls.

- S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Ten years old, Hero, No. 840, by Cushing Bull.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Three years old, Mahomet, by Pierce's Pompeii.  
 Charles A. Stowe, Stockton—Three years old, Prince, by Bluff.  
 S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Over three years old, San Bruno, by Bluff, 1757.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Two years old, Blythe, by Prince of Stadtsburg.  
 Charles A. Stowe, Stockton—Two years old, Shamus, by Keystone 2d.  
 S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Yearling, Toronto, by Keystone 2d.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Yearling, California Gold dust, by Veto.  
 S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Calf, ten days old, Oliver, by Hero; dam, Oliver.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Calf, Blythe the 2d, by Blythe.

## Cows.

- S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Seven years old, Olive 3d, by Prince of Wales 162.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Four years old, Lady Ethel, by Sooty Pioneer.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Four years old, Fantail, by Quaker.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Two years old, Josephine Ludovici, by Guy Warrick.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Two years old, Mary M., by Bunker Hill.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Yearling, Miss Myrtle, by Mahamet.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Yearling, Alfalfa, by Mohamet.  
 S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Eleven months old calf, Olive 4th, by Touchstone 315.  
 F. S. Barretto, Downey City—Calf, Lizzie Barretto, by Mohamet.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Calf, Mizpah, by Veto.

## CLASS XII.—AYRSHIRE, HEREFORDS, AND HOLSTEINS, IN ONE CLASS.

## Bulls.

- George Bement, Redwood City—Over three years old, Melancton Callaghan, by Heber Kimball 605.  
 George Bement, Redwood City—Two years old, Laurie Todd, by Melancton Callaghan.

## Cows.

- George Bement, Redwood City—Nine years old, Lady Chapin 1402, by McDonald 260.

George Bement, Redwood City—Seven years old, Young Stella 3305, by Dandy Dinmont.  
 George Bement, Redwood City—Two years old, Linda Pierce 4511, by Scarborough Chief 1706.  
 George Bement, Redwood City—Yearling, Stellina 4519, by Scarborough Chief 1706.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Bulls of any breed or age.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Three years old, 6th Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Lord of Oxford.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Five years old, Red Thorndale, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Yearling, Thornhill, by Red Thorndale.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Three years old, Mahomet, by Pierce's Pompeii.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Two years old, Blythe, by Prince of Stadtsburg.  
 M. McAllen, Stockton—Over three years old, Larry, by Turk.

*Cows of any breed or age.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Three years old, Pet of Geneva, by 5th Duke of Geneva.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Four years old, 3d Maid of Monterey, by Romeo.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Over three years old, Louan the 45th, by Royal Commander.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Hope the 22d, by Baron of Geneva.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Five years old, Rosa Nell, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Three years old, 2d Rose of Forest Home, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Two years old, Red Dolly the 2d, by Airdrie Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Four years old, Roan Dolly, by Thorndale.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Four years old, 1st Golden Gate, by Thorndale.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Four years old, Lady Ethel, by Sooty Pioneer.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Two years old, Mary M., by Bunker Hill.

## CLASS XIII.—GRADED CATTLE—COWS.

S. B. Kingsley, Stockton—Two years old, Fawn, by Hero.

## CLASS XIV.—HERDS OF CATTLE—OURHAMS.

*Six head, two years old and over.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Bull, 6th Duke of Gabilan; and cows, Pet of Geneva, 3d Maid of Monterey, Hope the 22d, Louan 45th, Louan 44th.  
 Coleman Younger, San José—Bull, Red Thorndale, and cows, Rosa Nell, Golden Gate, Roan Dolly, 2d Rose of Forest Home, Red Dolly the 2d.

## AYRSHIRE.

George Bement, Stockton—Bull, Melancton Callaghan, and cows, Lady Chapin, Young Stella, Highland Lass, Linda Pearce, Stellina.

## HERDS.—DURHAM.

*Five head under two and one-half years old.*

Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Bull, 21st Duke of Gabilan, and cows, 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, Leopardess the 10th, Fairy Queen the 4th, Hope the 27th.  
 F. J. Barretto, Downey City—Bull Blythe, and cows Mary W., Alfalfa, Miss Myrtle, and Lizzie Barretto.

## CLASS XV.—ANGORA GOATS.

John S. Harris, Hollister—Two-year old buck, one ewe, and herd of ten goats.

## CLASS XVI.—SHEEP.

George Bement, Redwood City—Over two-year old Southdown buck Vancouver.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Two-year old Southdown buck Salinas.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—One pen (five) Southdown ewes.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—One pen (five) Southdown ewes.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Ram of any age or breed.*

George Bement, Redwood City—Southdown ram Vancouver.  
 Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan—Southdown ram Salinas.

## CLASS XVII.—SWINE.

L. U. Shippee, Stockton—One Essex boar, one Essex sow, one Essex sow and four pigs.  
 S. W. Sollars, Dexter—One Poland China boar, one Poland China boar.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor, Stockton—One four-gang plow, with reversible mould board, rear seeder, and adjustable lever.  
 H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor, Stockton—Two California Star sulky plows, twelve-inch.  
 H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor, Stockton—One California Star sulky plow, fourteen-inch.  
 H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor, Stockton—One nine-tooth adjustable riding cultivator, wood frame.  
 H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor, Stockton—One nine-tooth adjustable riding cultivator, iron frame.  
 Ayers & Co., San Francisco—One combined self or hand dumping horse hay and grain rake.  
 Matteson & Williamson, Stockton—One header, one cultivator, one four-gang eight-inch plow.  
 Matteson & Williamson, Stockton—One four-gang eight-inch plow, two American Chief sulks.  
 Matteson & Williamson, Stockton—One A. C. Bolton, one large tula plow, two single plows.  
 Matteson & Williamson, Stockton—One harrow, one scraper, one grain truck.  
 Matteson & Williamson, Stockton—One dirt barrow, three patent forks, one post auger.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One threshing machine, three steel plows.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—Two cast plows, chilled iron.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—Two gang stubble plows, one deep tiller sulky plow.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—Two gang sod plows, one Tully sulky plow.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One fine Granger plow, one Gem seed sower.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One Cahoon seed sower.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One Mesher iron harrow, one iron harrow.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One Lion sulky horse rake, one straw cutter.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One large cultivator and seed sower combined.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One small cultivator, one grain separator.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One Rockafellow patent farm gate.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One wine press, one Jackson derrick fork.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—Thirty spools barbed fence wire, Scutt's patent.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—One self-binding harvester.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—One self-raking reaper and mower combined.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—One No. 1 Kirby mower.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—One No. 5 Wheeler mower.  
 D. M. Osborn & Co., San Francisco—One Osborn's combined self-binder and header.  
 Caine & Shornake, Stockton—One steel derrick fork.  
 Caine & Shornake, Stockton—One tula plow.  
 Caine & Shornake, Stockton—One dredging or leveeing machine.  
 Thomas Powell, Stockton—One four-gang eight-inch West Side gang plow.  
 J. C. Bowden, Stockton—One Golden Gate separator.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—One self-raking reaper.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—One Empire mower.  
 H. H. Linnell & Co., Sacramento—One bale barbed wire.  
 Gutenberger & Co.—One Golden State ground roller and clod crusher.

## CLASS II.—WHEELWRIGHT WORK.

*Best display of carriages.*

Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One two-horse iron wagon.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One one-horse wagon.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—Two two-horse carriages.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One single top buggy.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—Two single open buggies.  
 Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One iron express wagon.  
 H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor—One one and three-eighth-inch side and end spring wagon with top.  
 H. C. Shaw Plow Co., John Caine, proprietor—One two and one-fourth-inch Nevada farm wagon gear, with rake.  
 M. R. Henderson & Co., Stockton—Four spring wagons.  
 M. R. Henderson & Co., Stockton—One two-horse wagon.  
 M. R. Henderson & Co., Stockton—One two-horse carriage, at Pavilion.  
 Wm. Hitchmiller, San Francisco—One two-horse carriage, with top—extension.  
 Wm. Hitchmiller, San Francisco—One one-horse extension buggy, one or two seats.  
 Wm. Hitchmiller, San Francisco—One two-horse rockaway.  
 J. A. Bilze, Pleasanton—One family carriage.  
 J. A. Bilze, Pleasanton—One two-horse spring wagon.  
 J. A. Bilze, Pleasanton—One road sulky.  
 J. A. Bilze, Pleasanton—One patent thrift wheel.

*Miscellaneous.*

Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley—One channel iron wagon jack, A. Banoregard's patent.  
 E. H. Hamilton, Los Angeles—One sub-irrigation machine for making continuous pipe—system of sub-irrigation.  
 E. H. Hamilton, Los Angeles—One drain tile machine.  
 E. H. Hamilton, Los Angeles—One section pipe machine.

## CLASS V.—BUILDING MATERIAL AND POTTERY.

Win. Saunders, Stockton—Display of pottery.  
 Win. Saunders, Stockton—Display of pressed brick.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Windmills.*

E. J. Marsters, Stockton—One self-regulating mill, Tempest.  
 Hall & Sperry, Stockton—One Pacific windmill.

## ENTRIES AT THE PAVILION.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—FIELD AND FARM PRODUCTS.

Jacob Strahle, Ripon—Sample of growing corn from 15 acres.  
 Joseph Wiley, Stockton—Fifty pounds Australia wheat, 50 pounds Proper wheat.  
 W. R. Fisher, Roberts Island—Two bags wheat, two bags barley, all raised on Roberts Island, not entered for premium.  
 J. W. Ferris, lower division Roberts' Island—One bag rust proof wheat, grown inside of 100 days.  
 Ira W. Ladd, Stockton—Five specimens of almonds.  
 George Bement, Redwood City—Fifty pounds of barley.  
 Stewart & Smith, Stockton—Fifty pounds of wheat, Sonora.

## CLASS II.—VEGETABLES.

J. C. Bowdon, Stockton—Display of vegetables, raised and exhibited by the producer.  
 Jos. Hale, Roberts Island—Display of vegetables, raised and exhibited by the producer.  
 Robert Reid, Stockton—Display of vegetables, raised and exhibited by the producer.  
 G. S. Locke, Lockeford—Display of vegetables, raised and exhibited by the producer.  
 C. V. Thompson, Stockton—Exhibit of fruits, vegetables, etc., by one person.

## CLASS III.—WINE, ETC.

George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of brandy, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of white wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of red wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of white wine (sweet), vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of port wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of Angelica wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of sherry wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of Madeira wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.  
 George West & Co., Stockton—Exhibit of sparkling wine, vintage of 1877, or prior.

## CLASS IV.—HORTICULTURAL.

Mrs. W. L. Overheiser, Stockton—One dish of assorted fruit.  
 Lulu Reid, Stockton—One box dried apricots.  
 Robert Reid, Stockton—Collection of fresh figs.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—Eight samples of sun-dried fruit.  
 George West, Stockton—Collection of grapes.  
 George West, Stockton—Five varieties of grapes.  
 George West, Stockton—One single variety of grapes.  
 George West, Stockton—Eight bunches raisin grapes.  
 Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—Collection of peaches.  
 Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—Twelve varieties of peaches.  
 Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—Collection of plums.

Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—Collection of grapes.  
 Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—Five varieties of grapes.  
 Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—One single variety grapes.  
 Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp—Eight bunches raisin grapes.  
 Bert Lyons, Stockton—One box dried pears.  
 Bert Lyons, Stockton—One box dried plums.  
 George S. Locke, Lockeford—Collection of apples.  
 George S. Locke, Lockeford—Five varieties of apples.  
 Bert Lyons, Stockton—Collection of pears.  
 Bert Lyons, Stockton—One single variety of pears.  
 Gracie Hall, Stockton—Collection of figs.

## FRUITS IN GLASS.

Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—Twenty-two glasses jelly.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—Fourteen jars fruit, preserved in sugar.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—Five jars fruit, preserved in spirits.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—Ten jars pickles, three varieties.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—Forty-six jars fruit, preserved in sugar.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—Ten jars fruit, preserved in spirits.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—Fourteen jars pickles, three varieties.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—Forty-four glasses jelly.  
 Mrs. C. J. Smith—One lot jelly.

## CLASS V.—HOME WORK.

Santa Clara Cheese Company, C. V. Thompson, agent—Three cheeses.

## CULINARY.

Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—One loaf potato yeast home-made wheat bread.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—One loaf compressed yeast home-made wheat bread.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—One loaf hop yeast home-made wheat bread.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—One fruit cake.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—One pound cake.  
 Mrs. Joseph Hale, Stockton—One loaf corn bread.  
 Bella Whiting, Stockton—One loaf brown bread.  
 Mrs. R. B. Lane, Stockton—One loaf potato yeast home-made wheat bread.  
 Mrs. R. B. Lane, Stockton—One loaf Boisselier's yeast home-made wheat bread.  
 Miss May Wallace, Stockton—One loaf wheat bread, made by a Miss under eighteen years of age.  
 Mrs. C. J. Smith, Stockton—Two loaves brown bread.  
 Mrs. C. J. Smith, Stockton—One loaf corn bread.  
 Mrs. C. J. Smith, Stockton—One sponge cake.  
 Mrs. C. J. Smith, Stockton—One coffee cake.  
 Mrs. W. H. Lyons, Stockton—One sponge cake.  
 Mrs. W. H. Lyons, Stockton—One loaf wheat bread.  
 Miss Mira Lyons, Stockton—One plate biscuit.  
 Mrs. W. H. Lyons, Stockton—One loaf brown bread.  
 Miss Lulu Reid, Stockton—One loaf wheat bread, made by a Miss under eighteen years of age.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One coffee cake.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One plate biscuit.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One pound cake.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One plate biscuit.  
 Miss May Summerville, Stockton—One fruit cake.  
 Mrs. Boyce, Stockton—One fruit cake.  
 Mrs. R. N. Howes, Stockton—One fruit cake.  
 Mrs. R. N. Howes, Stockton—One pound cake.

## CLASS VI.—FLORAL.

Mrs. J. W. Hart, Stockton—Collection of greenhouse plants, rare.  
 Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton—One bouquet of grasses.  
 Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton—One collection of flowering plants in bloom.  
 Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton—One collection of ornamental foliage plants.  
 Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton—One collection of new and rare plants.  
 Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton—One collection of fuchsias in bloom.  
 W. B. West, Stockton—Display of cut flowers.  
 W. B. West, Stockton—One collection of plants for greenhouse.  
 Miss Amelia Allen, Stockton—One floral and grass hanging basket.

## CLASS VII.—MANUFACTURES.

Stockton Woolen Mills, Stockton—Thirty pairs of blankets.  
 Stockton Woolen Mills, Stockton—Twenty-four pieces of flannel.  
 Stockton Woolen Mills, Stockton—Four rolls of double flannel.  
 R. B. Lane, Lane's Mills—Three and one-half tons of flour.  
 R. B. Lane, Lane's Mills—Ten sacks of corn meal.



## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS III.—HARNESS AND LEATHER.

H. T. Dorrance, Stockton—Display of saddlery and harness.  
 H. T. Dorrance, Stockton—One set of carriage harness.  
 H. T. Dorrance, Stockton—One set of single harness.  
 H. T. Dorrance, Stockton—One saddle.

## CLASS IV.—PUMPS AND BLACKSMITHING WORK.

John Burns, Stockton—Display of horse shoes.  
 J. A. Ellison, Lodi—Combination lift pump.  
 W. H. Van Vlear, Stockton—Propeller lift pump.

## CLASS VI.—CABINET AND MISCELLANEOUS WARES.

J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One walnut chamber set.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One walnut bureau.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One walnut wardrobe.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One marble-top center table.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One sofa.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One lounge.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—One parlor set.  
 J. C. Zignego, Stockton—Three spring mattresses.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One walnut bureau.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One inlaid walnut chamber set.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One sofa.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One lounge.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One inlaid walnut center table.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One parlor set.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One inlaid walnut desk.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One woven wire mattress.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One kitchen cabinet.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—Display of rattan furniture.  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton—One bed lounge.

## CLASS VII.—DISPLAYS.

J. C. Zignego, Stockton, shows furniture exhibited by him as "best display."  
 Stockton Furniture Manufactory, Stockton, show furniture exhibited by them as "best display."  
 California Paper Company, Stockton—Display of manufactured paper from paper mill.  
 California Paper Company, Stockton—Display of wood pulp, in various stages of progression.  
 John Jackson, Stockton—One Uncle Sam model.  
 John Jackson, Stockton—One M. T. Mills range.  
 John Jackson, Stockton—One early breakfast stove.  
 John Jackson, Stockton—One Faulkner's parlor stove, for wood.  
 John Jackson, Stockton—One Broadway parlor stove, for coal.  
 John Jackson, Stockton—One marbleized iron mantel.  
 Hogan & Smith, Stockton—Sixteen Winthrop ranges.  
 Hogan & Smith, Stockton—One case assorted firearms.  
 Lathrop & Noble, Stockton—One case of hats and caps.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton—One grand piano.  
 Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton—One semi-grand piano.  
 Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton—One parlor piano.  
 Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton—Two Estey organs.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton—Exhibit of pianos and organs.

## SEWING MACHINES AND SEWING MACHINE WORK.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Stockton—Exhibition of machines for family use.  
 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Stockton—Exhibition of machine work.  
 Davis Sewing Machine Company, Stockton—Exhibition of machines for family use.  
 Davis Sewing Machine Company, Stockton—Exhibition of machine work.  
 Domestic Sewing Machine Company, Stockton—Exhibition of machines for family use.  
 Domestic Sewing Machine Company, Stockton—Exhibition of machine work.  
 J. E. Woods, Stockton, Agent—Exhibition of the "White Shuttle" sewing machines for family work.

J. E. Woods, Stockton, Agent—Exhibition of the "New Home" machine.  
 J. E. Woods, Stockton, Agent—Exhibition of the "White Shuttle" machine work.  
 J. E. Woods, Stockton, Agent—Exhibition of the "New Home" machine work.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Agents of each of the above named companies exhibit a specimen machine "for all purposes," and a specimen machine "for doing fancy work."

## CLASS VIII.—EMBROIDERY, NEEDLEWORK, ETC.

Mrs. Truman Stoddard, Stockton—Twenty yards of rag carpet.  
 Mrs. R. V. Hanks, Stockton—One piece of worsted embroidery.  
 Miss Addie C. Yost, Stockton—Four tidies.  
 Miss Jenny White, Stockton—One piece of worsted embroidery, on lace.  
 Miss Mary Bragg, Stockton—One patchwork quilt.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One piece of cotton embroidery.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One piece of worsted embroidery.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One piece of crochet work.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One piece of embroidery, on woolen.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One piece of netting.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One piece of worsted embroidery.  
 Mrs. William P. Miller, Stockton—One crochet tidy.  
 Mrs. R. V. Hanks, Stockton—One piece of crochet work, scrap bag.  
 Mrs. Wills, Stockton—One piece of silk embroidery on silk, pincushion.  
 Mrs. Wills, Stockton—One piece of embroidery on cotton, chemise.  
 Mrs. Boyce, Stockton—One piece of silk tatting, frame.  
 Mrs. Boyce, Stockton—One piece of cotton tatting, frame.  
 Mrs. Wills, Stockton—One baby dress.  
 Mrs. C. F. Munson, Stockton—One rag mat.  
 Mrs. D. C. Matteson, Stockton—One piece of quilting.  
 Mrs. Frank Stewart, Stockton—One piece of knit work.  
 Mrs. Frank Stewart, Stockton—Three tidies.  
 Mrs. Frank Stewart, Stockton—One flannel silk-embroidered skirt.  
 Mrs. Frank Stewart, Stockton—Two pairs of pillow shams.  
 Mrs. Frank Stewart, Stockton—One night dress cover.  
 Mrs. S. Post, Stockton—One piece worsted embroidery.  
 Mrs. A. N. Peterson, Sutter Creek—Three knit curtains.  
 Mrs. A. N. Peterson, Sutter Creek—One table-cloth.  
 Mrs. A. N. Peterson, Sutter Creek—Three tidies.  
 Mrs. A. N. Peterson, Sutter Creek—One black veil.  
 Mrs. A. N. Peterson, Sutter Creek—One pair mitts.  
 Mrs. A. N. Peterson, Sutter Creek—One worsted knit shawl.  
 Mrs. James Tattersson, Stockton—One foot rest.  
 Mrs. James Tattersson, Stockton—Two worsted toilet cushions.  
 Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—One lamp mat.  
 Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—One piece crochet work.  
 Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—One door rug.  
 Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—One piece embroidery, on silk.  
 Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—One piece quilting.  
 Miss Albertine Hickman, Stockton—One lamp mat.  
 Mrs. S. Uriell, Stockton—One piece patchwork.  
 Miss May Summerville, Stockton—One lamp mat.  
 Miss Eva Van Vlear, Stockton—One piece crochet work, shawl.  
 George F. Eckstrom, Stockton—One sofa pillow.  
 Miss Nellie Blossom, Stockton—One door rug.  
 Miss Nellie Blossom, Stockton—One piece quilting.  
 Miss Nellie Blossom, Stockton—One sofa pillow.  
 Mrs. J. W. Hart, Stockton—One patchwork quilt.  
 Miss Sadie Summerville, Stockton—One sofa pillow.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One gent's shirt, home-made.  
 Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One baby dress.  
 Mrs. D. T. Daggett, Stockton—One piece worsted embroidery.  
 Mrs. H. H. Devoll, Stockton—One piece quilting.  
 Miss Maggie Andrews, Stockton—One lamp mat.  
 Mrs. E. H. Allen, Stockton—One piece silk embroidery, on silk.  
 Miss Amelia Allen, Stockton—One piece crochet work.  
 Miss Amelia Allen, Stockton—One piece embroidery, on lace.  
 Miss Amelia Allen, Stockton—One piece worsted embroidery.  
 Miss Clara Jenks, Stockton—One piece quilting.  
 Miss May Wallace, Stockton—One sofa pillow.  
 Mrs. William Stockwell, Stockton—One piece hemstitching.  
 Mrs. W. H. Van Vlear, Stockton—One piece knitting, for stockings.



Mrs. W. H. Van Vlear, Stockton—One gent's shirt, home-made.  
Miss Mary Allen, Stockton—One piece embroidery, on woolen.  
Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton—One pair knit woolen stockings.

## CLASS IX.—BURR, BEAD, MOSS, WAX, AND OTHER FANCY WORK.

Miss Addie C. Yost, Stockton—One wreath, hair.  
Mrs. R. V. Hanks, Stockton—One bouquet wax flowers.  
Mrs. R. N. Howes, Stockton—One wreath, worsted flowers.  
Miss Sophia Kraft, Stockton—One cross, wax flowers.  
Mrs. S. Uriell, Stockton—One cross, wax flowers.  
Mrs. S. Uriell, Stockton—One hair wreath.  
Mrs. H. H. Devoll, Stockton—Specimens of braidwork.  
Mrs. F. F. Eckstrom, Stockton—Specimens of braidwork.  
Miss Maggie Andrews, Stockton—One wax pond lilly.  
Mrs. J. H. Andrews, Stockton—One grass wreath.  
Mrs. J. H. Andrews, Stockton—One worsted picture.  
Miss Amelia Allen, Stockton—One book mark.  
Miss Theresa Magnier, Stockton—One worsted wreath.  
Miss Grace Magnier, Stockton—One cornucopia, with tarleton flowers.  
Miss Grace Magnier, Stockton—One chip basket.  
Miss Grace Magnier, Stockton—One card receiver.  
Miss Grace Magnier, Stockton—One basket.  
Miss Ollie Tallmadge, Stockton—One wreath.  
Miss Emma Gerlack, Stockton—One tarleton wreath.

## CLASS X.—DISPLAYS.

Mrs. T. Stoddard, Stockton—Display of fancy rag rugs.  
Mrs. J. Badger, Stockton—Display of shell work.  
Miss Ellie Prescott, Stockton—Display of laces, twelve pieces.  
Miss Jennie White, Stockton—Display of embroidery on lace, ten pieces.  
Mrs. Wills, Stockton—Display of embroidery.  
Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—Display of needlework.  
Miss Gussie Dohrman, Stockton—Display of needlework.  
Mrs. S. Uriell, Stockton—Display of lace, owned by exhibitor.  
Miss Millie Blossom, Stockton—Display of needlework.  
Mrs. J. W. Hart, Stockton—Display of lace, owned by exhibitor.  
H. H. Devoll, Stockton—Display of family machine sewing.  
George F. Eckstrom, Stockton—Display of family machine sewing.  
H. H. Devoll, Stockton—Display of embroidery.

## SPECIAL.—"CALICO DRESSES."

*Work of exhibitor—Ladies over eighteen years of age.*

Miss Ettie Tinkham, Stockton—One dress.  
Miss Althea Hickman, Stockton—One dress.  
Miss Maggie Chapman, Stockton—One dress.

*Ladies or Misses under eighteen years of age.*

Nettie B. Dunn, Stockton—One dress.  
Delia Miller, Stockton—One dress.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

B. B. Scott & Son, San Francisco—California yeast cake.  
H. G. Boisselier, Stockton—Compressed yeast.  
H. G. Boisselier, Stockton—Boisselier's yeast powder.  
James S. Taylor & Co., San Francisco—Yeast powder.  
John Jackson, Stockton—Exhibit of stoves and tinware, etc.  
Hogan & Smith, Stockton—Exhibit of stoves and tinware, etc.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE, PREMIUMS OFFERED EXPRESSLY FOR BOYS AND MISSES UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Iddie Smith, Stockton—Display of fancy work.  
D. Fregosa, seven years of age, Stockton—One embroidered bible mat.  
Florence Wiley, Stockton—One pair of slippers, crochet work.  
Gussie Dohrman, Stockton—One piece worsted embroidery.  
Gussie Dohrman, Stockton—One piece crochet work.

Gussie Dohrman, Stockton—Three pieces needlework.  
Kindergarten, Stockton—Exhibit needlework.  
May Summerville, Stockton—One piece silk embroidery.  
May Summerville, Stockton—Display braiding.  
May Summerville, Stockton—Three pieces needlework.  
Nellie C. Smith, Stockton—One mat.  
Georgie Lyons, Stockton—One piece silk embroidery.  
Bessie Reid, Stockton—Exhibit plain sewing.  
Lulu Reid, Stockton—One patchwork quilt.  
Ann McCoy, Stockton—One piece of worsted work.  
Ann McCoy, Stockton—One piece of crochet work.  
Delia Miller, Stockton—Exhibit of plain sewing.  
Mira Lyons, Stockton—Exhibit of transferred work.

PREMIUMS OPEN FOR COMPETITION ONLY TO PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THIS DISTRICT.

John E. Doak, Stockton—One map drawing.  
Georgie Lyons, Stockton—One pencil drawing.  
Georgie Lyons, Stockton—One architectural drawing.  
Georgie Lyons, Stockton—One map of California.  
Lulu Reid, Stockton—Two specimens of drawing.  
Robert Reid, Stockton—One map drawing.  
Susie Evans, Stockton—Pen drawings.  
Hallie Evans, Stockton—Pencil drawings.  
Josie Myers, Stockton—Six crayon sketches.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT—FINE ARTS.

J. Pitcher Spooner, Stockton—Exhibit of black crayons.  
J. Pitcher Spooner, Stockton—Exhibit of photographs.  
Willie Van Brunt, fifteen years old, Stockton—Paintings and drawings: Evening, Snipe, Marine View, Panel Flowers, California Fruit, Along the Coast, Shell Marine View, Fish Pond.  
Pebbles & Baldwin, San Francisco—Sixteen oil paintings.  
Maggie and Alice Tone, Stockton—Three colored crayons.  
Maggie and Alice Tone, Stockton—Three pencil sketches.  
Maggie and Alice Tone, Stockton—Two India inks.  
Maggie and Alice Tone, Stockton—Two oil paintings.  
Maggie and Alice Tone, Stockton—One water-color.  
Miss Jennie Lyons, Stockton—Three water-color landscapes.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One landscape, "Tuolumne Cañon," in oil.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One landscape and cattle, in oil.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One landscape, "Oakland Hills," in oil.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One marine, "Misty Moon," in oil.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One panel, "Snipe," in oil.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One panel, "Woodpecker," in oil.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One crayon landscape.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One animal drawing.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One oil painting, "Twin Lambs."  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One oil painting, on plate.  
T. Oxley Miller, Stockton—One oil landscape and figures.  
Mrs. George S. Locke, Lockeford—Ten landscape paintings, in oil.  
B. E. Kerr, Stockton—Ten frames pen drawing and lettering.  
John E. Doak, Stockton—One painting, "Quail."  
John E. Doak, Stockton—One landscape, "Ceres."  
John E. Doak, Stockton—One landscape, "Crozier's."  
John E. Doak, Stockton—One painting, "Lark."  
Miss Maggie Andrews, Stockton—Two oriental paintings.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

William Kistenmacher, Stockton—One carved cabinet easel.  
Mrs. Hill, Camanche—California insect powder.  
Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Hospital spring bed.  
Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Brass bedstead.  
Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—Spring mattresses.  
Truman S. Clark & Co., San Francisco—One loom for weaving wire mattresses.  
F. F. Dye, Oakland—Pillowsham holder.  
Susie and Katie Evans, Stockton—Painting on porcelain.  
William Graham, Stockton—Case of builders' hardware and tools.  
Thomas Graves—Carved wood pipe.  
Nathan O. Hardy, Oakland—One washing machine and wringer.

C. E. Williams & Co., Stockton—Squirrel poison.  
 May Summerville, Stockton—Two pairs English tissue paper mats.  
 May Summerville, Stockton—Two silver cardboard mats.  
 J. M. Brooks, San Francisco—Russian polish.  
 Mrs. F. T. Baldwin, Stockton—Painting on chinaware.  
 C. Behrus, Stockton—India-china dinner set.  
 C. Behrus, Stockton—Glassware, cutlery, and flower stands.  
 Paul Birdsall, Stockton—Dyer's extension step-ladders.  
 E. S. Holden, San Francisco—Display of medicines, ointments, etc.  
 G. M. Purcell, Oakland—Humbolt washing machine.  
 O. H. Close, Stockton—Display of fancy goods.  
 Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton—Bouquet of grasses.  
 O. A. Austin, Stockton—Display of fancy goods.  
 Mrs. E. Moore, Stockton—Two ties.  
 C. Behrus, Stockton—Revolving bird cages.  
 Stockton Gas Company, Stockton—Gas cooking and heating stoves.  
 Miss L. Pache, Stockton—Specimen silver work.  
 Miss L. Pache, Stockton—Two specimens stocking mending.  
 H. W. Caldwell, San Francisco—Self-regulating incubator.  
 B. B. Scott & Son, San Francisco—Flavoring extracts.  
 Hannah and Abbie Gray, Stockton—Landscape paintings, in oil.  
 Hannah and Abbie Gray, Stockton—Five pieces painting on porcelain.  
 Mrs. A. Mott, Stockton—New system of dress cutting.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED.

### FIRST DEPARTMENT.—LIVE STOCK—HORSES.

#### CLASS I.—THOROUGHBREDS.

Best stallion, three years old and upward, to ten-year old stallion Partisan, owned by D. W. Bury, Modesto, \$30.  
 Special premium recommended to twelve-year old stallion Romulus, owned by Judge C. M. Creanor, Stockton.  
 Best stallion, two years old, to two-year old stallion Jack Douglass, owned by Jack Douglass, Stockton, \$15.  
 Special premium recommended to two-year old stallion Jack Gowdy, owned by David S. Terry, Stockton.  
 Best suckling colt, to Lattel, by Wild Idle, owned by Charles Murphy, San José, \$5.  
 Best mare, three years old and upward, to seven-year old Mary Watson, by imported Hercules, owned by Charles Murphy, San José, \$20.  
 Special premium recommended to three-year old mare La Rene, by Joe Daniels, owned by Judge C. W. Creanor, Stockton.  
 Best mare, two years old, to two-year old Lowen R., by Joe Daniels, owned by Randall & Shepard, Stockton, \$10.  
 Special premium recommended to two-year old mare Annie, by Joe Daniels, owned by Judge C. M. Creanor, Stockton.  
 Best mare, one year old, to Lily Ash, by Joe Daniels, owned by Judge D. S. Terry, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best suckling filly, to Cecil, by Hercules, owned by Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco, \$5.

#### CLASS II.—FAMILIES.

Best dam other than thoroughbred, with not less than three of her colts, \$5, to Fanny Fern and three of her colts, owned by W. Johnson, Grayson.  
 Special premium recommended to Beauty and three of her colts, owned by John A. McCloud, Stockton.

#### CLASS III.—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Best stallion three years old and upward, to stallion John Miller, by Chieftain, nine years old, owned by P. Fee, Stockton, \$30.  
 Best stallion two years old, to two-year old stallion Joe, by Elmo, owned by Daniel McCarty, Oakland, \$15.  
 Best one-year old, to Major, by Blackhawk, owned by James Christian, Lockeford, \$10.  
 Best suckling colt, to Nephew, Jr., by Nephew, owned by W. Johnson, Grayson, \$5.  
 Best mare, three years old and upwards, to eight-year old Victress, by Chieftain, owned by W. Johnson, Grayson, \$15.

Special premium recommended to the six-year old mare Lena Hill, by Dave Hill, owned by P. Fee, Stockton.

Best mare, two years old, to two-year old Fanny, by John Miller, owned by P. Fee, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best mare, one year old, to Flora, by Little Raven, fifteen and a half months, owned by E. Langenhovel, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best suckling filly, to five-months Topsy, by Blackhawk, owned by James Christian, Lockeford, \$5.  
 Special premium recommended, of \$5, to yearling Dolly Clay, by Henry Clay, owned by George Gardner, Farmington.

#### CLASS IV.—ROADSTERS.

Best stallion, four years old and over, to six-year old Ben Franklin, by David Hill, owned by John Vivian, Modesto, \$30.  
 Best stallion, three years old, to three year-old Young Hiram, by Old Hiram, owned by D. McCarty, Oakland, \$20.  
 Best stallion, two years old, to two-year old Arthur H., owned by Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco, \$10.  
 Best mare or gelding, four years old or over, to eight-year old b. g. Tom Palmer, owned by T. J. Young, Modesto, \$20.  
 Best mare or gelding, three years old, to three-year old Mary W., by Winthrop, owned by W. Johnson, Grayson, \$10.  
 Best mare or gelding, two years old, to Libby B., by Winthrop, owned by W. Johnson, Grayson, \$5.  
 Best span of roadsters, to Nelly and Bill, aged three and four years, both by Chieftain, owned by F. C. Hahn, Stockton, \$25.  
 Second best span of roadsters, to Silvertail and mate, by Chieftain and Immigration, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton, \$10.

#### CLASS V.—DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, three years old and upward, to eight-year old stallion Monarch, by Prince Consort, owned by George W. Voorhies, Stockton, \$30.  
 Best stallion, two years old, to Prince Consort, Jr., by Old Prince Consort, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton, \$15.  
 Best stallion, one year old, to Gloyd, by French Emperor, owned by M. Walrod, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best mare, three years old and upward, to Dolly May, four years old, by Monarch, owned by George W. Voorhies, Stockton, \$15.

#### CLASS VI.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best single buggy horse, to ten-year old Daisy, by Chieftain, owned by John A. McCloud, Stockton, \$10.

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion of any breed or age, to two-year old Joe, by Elmo, owned by D. McCarty, Oakland, \$40.  
 Best mare of any breed or age, to Lilly Woodburn, by —, owned by Judge C. M. Creanor, Stockton, \$20.  
 Stallion walking race, for stallions weighing 1,300 pounds or over, walking one mile in the quickest time.

First premium to Honest Abe, owned by M. Walrod, \$32 50.  
 Second premium to Monarch, owned by G. W. Voorhies, \$15.  
 Third premium to John Miller, owned by P. Fee, \$12 50.  
 Time, one mile in 13:10.

#### CLASS IX.—DURHAM CATTLE.

Best bull, three years old or over, to 6th Duke of Gabilan, by 6th Lord of Oxford, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, Monterey County, \$25.  
 Second best bull, three years old or over, to four-year Red Thorndale, by Thorndale 18441, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$10.  
 Best bull, two years old, to two-year Maynard, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, \$20.  
 Best bull, one year old, to Thornhill, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$10.  
 Second best bull, one year old, to 2d Airdrie Duke, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$5.  
 Best bull calf, under one year, to 21st Duke of Gabilan, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, \$5.  
 Special premium recommended to bull calf, under one year, 7th Airdrie Duke, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José.  
 Best cow, three years or over, to Rosa Nell, three years and over, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$20.  
 Second best cow, three years old or over, to 2d Rose of Forest Home, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$10.  
 Best cow, two years old, to Red Dolly the 2d, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$15.

Second best cow, two years old, to 3d Belle of Avenue Ranch, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, \$5.  
 Best cow, one year old, to 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, \$10.  
 Special premium recommended to cow one year old, Leopardess the 10th, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan.  
 Best heifer calf, under one year, to 6th Rose of Forest Home, owned by Colonel C. Younger, San José, \$5.  
 Special premium recommended to heifer calf, 18th Maid of Monterey, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan.

## CLASS II.—JERSEY AND ALDERNEY, IN ONE CLASS.

Best bull, three years old or over, Mahomet, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$25.  
 Second best bull, three years old or over, Prince, owned by Charles A. Stowe, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best bull, two years old, Blythe, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$20.  
 Second best bull, two years old, Shamus, owned by Charles A. Stowe, Stockton, \$7 50.  
 Best bull, one year old, California Golddust, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$10.  
 Second best bull, one year old, Toronto, owned by Samuel B. Kingsley, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best bull calf, under one year, Blythe the 2d, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$5.  
 Bull calf, under one year, Oliver, owned by Samuel B. Kingsley, Stockton, special premium recommended.  
 Best cow, three years old or over, Lady Ethel, four years old, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$20.  
 Second best cow, three years old or over, Fantail, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$10.  
 Best cow, two years old, Mary M., owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$15.  
 Second best cow, two years old, Josephine Ludovici, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$5.  
 Best cow, one year old, Alfalfa, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$10.  
 Cow, one year old, Miss Myrtle, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, special premium recommended.  
 Best heifer calf, under one year, Lizzie Barretto, owned by F. J. Barretto, Downey City, \$5.  
 Special premium recommended to heifer calf, under one year, to Olive 4th, owned by S. B. Kingsley, Stockton.

## CLASS XII.—AYRSHIRE, HEREFORDS, AND HOLSTEINS, IN ONE CLASS.

Best bull, three years old or over, to Melancton Callaghan, owned by George Bement, Redwood City, \$25.  
 Best bull, two years old, to Laurie Todd, owned by George Bement, Redwood City, \$20.  
 Best cow, three years old or over, to Lady Chapin, 1402, owned by George Bement, Redwood City, \$20.  
 Second best cow, three years old or over, to Young Stella, 3305, owned by George Bement, Redwood City, \$15.  
 Best cow, two years old, to Linda Pearce, 4511, owned by George Bement, Redwood City, \$15.  
 Best cow, one year old, to Stellina, 4519, owned by George Bement, Redwood City, framed diploma.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any breed or age, to 6th Duke of Gabilan, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, \$25.  
 Best cow of any breed or age, to Red Dolly 2d, owned by Col. C. Younger, San José, \$20.

## CLASS XIII.—GRADED CATTLE.

Best cow, to two-year old Fawn, owned by S. B. Kingsley, Stockton, \$5.

## CLASS XIV.—HERD OF CATTLE.

Best kind of cattle of one breed, to bull, Red Thorndale; cows, Rosa Nell, Golden Gate, Roan Dolly, 2d Rose of Forest Home, Red Dolly 2d, owned by Col. C. Younger, San José, \$40.  
 Best herd of young cattle of one breed, to 21st Duke of Gabilan, 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, Leopardess 10th, Fairy Queen 4th, and Hope 27th, owned by Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, \$30.

## CLASS XV.—GOATS—CASHMERE AND ANGORA.

Best thoroughbred buck, to John S. Harris, Hollister, \$10.  
 Best herd of ten goats, to John S. Harris, Hollister, \$10.

## CLASS XVI.—SHEEP.

(All the sheep exhibited being found to be diseased, no premiums in this class were awarded.)

## CLASS XVII.—SWINE—ESSEX AND BERKSHIRE, IN ONE CLASS.

Best boar, to Essex boar owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best sow, to Essex sow owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best sow and pigs (four or more), to sow and pigs (Essex) owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton, \$10.

Poland, China, and Chester White, in one class.

Best boar, to boar owned by S. W. Sollars, Dexter, San Joaquin County, \$7 50.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—FARM PRODUCTS, ETC.

Special mention for sample of corn on stalk from fifteen acres, exhibited by Jacob Strahle, Ripon.  
 Special mention for fifty pounds of wheat, to J. Wiley, Stockton. Samples of Australia and Proper varieties.  
 Special notice for one bag of wheat, one bag do.; one bag of barley, one bag do.; Chevalier, to W. R. Fisher, Roberts Island. (Not entered for premium.)  
 Best fifty pounds of wheat, to J. W. Ferris, Roberts Island, \$5.  
 Best five pounds of soft shell almonds, to J. W. Ladd, Stockton, \$2.  
 Special mention to George Bement, Redwood City, for one sack of barley.  
 Special mention to Stewart & Smith, for fifty pounds of wheat, Sonora.  
 The Committee believe that producers only (according to terms of premium list) are entitled to premiums.

## CLASS II.—VEGETABLES.

Best and largest variety, etc., grown on ranch and exhibited by producer, to Jos. Hale, Roberts Island, \$10.  
 Second best and largest variety, etc., to G. S. Locke, Lockeford, \$5.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and largest exhibit of vegetables, fruits, etc., by one person, to C. V. Thompson, Stockton, \$15.

## CLASS III.—WINE.

Premiums awarded to George West & Co.:  
 For best grape brandy, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best white wine, dry, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best red wine, dry, vintage of 1876 or prior, \$5.  
 For best white wine, sweet, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best port wine, sweet, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best angelica wine, sweet, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best sherry wine, special, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best madeira wine, special, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best sparkling wine, special, vintage of 1877 or prior, \$5.  
 For best and greatest assortment of wine, \$10.

## CLASS IV.—HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Honorable mention to Mrs. W. L. Overheiser, Stockton, for one dish of assorted fruit.  
 Best box dried apricots, Lulu Reid, Stockton, \$2.  
 Second best collection of fresh figs, Robert Reid, Stockton, *American Agriculturist* for one year.  
 Honorable mention for eight samples sun dried fruit, to Mrs. J. Hale, Stockton.  
 Best collection of grapes, George West, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best single variety of grapes, George West, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best eight bunches of raisin grapes, George West, Stockton, \$5.  
 Second best five varieties of grapes, George West, Stockton, *American Agriculturist* for one year.  
 Best collection of peaches, Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp, \$5.  
 Best twelve peaches, any variety, Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp, \$2.  
 Best collection of plums, Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp, \$3.  
 Best twelve varieties of plums, Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp, \$3.  
 Second best collection of grapes, Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp, \$5.  
 Best collection of five varieties of grapes, Hugh Quinn, Chinese Camp, \$5.  
 Best box of dried pears, Bert Lyons, Stockton, \$2.  
 Best box of dried plums, Bert Lyons, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best collection of apples, George S. Locke, Lockeford, \$10.  
 Best five varieties or more of apples, George S. Locke, Lockeford, *American Agriculturist* for one year.  
 Best collection of pears, Bert Lyons, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best five varieties of pears, Bert Lyons, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best collection of figs, Gracie Hale, Stockton, \$3.

## CLASS IV.—FRUITS, IN GLASS.

Preserved in spirits, not less than five varieties and one pint each:  
 Best exhibit, to Mrs. J. Hale, Stockton, \$5.  
 Second best exhibit, to Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton, \$2 50.

Fruits preserved in sugar, not less than five varieties and one quart each:  
 Best exhibit, to Mrs. J. Hale, Stockton, \$10.  
 Second best exhibit, to Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton, \$5.

## JELLIES (FIVE VARIETIES).

Best exhibition, to Mrs. J. Hale, \$5.  
 Second best, five varieties of jellies, to Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton, \$2 50.  
 Best exhibition pickles, three varieties, to Mrs. J. Hale, Stockton, \$5.  
 Second best ditto, to Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton, \$2 50.

## CLASS V.—HOME WORK.

Best cheese, thirty pounds or more, to Santa Clara Cheese Company, C. V. Thompson, agent, Stockton, \$5.

## CLASS VI.—FLORAL.

Collection of new and rare plants, to Mrs. J. Hart, *American Agriculturist* for one year.  
 Special premium recommended to bouquet of grasses exhibited by Mrs. W. B. West, Stockton.  
 Largest collection of flowering plants in bloom, to W. B. West, Stockton, \$10.  
 Collection of ornamental foliage plants, to W. B. West, Stockton, \$2.  
 Collection of fuchsias in bloom, to W. B. West, Stockton, \$2.  
 Display of cut flowers, to W. B. West, Stockton, \$2.  
 Collection of plants for greenhouse, etc., to W. B. West, Stockton, \$2.  
 Best display of hanging baskets containing plants, to Miss Amelia Allen, Stockton, \$2.

## CULINARY.

Best brown bread, home-made, to Mrs. C. J. Smith, Stockton, \$2 50.  
 Best wheat bread, home-made, to Mrs. J. Hale, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best plate biscuit, to Mrs. J. C. Reid, Stockton, \$2 50.  
 Best corn bread, to Mrs. W. H. Lyons, Stockton, \$2 50.  
 Best pound cake, to Mrs. R. N. Howes, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best sponge cake, to Mrs. W. H. Lyons, Stockton, \$2 50.  
 Best fruit cake, to Mrs. J. Hale, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best coffee cake, to Mrs. C. J. Smith, Stockton, \$2 50.  
 Best loaf of bread by a Miss under eighteen, Spooner's special \$10 photograph, to Miss May Wallace, Stockton.

## CLASS VII.—MANUFACTURES.

Best display woolen goods, to Stockton Woolen Mills, \$10.  
 Best wheat flour, to R. B. Lane, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best corn meal, to R. B. Lane, Stockton, \$3.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—MACHINERY, ETC.

Best threshing machine, Bronson's Improved Buffalo Pitts Separator, to Grangers' Union of San Joaquin Valley, \$10.  
 Best header, Stockton Chief, to Matteson & Williamson, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best self-raking reaper, Wheeler No. 6 combined, to D. M. Osborne & Co., San Francisco, \$5.  
 Best mowing machine, Wheeler No. 5, to D. M. Osborne & Co., San Francisco, \$5.  
 Best steel plow, to Matteson & Williamson, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best gang plow, new model Eureka Sulky plow, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best cast plow, Oliver Chilled Cast Plow, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best grain sower, Gem Broadcast, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best harrow, to Matteson & Williamson, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best horse rake, Lyon Sulky Self-dump Rake, to Grangers' Union, \$3.  
 Best straw cutter, Burdick No. 3, to Grangers' Union, \$3.  
 Best large cultivator, to Matteson & Williamson, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best small cultivator, to H. C. Shaw Plow Co., Stockton, \$3.  
 Best farm gate, Rockafellow Patent Adjustable, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best grain separator, to J. C. Bowden, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best wine press, the Americus, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best derrick fork, to Matteson & Williamson, Stockton, \$5.  
 Special mention to E. H. Hamilton, Los Angeles, for sub-irrigation machine for making continuous pipe and system of irrigation.  
 Special mention to Gutenberger & Co., Sacramento, for Golden Gate ground roller and clod crusher.  
 Special mention to E. J. Masters, Stockton, for self-feeder for thrashing machine.  
 Special premium recommended to Grangers' Union for exhibit of 30 spools of barbed fence wire.  
 Committee recommend special premium for the D. M. Osborne & Co.'s self-binding harvester and combined header and binder, both being machinery worthy of merit.

## CLASS II.—WHEELWRIGHT WORK.

Best display of carriages, to the Grangers' Union, \$25.  
 Best two-horse wagon, Sweepstakes iron wagon, Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best one-horse wagon, Sweepstakes iron wagon, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best two-horse carriage, to Grangers' Union, \$5.  
 Best single top buggy, to Grangers' Union, \$7 50.  
 Best single open buggy, for jump seat buggy, to J. A. Binks, \$5.

## CLASS III.—HARNESS AND LEATHER.

Best display of harness and saddlery, to H. T. Dorrance, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best set of carriage harness, to H. T. Dorrance, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best single harness, to H. T. Dorrance, Stockton, \$5.  
 Best saddle, to H. T. Dorrance, Stockton, \$5.

## CLASS IV.—MACHINERY, ETC.

Best display of horseshoes, to John Burns, Stockton, \$3.  
 Honorable mention to J. A. Ellison of Lodi, combination lift pump.  
 Best lift pump, to W. H. Van Vlear, Stockton, \$3.

## CLASS V.—BUILDING MATERIAL, ETC.

Best lot of pressed brick, to William Saunders, Stockton, \$3.  
 Best display of pottery, to William Saunders, Stockton, \$5.

## CLASS VI.—CABINETWARE.

Protest having been made and filed in the matter of exhibits of cabinetware, and the same being under consideration by the Board of Managers, no awards are published.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Best grand or semi-grand pianoforte, to Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton, \$10.  
 Best parlor piano, to Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton, \$5.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best exhibit pianos, organs, etc., Guernsey, Allen & Barber, Stockton, \$10.

## SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing machine, framed diploma to H. H. Devoll for the Domestic sewing machine.  
 Best and greatest variety of work, framed diploma to Geo. F. Eckstrom for the Davis sewing machine.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best sewing machine for all purposes, diploma to H. H. Devoll for the Domestic sewing machine.  
 Best sewing machine for fancy work, diploma to H. H. Devoll for the Domestic sewing machine.

## CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Best display of manufactured paper, to California Paper Co., Stockton, \$10.  
 Best display of stoves, to John Jackson, \$5.  
 Display of firearms, to Hogan & Smith, \$5.  
 Best display of hats and caps, to Lothrop & Noble, \$5.

## CLASS VIII.—EMBROIDERY, ETC.

Best rag carpet, to Mrs. Truman Stoddard, \$3.  
 Best single piece of worsted embroidery, to Mrs. R. V. Hanks, \$2.  
 Best single piece of embroidery on lace, to Miss Jennie White, \$2.  
 Best single piece of patchwork, to Miss Mary Bragg, \$2.  
 Best netting, to Mrs. Wm. P. Miller, \$1 50.  
 Best single piece silk embroidery on silk, to Mrs. Wills, \$2.  
 Best single piece cotton embroidery on cotton, to Mrs. Wills, \$1.  
 Best tatting, to Mrs. Boyce, \$1 50.  
 Best baby's dress, to Mrs. Wills, \$2.  
 Best rag mat, to Mrs. C. F. Munson, \$2.  
 Best tidies, to Addie C. Yost, \$1 50.  
 Special mention to Mrs. Frank Stewart for knitwork, tidies, silk embroidered skirt, pillow-shams and night-dress cover.  
 Special premium recommended to Mrs. A. M. Peterson, Sutter Creek, for knitwork.  
 Best foot-rest, to Mrs. James Tatterson, \$2 50.  
 Best door rug, to Miss Althea Hickman, \$2.

Best quilting, to Mrs. J. W. Hart, \$2.  
 Best lamp mat, to Miss Maggie Andrews, \$2.  
 Best single piece of hemstitching, to Mrs. William Stockwell, \$1 50.  
 Best gents' shirt, to Mrs. William Van Vlear, \$2.  
 Best embroidery on woolen, to Miss Mary Allen, \$1.  
 Best sofa pillow, to Miss May Wallace, \$2 50.  
 Special mention to Mrs. S. Post for worsted embroidered chair.

## CLASS IX.—BURR, BEAD-WORK, ETC.

Best wax flowers, to Mrs. S. Uriell, \$2.  
 Best specimen of braid work, to George F. Eckstrom, Domestic, \$2.  
 Braid work, special mention recommended to H. H. Devoll.  
 Best worsted picture, to Mrs. J. H. Andrews, \$2.  
 Best book mark, to Miss Amelia Allen, \$1.  
 Best cone work, to Miss Grace Wagner, \$1 50.  
 Best wreath, any kind, to Miss Ollie Tallmadge, \$2.

## CLASS X.—DISPLAYS.

Best display of rag rugs, to Mrs. T. Stoddard, \$3.  
 Best display of shell work, to Mrs. J. Badger, \$4.  
 Best display of embroidery on lace, to Miss Jennie White, \$3.  
 Best display of needlework, to Miss Althea Hickman, \$5.  
 Best display of lace, to Mrs. J. W. Hart, \$3.  
 Best display of family machine sewing, work of exhibitor, to George F. Eckstrom, work of Davis sewing machine.

## CLASS X.—SPECIAL.

Best calico dress, by Miss over thirteen, to Miss Maggie Chapman, \$10.  
 Best calico dress, by Miss under eighteen, to Miss Delia Miller, \$5.  
 These dresses were made by the exhibitor, were on exhibition three days of the fair, and worn by the makers on Friday evening of the week of the fair.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Framed diplomas recommended to B. B. Scott & Son, San Francisco, for California yeast cake.  
 Best and purest yeast powder, framed diploma to H. G. Boisselier, Stockton.  
 Best exhibit stoves and tinware, to John Jackson, \$10.  
 Diploma recommended to Hogan & Smith, for exhibit of stoves.  
 Best exhibit of agricultural implements, to Grangers' Union, \$10.  
 Best windmill to Hall & Sperry, \$10.  
 Special premium recommended to E. J. Marsters, Stockton, for self-regulating windmill, Tempest.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

Best display of fancy work, Miss Iddie Smith, \$2.  
 Best crochet work, to Miss Florence Wiley, \$2.  
 Best worsted embroidery, to Gussie Dohrmann, \$2.  
 Exhibit of needlework, special mention to Kindergarten, display by Mrs. C. W. Dohrmann, Stockton.  
 Best silk embroidery, to Miss May Summerville, \$2 50.  
 Best braiding, to Miss May Summerville, \$2.  
 Best exhibit of needlework, three pieces, to Miss May Summerville, \$5.  
 Best mat or rug, to Miss Nellie C. Smith, \$2.  
 Best exhibit of plain sewing, to Miss Bessie Reid, \$3.  
 Best patchwork quilt, to Miss Lulu Reid, \$2.  
 Best transferred work, to Miss Myra Lyons, \$2.  
 Honorable mention to Miss Georgie Lyons for pencil and architectural drawings.  
 Honorable mention to Miss Susie Evans for pen drawings.  
 Best map drawing, to Robert Reid, \$3.  
 Honorable mention to Miss Hallie Evans for pencil drawing.  
 Honorable mention to Miss Josie Meyers for six crayon sketches.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.

Best exhibit of crayon drawing, to J. P. Spooner, \$3.  
 Best exhibit of photographs, to J. P. Spooner, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of portrait painting, to Pebbles & Baldwin, \$5.  
 Best map drawing, to Robert Reid, \$4.

Best landscape painting in water colors, to Miss Jennie Lyons, \$3.  
 Best exhibit of landscapes in oil, to T. O. Miller, \$5.  
 Best exhibition of animal paintings, to T. O. Miller, \$3.  
 Best exhibition of pen drawing, to B. E. Kerr, \$3.  
 Best exhibition of penmanship, to B. E. Kerr, \$3.  
 Special mention to John E. Doak for animal and landscape painting.  
 Special premium recommended to Miss Katie Russell for oil painting and crayon drawings exhibited.

## EQUESTRIANSHIP.

Most graceful and accomplished lady rider, Miss Clara L. Fanning, \$25.  
 Second premium for lady rider, Miss Maggie Sexton, \$20.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Special mention to William Kistenmacher, for carved easel.  
 Special mention to Mrs. Hill, Lockeford, for California insect powder.  
 Special mention to Truman S. Clark, for hospital spring bed, brass bedstead, woven wire mattress, and loom for weaving mattresses.  
 Special mention to F. F. Dye, for pillow-sham holders.  
 Honorable mention to Susie and Katie Evans, for exhibit of painting on porcelain.  
 Special mention to William Graham, for exhibit of builders' hardware, etc.  
 Special mention to Thomas Graves, for carved wood pipe.  
 Washing machine, by Nathan C. Hardy, deserving especial merit.  
 Special mention to C. E. Williams, for squirrel poison.  
 Special mention to Miss May Summerville, for English tissue paper mats and cardboard mats.  
 Special premium awarded to S. M. Brooks, for Russian polish.  
 First premium recommended to Mrs. Frank T. Baldwin, for painting on porcelain.  
 Second premium recommended to Misses Hannah and Abbey Gray, for painting on porcelain.  
 Special mention to C. Behrns, for exhibit of India china dinner set, glassware, cutlery, and flower stands.  
 Special mention to Paul Birdsall, for extension step ladder.  
 Special mention to Dr. E. S. Holden, for display of medicines, ointments, etc.  
 Special mention to O. H. Close, for display of fancy goods.  
 Special mention to O. A. Austin, for display of fancy goods.  
 Special mention to Mrs. E. Moore, for display of tidies.  
 Special mention to C. Behrns, for revolving bird cage.  
 Special mention to Stockton Gas Company, for exhibit of gas cooking and heating stoves.  
 Special mention to Miss L. Pache, for specimens of silver wire work.  
 Special premium recommended to Miss L. Pache, for specimens of stocking mending, two kinds.  
 Special mention to H. W. Caldwell, for eclipse self-regulating incubator.  
 Special mention to B. B. Scott & Son, for exhibit of flavoring extracts.  
 Honorable mention to Misses Hannah and Abbey Gray, for landscape painting, in oil.  
 Special premium recommended to Mrs. William A. Mott, for exhibition of a new system of dressmaking.  
 Honorable mention to George Chalmers, for a very fine display of carpets, rugs, window curtains, lambrequins, etc.

## SPEED PROGRAMME—1879.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

## CLASS I.—TROTTING.

Purse—Six hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for all horses on the Pacific Coast that have never beaten 2:50. (Five entries made.)

Wm. Brown's g. m. Lady Gertrude, sire unknown	1	1	1
S. Soloman's b. g. Dave, by Young Niagara	2	2	2

Time—2:35; 2:35; 2:34½.

## CLASS II.—TROTTING.

Purse—Two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for two-year olds owned in the district. (Five entries made.)

W. E. Morris' s. h. Upright, by Whipple Hambletonian	1	1
J. H. Dodge's ch. h. Honesty, by Priam	2	2
Alex. Chalmers' blk. g. Will Wilkins, by Priam	dis.	

Time—2:55½; 2:58½.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

## CLASS III.—RUNNING.

Purse—Two hundred and fifty dollars. Mile and repeat; for horses owned in the district.

D. S. Terry's ch. f. Bessie Sedgwick, by Joe Daniels	0	1	1
J. A. Shepherd's g. h. Lathrop, by Joe Daniels	0	2	2
C. M. Creanor's ch. c. Joe Daniels, Jr.	3	3	3

Time—First heat dead; 1:48; 1:53; 1:57½.

## CLASS IV.—TROTTING.

Purse—Eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for all horses on the Pacific Coast that have never beaten 2:30. (Ten entries made.)

E. J. Baldwin's b. g. Volney, by Volunteer	1	1	1
Frank Birch's b. g. Mountaineer, by Knox	2	3	2
J. M. Learned's b. h. Reliance, by Alexander	3	2	3

Time—2:27½; 2:27; 2:27½.

## CLASS V.—TROTTING.

Purse—Three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five, for certain horses. (Eight entries made.)

F. S. Hatch's b. g. Blacksmith Boy, by old Chieftain	1	1	1
John Patterson's ch. h. Frank Hunter, by Kentucky Hunter	2	3	3
J. A. McCloud's ch. g. Lieutenant, by McClellan	4	2	5
J. J. Gorham's blk. m. Birdie, by Son of Eugene Casserly	7	7	2
John Salmon's blk. g. Castora, by Rising Star	3	4	4
J. H. Dodge's s. h. Western Boy, by Chieftain	5	6	6
H. P. Rosekrans' b. g. Ben. Franklin, by Ben. Franklin	6	dis.	
G. W. Trahern's b. g. Frank, sire unknown	drawn.		

Time—2:41½; 2:39; 2:38.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

## CLASS VI.—TROTTING.

Purse—Two hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for four-year olds owned in the District. (Five entries made.)

Fred. Arnold's ch. h. La Roche, by Whipple Hambletonian	1	2	1	1
J. A. McCloud's s. g. Firetail, by General Dana	2	1	2	2
J. H. Shepherd's s. g. Snowbird, by General Dana	dis.			

Time—2:55; 2:52; 2:51½; 2:56.

## CLASS VII.—TROTTING.

Purse—Eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for all horses on the Pacific Coast that have never beaten 2:37. (Eleven entries made.)

P. A. Finnegan's br. h. Santa Claus, by Stratmore	1	1	1
J. M. Learned's s. m. Magdallah, by Primas	2	2	2
C. A. Durfee's blk. g. Tom Stout, by The Moor	3	dis.	
S. B. Whipple's s. h. Crown Point, by Speculation	dis.		
William Brown's g. m. Lady Gertrude, sire unknown	dis.		
S. Saloman's b. g. Dave, by Young Niagara	dis.		

Time—2:22; 2:20; 2:21.

## CLASS VIII.—AMATEUR SWEEPSTAKE.

Hurdle race. Stake, twenty dollars each, and Society's cup. (Five entries made.)

George White's ch. g. Hardly Ever, pedigree unknown; color, red	1
James McGibben's br. m. Buttercup, pedigree unknown; color, yellow	2
W. R. Fisher's b. g. Pinafore, pedigree unknown; color, solferino	3

Time—2:37.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

## CLASS IX.—RUNNING.

Purse—One hundred and fifty dollars. Mile and repeat; for certain horses.

C. Thomas' b. m. Lady Fleet	1	1
D. McCarty's ch. g. Lee	2	2
Ranite & Co.'s blk. m. Black Willows	3	3
Randle & Carlton's b. m. Clara G.	dis.	

Time—1:45½; 1:45½.

## CLASS X.—TROTTING.

Purse—Eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for all horses on the Pacific Coast that have never beaten 2:24. (Eight entries made.)

Hickox & Morrow's b. g. Commodore, by Post Boy	1	1	2	1
J. M. Learned's s. m. Magdallah, by Primas	2	2	1	3
L. J. Rose's b. g. Tommy Gates, by The Moor	3	3	3	2

Time—2:23½; 2:25; 2:24½; 2:25.

## SPECIAL DISTRICT CLASS—TROTTING.

Purse—Four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for horses owned in the district that have never beaten 2:33. (Five entries made.)

J. M. Learned's b. h. Reliance, by Alexander	1
J. A. McCloud's b. m. Daisy, by Chieftain	dis.
G. W. Trahern's b. g. Frank, sire unknown	dis.

Time—2:25.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH.

## CLASS XI.—TROTTING.

Special Purse—One hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three; for two-year olds.

C. A. Durfee's g. m. Len Rose, by A. W. Richmond .....	2	1	1
W. E. Morris' s. h. Upright, by Whipple Hambletonian .....	1	2	2

Time—3:01½; 2:53; 3:02.

## CLASS XII.—TROTTING.

Purse—Eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; free for all.

Hickox & Morrow's b. g. St. Julian, by Volunteer .....	1	3	1	1
Daniel Cook's ch. g. Graves, by Whipple Hambletonian .....	3	1	2	2
J. W. Knox's ch. h. Nutwood, by Alexander's Belmont .....	2	2	3	3

Time—2:17; 2:19; 2:18½; 2:24.

## CLASS XIII.—PACING.

Purse—Two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five; for certain horses. (Five entries made.)

W. H. Ostrander's Billy Wilkes, pedigree unknown .....	3	3	2	1
C. A. Durfee's blue g. Johnny Weigle, pedigree unknown .....	2	1	1	dis.
J. J. Gorham's ch. g. Hiram Tracy, by Tecumseh .....	1	2	dis.	

Time—2:44; 2:31; 2:29; 2:30.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH.

## SPECIAL TROTTING AGAINST TIME.

Purse—Five hundred and fifty dollars for Nutwood, accompanied by running horse Lathrop, to beat his own record of 2:19.

J. W. Knox's ch. h. Nutwood, by Alexander's Belmont .....	1	1	1
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Time—2:21½; 2:21½; 2:18½.

Driven by John Williams.

## SPECIAL TROTTING.

Stakes—One hundred dollars each; mile heats, three in five, for the following horses:

J. H. Dodge's s. h. Western Boy, by Chieftain .....	2	1	1	1
John Patterson's ch. g. Frank Hunter, by Kentucky Hunter .....	1	2	4	4
R. S. Johnson's b. g. John Rock, by Whitman horse .....	3	3	2	2
J. A. McCloud's ch. g. Lieutenant, by McClellan .....	4	4	3	3

Time—2:39; 2:40; 2:38½; 2:38½.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct transcript of the official record of time made over the course of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and that the same has been compared by me with the original.

Attest:

J. M. LaRUE, Secretary.

## GRAIN AND OTHER STATISTICS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

TABLE 1.

Statistics of the City of Stockton for the years 1860, 1870, and 1879.

	1860.	1870.	1879.
Registered voters .....			6,377
Assessed value of property .....	\$1,742,733	\$2,774,192	\$4,741,612
<i>School Census.</i>			
Children under four years .....	336		
Children between four and thirteen years .....		2,709	867
Children between five and fifteen years .....	638		
Children between five and seventeen years .....		1,830	
Children between eighteen and twenty-one years .....	50		2,300
Steamers and barges arrived .....			855
Steamers and barges departed .....			855
Sailing vessels arrived .....			438
Sailing vessels departed .....			438
Total registered tonnage of vessels arrived and departed .....			434,066
<i>Imports via San Joaquin River.</i>			
Coal, tons .....			13,800
Lumber, M .....			15,000,000
Grain, tons .....			20,000
Grand total of all kinds freight, tons .....			81,000
<i>Exports via San Joaquin River.</i>			
Grain, tons .....			139,810
Flour and mill stuffs, tons .....			10,928
Wool, tons .....			863
Grand total of all kinds freights, tons .....			170,671
Grain received by rail, tons .....			66,219

TABLE 5.

Showing comparative breadstuff shipments for the year 1879.

EXPORTS AND SHIPMENTS.	Tons.
Exports by sea from San Francisco .....	566,734
Exports by sea from Oregon and Washington Territory .....	62,401
Shipments via San Joaquin River, from Stockton to San Francisco .....	150,738
Total .....	779,873



TABLE 2.

Statistics of the Counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern, covering the San Joaquin Valley of California.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.	1860.	1870.	1879.
Real estate.....	\$9,935,302	\$2,058,548	\$30,551,114
Improvements.....	2,495,746	1,693,217	6,205,485
Personal property.....	8,286,970	5,807,410	8,899,949
Total.....	\$20,718,018	\$9,558,175	\$45,658,548
Total population.....	44,138	22,064	76,890
Acres of land inclosed.....	533,210	294,728	1,114,122
Acres of land cultivated.....	582,480	192,583	1,134,644
Wheat, acres.....	378,837	69,991	843,113
Wheat, bushels.....	5,166,480	1,100,665	9,043,581
Barley, acres.....	108,231	59,171	96,416
Barley, bushels.....	2,054,012	1,247,760	3,877,260
Oats, acres.....	32	2,369	2,780
Oats, bushels.....	1,085	48,970	11,600
Rye, acres.....	172	765	26,405
Rye, bushels.....	2,000	15,300	425,500
Corn, acres.....	3,989	2,231	5,077
Corn, bushels.....	134,371	47,060	125,700
Grain products, tons, 2,000 pounds.....	208,910	66,634	384,177
Pounds of wool.....	3,660,843	118,234	7,256,972
Miles of railroad.....	61	none	445

TABLE No. 6.

Number, tonnage, and value of water craft plying on the San Joaquin River between Stockton and other points, owned, all or in part, by residents of Stockton.

	Tons.	Value.
<i>Steamers and barges.</i>		
Mary Garratt.....	472½	\$150,000
City of Stockton.....	485½	
Centennial.....	322	
Alice Garratt.....	284½	
Tulare.....	162½	
Empire City.....	102	5,000
Clara Belle.....	54	9,000
Clara Crow.....	58	5,000
Alice.....	74	2,500
Herald.....	211	2,000
Tug Jennie Gawne.....	38	20,000
Tug Frolic.....	32	10,000
		8,000
		\$197,500
<i>Barges.</i>		
Commerce.....	191	\$7,000
Excelsior.....	171	6,000
City of Stockton.....	282	7,000
City of Sacramento.....	282	7,000
City of San Francisco.....	282	7,000
Stanislaus.....	125	3,000
Merced.....	105	3,000
Grayson.....	87	2,000
<i>Sailing craft.</i>		
Schooner U. S. Grant.....	33	4,000
Schooner John Nagle.....	60	6,000
Schooner Charlotte.....	36	4,000

TABLE 3.

Statistics of the Counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, covering the foothill and mountain region on the northeastern slope of the great San Joaquin basin of California, for the years 1860, 1870, and 1879.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.	1860.	1870.	1879.
Real estate.....	\$870,039	\$1,378,600	\$2,011,298
Improvements.....	2,435,489	437,480	1,285,434
Personal property.....	3,844,116	1,604,839	1,482,735
Totals.....	\$7,150,533	\$3,421,009	\$4,779,467
Acres land inclosed.....	15,679	222,834	251,317
Acres land cultivated.....	16,932	37,003	71,000
Wheat, acres.....	2,998	2,260	6,544
Wheat, bushels.....	23,570	21,015	56,381
Barley, acres.....	3,103	3,400	5,537
Barley, bushels.....	41,117	31,850	43,535
Oats, acres.....	811	409	518
Oats, bushels.....	3,474	3,442	915
Rye, acres.....	85	125	40
Rye, bushels.....	760	215	335
Corn, acres.....	74	388	578
Corn, bushels.....	240	9,890	12,383
Total grain produced, tons, 2,000 lbs. ....	1,817	1,754	4,324
Total population.....	38,772	21,617	21,750
Wool, pounds.....		499,592	258,850
Railroad, miles.....			66 100

TABLE 4.

Statistics of the Counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, covering the great San Joaquin basin of California, for the years 1860, 1870, and 1879.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.	1860.	1870.	1879.
Real estate.....	\$2,929,487	\$11,318,992	\$32,564,412
Improvements.....	4,127,706	2,933,226	7,490,919
Personal property.....	9,651,526	9,891,809	10,382,684
Totals.....	\$16,708,719	\$24,139,027	\$50,438,015
Acres land inclosed.....	310,407	756,044	1,365,439
Acres land cultivated.....	209,575	619,483	1,205,644
Wheat, acres.....	72,989	381,097	849,657
Wheat, bushels.....	1,124,235	5,187,495	9,139,962
Barley, acres.....	62,274	111,631	101,953
Barley, bushels.....	1,288,877	2,085,862	3,920,795
Oats, acres.....	3,180	441	3,298
Oats, bushels.....	52,444	4,507	12,515
Rye, acres.....	850	297	26,445
Rye, bushels.....	16,060	2,215	425,835
Corn, acres.....	2,395	4,377	5,595
Corn, bushels.....	47,300	144,261	138,083
Total grain produced, tons, 2,000 lbs. ....	68,451	211,664	387,500
Total population.....	60,836	65,755	98,640
Wool, pounds.....	118,324	4,160,535	7,515,822
Railroad, miles.....		61,100	446,100

From the above statistics the following important conclusions may be drawn:

First—That the City of Stockton is rapidly advancing in importance, its population having increased about three hundred per cent. since 1860, and about fifty per cent. since 1870; and its taxable property having increased about one hundred and seventy per cent. since 1860, and about seventy-five per cent. since 1870.

Second—That the population, taxable property, and productions of the San Joaquin Valley have all nearly doubled every ten years since 1860.

Third—That from thirty-five to forty per cent. of the raw products of the San Joaquin Valley are transported to the seaboard via the City of Stockton and the San Joaquin River.

Fourth—That breadstuff shipment from Stockton via San Joaquin River are equal to twenty-six and one-half per cent of the breadstuff exports by sea from San Francisco.

Fifth—That breadstuff exports by sea, to foreign ports, from Oregon and Washington Territory are only equal to forty-one per cent. of the breadstuff shipment, via San Joaquin River, from Stockton.

## NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

[From the San Francisco Merchant.]

What is now San Joaquin County is identified with the early settlement of California, having been brought to the notice of gold seekers by the discoveries of rich deposits of gold on the Mokelumne River by Captain Weber. The gold previously found by John A. Sutter was in scales, but the first gold discovered in what was known as the Southern mines was coarse, and spoken of at the time as "large lumps." G. K. Tinkham, who is the author of a manuscript history of Stockton, claims, with apparent justice, that the honor of discovering the gold fields of California, the basis of all the subsequent growth and prosperity of the State, belongs as well to Captain Weber as to Captain Sutter. Certain it is that the former, after much prospecting, organized the "Stockton Mining Company," and from that humble beginning may be dated a history which, both as to the county and its capital, has been one of continued growth, and which has now reached a point of prosperity, remarkable even when compared with other prosperous counties and towns in this State.

The gold production which caused the first influx into the Southern mines, and the selection of Stockton as a commercial distributing point, has long since yielded in importance to the growth of wheat. The rich soil of the San Joaquin and Mokelumne Valleys is more fruitful of reliable wealth than the sands and rocks of the modern El Dorado. Without entering into a long array of statistics, a single illustration will serve to show the vastness of the wealth extracted from the teeming soil of San Joaquin. This year, with a population of 35,000, the county produced 120,000 tons of wheat, valued at \$4,000,000, or nearly three and one-half tons of wheat to each soul of the population. To this must be added the manufacturing and transportation interests involved in raising and moving this immense crop—the lumber, iron, coal, engines, cars, wagons, vessels, and labor—and it is not surprising that, while the surrounding country is rich in grain, grasses, and fruit, Stockton, as the commercial center, is one of the busiest cities on the coast.

It is one of those cities so rarely found in the interior where the atmosphere seems to tell of thrift. Not only its old but its young business men have the firm tread and jaunty air of assured prosperity. Two artesian wells, broad, well lighted streets, handsome stores, well filled with every commodity, capacious hotels, mammoth warehouses, the puffing of steam and clanging of hammers from foundries and workshops innumerable, are among the outward signs of an established commercial and manufacturing city, which had, in 1847, a population of twenty persons, and the single store belonging to Charles M. Weber. There is no more significant indication of prosperity in a city of fourteen or fifteen thousand population than this. A week was spent by the writer, on a business errand, during which he passed through every street and all the suburbs, and yet among the hundreds of cosy homes failed to see one placard of "to let" displayed. Unlike many places, population increases more rapidly than dwellings can be built for its accommodation.

The Stockton paper mill is a large and flourishing establishment, to do justice to the merits of which would require at least a column

of space, and we hope, in the near future, to have a better opportunity to describe it. Its managing director and master-mind is Mr. Lane, who also owns a large flouring mill, second in importance only to the huge "Stockton Mills," belonging to Mr. Sperry. Among the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements are Messrs. Matteson & Williamson. The Stockton Furniture Company is well known throughout the State, and there are several other large concerns engaged in the manufacture of furniture, blinds, sash, doors, etc.

Immense as is the wheat crop of San Joaquin, probably as much comes from other counties to find a market in Stockton, whose dealers are able to offer a good price because the grain can be carried direct to the vessel lying in the stream, and thus escape railroad exactions, wharfage dues, and many "little foxes" that prey upon, if they do not "destroy the vines" of the exporter. The wine interest is represented by the brothers George and W. B. West—the latter of whom has a fine vineyard and a large nursery near the city—and a number of others, who are anxiously awaiting the result of the attempt to force the Leon Chotteau treaty through Congress—an attempt for the defeat of which so much depends upon the merchant. Generally—and specifically as to the two persons above named—the viniculturists seem to appreciate the gravity of the situation and their need of help bestowed by this journal. The grocery trade appears to be hopeful and buoyant, but, like some other lines, it does not seem to be fully alive to its opportunities for building up more than a near trade. Within the next ten years Stockton ought to become the Chicago of the Pacific Coast. With illimitable wheat fields from which to draw real wealth; with manufacturing establishments that can compete with the world in agricultural machinery, furniture, flour, carriages, and paper; with navigable waters reaching down to the Bay of San Francisco, and thence to Mexico, Central and South America, on this side, and to Hawaii, Australia, Japan, and China, on the other, there is no exaggeration in predicting a continuous growth in the future, as in the past thirty years. The manufacturers complain, and with apparent justice, that high rates of freight practically shut them out of profitable localities, such as Nebraska, Nevada, and Wyoming. One instance is cited in which an order was received from the latter State for a piece of heavy machinery—an order which would probably have opened up a large trade—which had to be revoked because a demand was made for ten cents a pound for freight. They are also, they claim, debarred from valuable extensions of trade by the apparent unwillingness of Congress to make sufficient appropriations for the improvement of the San Joaquin River. Still, they are a thriving people, who might be even more prosperous by making themselves more widely known.

At Lodi our correspondent encountered the late severe tempest, and was compelled to defer a description of that enterprising place until a more suitable season. Enough was seen of San Joaquin County, however, to rank it as one of the most valuable counties to the commerce of the State. Its farmers possess a soil rich as the delta of the Nile; its wheat buyers, merchants, and manufacturers of Stockton have wealth, energy, and skill; its morality is good, as is evidenced by the general observance of Sunday—a rare thing in this State; its schools are equal to any; and in all the elements of future greatness it lacks nothing but time and a constant watchfulness for additional markets for its productions.

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## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

## EL DORADO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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1879.

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# REPORT.

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PLACERVILLE, December 1st, 1879.

*To the State Board of Agriculture:*

The El Dorado County Agricultural Society submit the following, as their report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, of all transactions of said Society.

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## OPENING ADDRESS.

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DELIVERED BY GEORGE G. BLANCHARD, PRESIDENT.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Of the nine years of the existence of this Society in which it has held Annual Fairs, it has been my fortune to officiate as its President for five of those years. I was present and assisted in its organization, and have all the time since contributed to its life. At its first meeting agriculture in this county was young, the principal industry being mining. The jealousy between the two branches of industry then amounted to hatred. Each class denied that the other was entitled to any public consideration. Steadily our Society has harmonized this feeling and brought the two into friendly relations and made each the patron of the other. The influence of our Society has materially added to the growth and importance of the social and material condition of the county. Each returning fall with its fruits brings us together for congratulation, comparison, and advice, and affords occasion for discussion upon the year's employment. One more year has passed since our last exhibition. One more year of plowing and sowing, pruning and gathering, and here now we present at these altars of industry the product. The dogmas of politics, the selfishness of party, or the corruption of idleness, have not contributed to this display. Here we are surrounded only by the freedom of industry and its results. I hope the excellence here shown in the various departments will be met at each succeeding fair with superior excellence. That the taste for the employment which produce such results as we see here will be increased, until this vast area, embraced within the exterior limits of this county, will boast of our million agitators—of her soil. Adherence to the soil is a specific remedy for an unstable condition of public sentiment. The plow and reaper, pick and shovel, agitate nothing—but the soil. They universalize and disseminate principles of the industrial virtues. The Board of Managers greet you. There is no monopoly of labor—compete with each other for any prize that industry will afford.

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## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS.

1878.		
Nov. 20—To balance cash on hand	.....	\$53 37
Dec. 2—To J. G. O'Brien, life membership	.....	20 00
" To John I. Reed	.....	20 00
" To B. G. Mason, life membership	.....	20 00
" To Thos. Stephens, life membership	.....	20 00
" To I. M. Proctor, life membership	.....	20 00
Dec. 6—To W. M. Donahue, life membership	.....	20 00
" To A. Wonderly, life membership	.....	2 00
" To A. Kennemeto, certificate of membership	.....	2 00
" To E. Genest, certificate of membership	.....	20 00
Dec. 7—To G. G. Blanchard, life membership	.....	20 00
" To J. Crippen, life membership	.....	20 00
" To John Theison, life membership	.....	20 00
" To B. F. Davis, life membership	.....	20 00
" To Robt. Blair, life membership	.....	20 00
" To J. Q. A. Ballard, life membership	.....	20 00
" To A. P. Hall, life membership	.....	62 00
" To thirty-one certificates of membership, \$2 each	.....	10 00
Dec. 21—To W. Oldfield, donation to Park	.....	20 00
" To plow sold to D. Miller	.....	20 50
" To amount received from dance, December 11th, 1878	.....	
1879.		
May 3—To amount received from dance, May 3d, 1879	.....	18 50
June 2—To E. A. Smith, certificate of membership	.....	2 50
June 24—To D. Dunn, donation to Park	.....	15 00
June 25—To amount received from Printing Committee	.....	144 00
July 4—To gate money, at Park	.....	298 00
" To entrance of horses for races	.....	43 00
" To commission on pools	.....	26 35
July 16—To I. Eddy	.....	100 00
Aug. 9—To Daniel Snow, donation to Park	.....	5 00
" To J. & J. Blair	.....	10 00
Sept. 6—To J. Askew, certificate of membership	.....	2 50
Sept. 8—To entrance to Purse No. 1	.....	60 00
" To entrance to Purse No. 2	.....	70 00
" To entrance to Purse No. 5	.....	100 00
" To entrance to Purse No. 6	.....	2 50
" To W. Elliott, certificate of membership	.....	2 50
" To T. B. Patton, certificate of membership	.....	2 50
" To W. W. Likens, certificate of membership	.....	2 50
" To W. W. Likens, donation to Park	.....	7 50
Sept. 11—To three certificates of membership	.....	5 00
Sept. 12—To two certificates of membership	.....	20 00
Sept. 13—To eight certificates of membership	.....	107 50
Sept. 15—To forty-three certificates of membership	.....	70 75
Sept. 16—To amount received at gate, first day	.....	85 25
" To amount received at Pavilion, first day	.....	24 75
" To commission on pools	.....	15 00
" To six certificates of membership	.....	125 00
Sept. 17—To amount received at gate, second day	.....	37 00
" To amount received at Pavilion, second day	.....	155 00
" To sixty-two certificates of membership	.....	154 80
Sept. 18—To amount received at gate, third day	.....	68 85
" To amount received at Pavilion, third day	.....	5 00
" To two certificates of membership	.....	193 60
Sept. 19—To amount received at gate, fourth day	.....	27 50
" To W. H. Brown, special premium	.....	20 00
" To Mullen & Zeach, special premium	.....	10 00
" To F. Hofmeister, special premium	.....	114 50
Sept. 20—To amount received from Ball Committee	.....	400 00
" To John Ekle	.....	20 00
" To W. H. Brown, life membership	.....	

Sept. 20—To A. Miersen, life membership	.....	\$20 00
" To T. A. Galt, life membership	.....	20 00
" To commission on pools	.....	90 00
" To ninety-four certificates of memberships, at \$2 50	.....	235 00
" To one certificate of membership	.....	2 00
" To J. H. Miller, special premium	.....	20 00
" To sales of fruit at Pavilion	.....	25 00
" To sales of ice cream at Pavilion	.....	35 00
" To amount received at Pavilion, fourth day	.....	79 75
Sept. 24—To C. McCuen, donation to Park	.....	5 00
" To J. Askew, donation to Park	.....	5 00
" To J. Askew, certificate of membership for 1880	.....	2 50
" To amount received from State	.....	1,000 00
" To J. W. Dench, donation to Park	.....	5 00
" To N. Gilmore, donation to Park	.....	13 00
" To Jacob Lyon, donation to Park	.....	9 00
" To N. Gilmore, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To S. J. Aldin, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To Thomas Hardie, donation to Park	.....	50 00
" To Olds & Shepardson, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To A. P. Hall, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To G. G. Blanchard, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To J. W. Dench, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To Hirsch & Coblenz, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To C. H. Weatherwax, donation to Park	.....	32 50
" To Weatherwax & Woodward, donation to Park	.....	50 00
" To H. Ingham, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To S. Inch, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To H. S. Morey, donation to Park	.....	75 00
" To M. Simon & Son, donation to Park	.....	25 00
" To F. F. Barss, donation to Park	.....	15 00
" To J. A. Segnart, donation to Park	.....	27 50
" To J. & J. Blair, donation to Park	.....	10 00
" To A. J. Blakeley, donation to Park	.....	50 00
" To Thomas Fraser, donation to Park	.....	10 00
" To Thomas O. Martin, life membership	.....	20 00
" To W. A. Selkirk, donation to Park	.....	13 00

Total receipts since last report..... \$5,250 97

1878.		
Dec. 6—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 28	.....	\$142 70
Dec. 26—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 29	.....	285 15
1879.		
June 26—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 30	.....	272 87
July 7—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 31	.....	126 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 32	.....	170 00
July 17—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 33	.....	90 50
Aug. 11—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 34	.....	24 00
Sept. 13—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 35	.....	56 50
Sept. 24—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 36	.....	203 70
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 37	.....	57 85
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 28	.....	100 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 39	.....	150 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 40	.....	75 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 41	.....	100 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 42	.....	150 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 43	.....	75 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 44	.....	15 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 45	.....	50 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 46	.....	10 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 47	.....	10 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 48	.....	10 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 49	.....	22 70
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 50	.....	340 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 51	.....	10 00
Oct. 7—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 52	.....	147 50
Oct. 27—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 53	.....	582 50
Nov. 17—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 54	.....	549 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 55	.....	457 93
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 56	.....	424 40
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 57	.....	306 00
" To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 58	.....	13 00

Nov. 17—To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 59	\$20 00
“ To amount paid John Blair, as per receipt No. 60	203 67
Total amount paid Treasurer since last report	\$5,250 97

## FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY.

Amount of orders drawn and not paid	\$2,293 55
Amount of mortgage on Park	2,000 00
Money borrowed	540 00

Total indebtedness of the El Dorado County Agricultural Society, December 1st, 1879. \$4,833 55

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders drawn on the Treasurer are as follows, to wit:

1878.		\$10 00
Dec. 2—C. P. Wentworth, No. 120		10 00
“ H. Toby, No. 121		5 00
“ H. Toby, No. 122		9 30
“ Thomas Fraser, No. 123		50 00
“ W. Wiltse, No. 124		4 50
“ C. H. Weatherwax, No. 125		20 00
Dec. 7—J. Q. A. Ballard, payment on note, No. 126		20 00
“ John Theisen, payment on note, No. 127		20 00
“ A. P. Hall, payment on note, No. 128		60 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, payment on note, No. 129		
1879.		6 00
Mch. 8—G. C. Congdon, work on track, No. 131		7 50
“ C. H. Weatherwax, stamps and paper, No. 132		7 62
“ C. H. Weatherwax, taxes paid, No. 133		5 00
May 3—L. D. Marks, work on track, No. 134		41 57
“ G. W. Barlow, work on track, No. 135		20 00
“ Thomas Davis, work on track, No. 136		27 50
“ James Britt, work on track, No. 137		28 00
“ William Hawkins, work on track, No. 138		28 00
“ L. Raphael, work on track, No. 139		23 00
“ G. Gómez, work on track, No. 140		27 00
“ John Haster, work on track, No. 141		21 00
“ J. Van Noland, work on track, No. 142		35 00
“ Thomas Ross, work on track, No. 143		165 00
“ William Wiltse, work on track, No. 144		32 00
“ James Burns, work on track, No. 145		8 00
“ James Britt, work on track, No. 146		11 00
“ T. Davis, work on track, No. 147		7 50
“ E. D. W. and D. G. M. Co., tools lost, No. 148		11 00
“ F. Hofmeister, work on track, No. 149		8 00
“ G. Young, hauling, No. 150		52 50
“ Thomas Galt, work, Chinamen, No. 151		2 00
May 21—S. Inch, paper, No. 152		13 50
“ C. H. Weatherwax, stamps, No. 153		110 00
“ B. F. Davis, printing premium lists, No. 154		2 50
“ E. A. Smith, surveying, No. 155		24 25
June 25—S. Davis, work on track, No. 156		35 00
“ George Barlow, work on track, No. 157		19 00
“ J. D. Jackson, work on track, No. 158		32 00
“ William Wiltse, work on track, No. 159		7 00
“ William Hawkins, work on track, No. 160		4 00
“ George Hilbert, work on track, No. 161		2 00
“ E. Bailey, work on track, No. 162		6 50
“ William Clifton, work on track, No. 163		10 00
“ Thomas Ross, work on track, No. 164		1 00
“ W. Hilbert, work on track, No. 165		7 00
“ S. Colburn, hauling pipe on track, No. 166		2 00
“ James Britt, work on track, No. 167		19 00
“ Thomas Davis, work on track, No. 168		85 66
“ H. S. Morey, work on track, No. 169		45 25
“ D. Dunn, blacksmithing, track, No. 170		30 53
“ Weatherwax & Woodward, merchandise, No. 171		2 50
“ J. Eaton, work on track, No. 172		6 25
July 28—Weatherwax & Woodward, merchandise, No. 173		

July 28—J. Christian, blacksmithing, track, No. 174	\$5 25
“ S. Inch, paper, No. 175	2 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, purse and gate-keepers, track, No. 176	126 00
“ J. & J. Blair, lumber, No. 177	54 04
Aug. 30—Tracy Carpenter, work on track, No. 178	14 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid for sundries, No. 179	24 50
“ Weatherwax & Woodward, merchandise, No. 180	28 85
Sept. 13—“El Dorado Prospect,” printing, No. 181	5 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid Valentine & Co., No. 182	19 20
Sept. 23—Music Committee, music bill, No. 183	203 70
“ Thomas Fraser, work on track, No. 184	57 85
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for race number one, No. 185	100 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for race number two, No. 186	150 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for race number three, No. 187	75 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for race number five, No. 188	100 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for race number six, No. 189	150 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for race number seven, No. 190	75 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid purse for glass ball match, No. 191	50 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, entrance for “Black Alta,” returned, No. 192	15 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, entrance for “Rondo,” returned, No. 193	10 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid rider, put up by Judges, No. 194	10 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid F. Collins for selling pools, No. 195	10 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid for hay at track, No. 196	10 00
“ C. H. Weatherwax, paid for stamps, No. 197	3 50
“ Blair, Weatherwax & Fraser, interest, No. 198	220 00
Oct. 6—S. J. Alden, paints and oils, No. 199	32 00
“ B. F. Davis, printing, No. 200	64 00
“ Weatherwax & Woodward, merchandise, No. 201	53 25
“ A. W. Boyington, work on track, No. 202	15 00
“ George Burnham, clerk hire, No. 203	4 00
“ N. Wonderly, blacksmithing, track, No. 204	2 50
“ A. Brooks, work on track, No. 205	12 00
“ W. Zwisler, ribbon, No. 206	7 75
“ D. Clark, hay, No. 207	15 00
“ J. Schwartz, work on track, No. 208	8 75
“ G. Young, hauling water, No. 209	20 00
“ W. H. Thompson, work on Park, No. 210	20 00
“ “Amador Ledger,” printing, No. 211	10 00
“ “Placer Herald,” printing, No. 212	15 00
“ M. Simon, ribbon, No. 213	2 00
“ S. Inch, book, No. 214	50
“ William Kemp, work on track, No. 215	2 50
“ W. R. Selkirk, printing, No. 216	5 00
“ El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company, water for stock and track, No. 217	30 25
“ Placerville City Guards, rent of Pavilion, No. 218	80 00
“ S. Ryan, work at Pavilion, No. 219	19 00
“ W. Wiltse, work at Pavilion, No. 220	38 25
“ W. A. Selkirk, printing, No. 221	28 00
“ J. & J. Blair, lumber, No. 222	16 82
“ J. & J. Blair, lumber at track, No. 223	285 33
“ T. Merry, work on pipe at track, No. 224	1 00
“ S. Davis, work on pipe at track, No. 225	24 50
“ E. Christian, work on pipe at track, No. 226	16 25
“ Weatherwax & Woodward, work on pipe at track, No. 227	14 20
“ H. S. Morey, work on pipe at track, No. 228	31 00
“ N. S. Miller, hay, No. 229	19 80
“ W. Wiltse, clerk hire and paper, No. 230	16 75
“ T. Risier, premium	3 00
“ J. C. Marsh, premium	1 00
“ J. Lyon, premium	39 00
“ N. S. Miller, premium	5 00
“ P. J. Isbell, premium	17 50
“ W. H. Hooper, premium	3 00
“ J. P. Allen, premium	2 00
“ A. U. Freeman, premium	15 00
“ Mrs. George G. Blanchard, premium	10 00
“ I. S. Bamber, premium	40 00
“ Mrs. M. McCampsey, premium	3 00
“ I. J. Ekle, premium	12 50
“ Mrs. J. E. Savers, premium	5 00
“ Mrs. B. Sherwood, premium	4 00

Oct. 6—	J. A. Miller, premium	\$2 50
"	Mrs. E. W. Witmer, premium	13 50
"	J. W. Dench, premium	21 00
"	Thomas Clifton, premium	2 50
"	John Bryant, premium	8 00
"	Miss L. Crippen, premium	10 00
"	A. Hanhauth, premium	10 00
"	Mrs. M. Lavery, premium	10 00
"	M. Cassidy, premium	10 00
"	J. Fox, premium	7 50
"	Hulburd Canning and Drying Company, premium	5 00
"	W. Pasco, premium	2 50
"	Mrs. Starchmen, premium	2 50
"	Mrs. E. H. Evans, premium	4 00
"	Olds & Shephardson, premium	2 50
"	J. Eskew, premium	37 50
"	Charles McCarn, premium	45 00
"	Thomas Fraser, premium	25 00
"	R. Chalmers, premium	40 00
"	Miss Mollie Reynolds, premium	20 00
"	Mrs. L. Anderson, premium	8 00
"	Mrs. G. E. Howate, premium	2 00
"	L. Williams, premium	15 00
"	O. N. Morse, premium	20 00
"	Mrs. W. A. Selkirk, premium	2 50
"	W. R. Tong, premium	17 50
"	N. Gilmore, premium	43 00
"	Mrs. W. A. Selkirk, premium	7 50
"	Mrs. P. G. Isbell, premium	10 00
"	S. J. Alden, premium	25 00
"	N. Gilmore, premium	25 00
"	Thomas Hardie, premium	50 00
"	Olds & Shephardson, premium	25 00
"	A. P. Hall, premium	25 00
"	George G. Blanchard, premium	25 00
"	J. W. Dench, premium	25 00
"	Hirsch & Coblentz, premium	25 00
"	C. H. Weatherwax, premium	32 50
"	Weatherwax & Woodward, premium	50 00
"	H. Ingham, premium	25 00
"	S. Inch, premium	25 00
"	H. S. Morey, premium	75 00
"	M. Simons & Son, premium	25 00
"	F. F. Barss, premium	15 00
"	J. A. Sigwart, premium	25 00
"	J. & J. Blair, premium	10 00
"	A. J. Blakeley, premium	50 00
"	N. G. Norris, premium	7 50
"	L. Tubbs, premium	15 00
"	J. A. Wax, premium	10 00
"	J. H. Miller, premium	5 00
"	C. G. Carpenter, premium	20 50
"	Mrs. B. D. Mason, premium	1 00
"	Mrs. Wiltse, premium	1 00
"	Mrs. P. Vignaut, premium	2 50
"	Miss Molly Reynolds, premium	7 00
"	Mrs. A. Zimmerman, premium	1 00
"	Mrs. R. Dedman, premium	5 00
"	Miss B. Kohn, premium	3 50
"	F. Veerkamp, premium	7 50
"	H. Ingham, premium	1 00
"	J. A. Sigwart, premium	2 50
"	A. A. Boyington, premium	2 50
"	Mrs. O'Keefe, premium	1 50
"	Thomas Hardie, premium	35 00
"	Mrs. O'Donnell, premium	2 50
"	G. N. Lombardo, premium	2 50
"	W. M. Hoyt, premium	2 50
"	Krump Brothers	7 50
"	W. Hendricks, premium	5 00
"	Claus Gostch, premium	2 50
"	E. M. Smith, premium	10 00

Oct. 6—	R. Demutto, premium	\$5 00
"	G. N. Lambart, premium	3 50
"	J. O'Neil, premium	1 50
"	J. G. O'Brien, premium	17 50

Total amount of orders drawn on Treasurer since last report..... \$4,986 02  
 Leaving a balance of cash on hand of..... 324 92

C. H. WEATHERWAX,  
 Financial Secretary.

## ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT THE PARK.

### FIRST DEPARTMENT.

#### CLASS I.—LIVE STOCK—THOROUGHBREDS.

John J. Eckles, Placerville—Colt General Jackson.  
 John J. Eckles, Placerville—Mare colt, two years old.

#### CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.

J. C. Brewster, Placerville—Stallion Ethan Allen.  
 W. R. Tong—Stallion Young Diamond.  
 N. J. McCumpsey, El Dorado—Bay mare Fanny.  
 N. J. Norris, Plymouth, Amador County—Graded gelding.  
 L. Tubbs, Brownsville—Graded mare.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado, El Dorado County—Mare Bell.  
 W. R. Tong—Lady Diamond.  
 Henry Veerkamp, Granite Hill—Bay mare Bell.  
 Henry Veerkamp, Granite Hill—Colt Nigger Baby.  
 J. A. Wax, El Dorado—Mare Sallie, three years.  
 William Wax, El Dorado—Mare Mollie, four years.  
 Louis Williams, Brownsville—One-year old stallion.  
 J. H. Miller, Latrobe—Two-year old colt.  
 N. S. Miller, El Dorado—One-year old mare colt.

#### CLASS III.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Louis Williams, Brownsville—Rambler, Jr.  
 Louis Williams, Brownsville—Mare Jip.  
 William Maiss—Bell Fountain.

#### CLASS IV.—ROADSTERS.

W. R. Tong—Young Diamond stallion.  
 William Marr, Canada—Bay filly, by J. Bull.  
 M. Cassidy, Lincoln, Placer County—Bay mare Oak Leaves.  
 N. S. Miller, El Dorado, El Dorado County—One-year old Norman Percheon.  
 A. N. Freeman, Clarksville, El Dorado County—Bay gelding, four years.

#### CLASS V.

J. C. Brewster, Placerville—Stallion Ethan Allen.

#### CLASS I.—THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

O. N. Morse, Ione, Amador County—Durham bull, two years.  
 O. N. Morse, Ione, Amador County—Two Durham cows.  
 O. N. Morse, Ione, Amador County—One three-year old cow and calf.  
 O. N. Morse, Ione, Amador County—One heifer calf, six months.  
 James Askew, El Dorado, El Dorado County—One Jersey bull.

#### CLASS II.—GRADED STOCK.

O. N. Morse, Ione Valley, Amador County—Half-breed cow, four years.  
 O. N. Morse, Ione Valley, Amador County—Half-breed cow, one year.  
 John Fox, Placerville—Cherry, four years and over.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Cow, best of any age.



## CLASS I.—SHEEP AND ANGORA GOATS.

- N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Best buck, two years and over.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Second best buck, two years and over.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Best buck, under two years.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Second best buck, under two years.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Best pen of three does, two years and over.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Second best pen of three does, two years and over.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Best pen of three does, under two years.  
 N. Gilmore, El Dorado—Second best pen of three does, under two years.  
 Claus Gottsch, Diamond Springs—Best buck, two years and over.

## CLASS I.—SWINE.

- I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Best sow, two years old and over.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Best sow, under one year.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Best boar, six months and under one year.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Best breeding sow, under one year.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Best pen of two pigs.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Best breeding sow, two years and over.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Best family of not less than five pigs.  
 H. Hanhith, Placerville—Best boar, two years and over.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—Best boar, six months and under one year.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—Best sow, six months and under one year.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—Best pen of two pigs.  
 C. H. McCuen, El Dorado—Best boar (Irish grazer), three years old.  
 C. H. McCuen, El Dorado—Best boar (Irish grazer), six months old.

## POULTRY.

- W. R. Tong—Two turkeys, seven months old.  
 W. R. Tong—Two chickens, seven months old.  
 Thomas Clifton, Placerville—Three chickens, Leghorn.  
 Thomas Clifton, Placerville—Three guzzles porcupine.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Three chickens, Brahmas.  
 C. H. Weatherwax, Placerville—Three chickens, Buff Cochin.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Three chickens.  
 Thomas Fraser, Placerville—Best display of Plymouth Rock.  
 Thomas Fraser, Placerville—Best display of ducks.  
 Z. P. Branelon—Gold fish, for special premium.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—MINING MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

- A. J. Blakely, Placerville—Gold nuggets, value \$15,000.  
 Atlantic Mining Company, Placerville—Gold-bearing quartz.  
 Rose Quartz Company, Placerville—Large display of quartz.  
 Placerville Gold Quartz Mining Company, Placerville—Large display of quartz; also, original quartz mill.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Clothes wringer and washstand.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Peach and plum pitting machine.  
 John Hogan, Placerville—Peach and plum pitter.  
 C. B. Brown, Placerville—Flour sifter.  
 L. D. Marks, Placerville—Large pruning shears.  
 L. D. Marks, Placerville—Small pruning shears.  
 H. S. Moery, Placerville—Ore feeder.  
 H. S. Moery, Placerville—Machine for securing gold from quartz.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.

- J. W. Dench, Placerville—Double team harness.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Single harness.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Double carriage harness.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Single carriage harness.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Gents' saddle.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Ladies' saddle.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Bridle.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Display of harness leather.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Best display in this department.

## CLASS III.—WORKED METALS.

- J. A. Signart, Placerville—Silverware, for special premium.  
 F. F. Baras, Placerville—Silverware, for special premium.  
 H. G. Hulburd & Brother, Placerville—Soldering wire.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Agateware.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Chinaware.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Silverware.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Copperware.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Tinware.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Portable range.  
 Weatherwax & Woodward, Placerville—Medallion range.

## CLASS IV.

- Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado, El Dorado County—Spring bed, home-made.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado, El Dorado County—Mattress.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado, El Dorado County—Vermin proof bedstead.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado, El Dorado County—Bedroom set.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado, El Dorado County—Best exhibition of furniture.

## CLASS V.—WOOD WORK.

- Angelo Beffa, Placerville—Wooden bird cage.  
 Harry Ingham, Placerville—Miniature house and furniture.  
 Londie Desmarchais, Greenwood—Burr and shell work.  
 Levi Rosier, Placerville—Wood chain.  
 Joseph J. A. Miller, Lake Valley—Five butter firkins.  
 Joseph J. A. Miller, Lake Valley—Two wash tubs, home manufacture.

## CLASS VI.

- A. A. W. Boynton, Placerville—Tanned deer skins.  
 A. A. W. Boynton, Placerville—Exhibit of furs.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—TEXTILE FABRICS, AND THE MATERIAL FROM WHICH MADE.

- Mrs. E. W. Witmer, Placerville—For best and largest display of fancy articles, work of one person.  
 Nora Donahoe, Placerville—Needlework picture.  
 Nora Donahoe, Placerville—One yard striped lace.  
 Nora Donahoe, Placerville—One pair of brackets.  
 Nora Donahoe, Placerville—Java canvas tidy.  
 Mrs. J. M. O'Connell, Placerville—One quilt, for special premium.  
 Mrs. S. Inch, Placerville—Tidies and bureau set.  
 Mrs. S. Inch, Placerville—Display of crochet work.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Best display of fancy work.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Best hair work.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Best fancy leather work.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Most meritorious display.  
 Mrs. Zimmerman, Placerville—One tidy.  
 Mrs. Zimmerman, Placerville—Display of knitting.  
 Mrs. E. Mason, Placerville—One pair pillow-shams.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Display of fancy drygoods.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—One show case of fancy goods.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Embroidered skirts.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Ladies' neckties, three dozen.  
 Mrs. E. Starchman, Placerville—Two patchwork quilts.  
 Mrs. E. Starchman, Placerville—One coverlet, for special premium.  
 Mrs. E. Starchman, Placerville—Knit lace.  
 Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Placerville—One silk quilt.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Corn husk basket.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Wax peaches.  
 Mrs. J. E. Howatt, Placerville—Pampas grass.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—For best and largest exhibit of fancy articles, the work of one person.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Three pieces red bead set.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Three pieces blue bead set.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Bead needlework.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Silk handkerchief box.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Card drawers.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Silk jewel case.

Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Bead watch pocket.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Beadwork, for special premium.  
 Luella Carpenter, Placerville—Canvas tidy.  
 Mable Blanchard, Placerville—One set of tidies.  
 Mable Blanchard, Placerville—One easy chair.  
 Mary Pfeifer, Placerville—One crochet table cover.  
 Clara Burnham, Placerville—One silk quilt.  
 Luthera Wiltse, Placerville—One hearth rug.  
 Mrs. Elliott, Placerville—One coverlet, woven forty years ago.  
 Annie Beebe, Coloma—Worsted wreath.  
 Mary Pfeifer, Latrobe—Four pieces of crochet work.  
 Mrs. G. J. Brown, El Dorado—Eight pieces of crochet work.  
 Susan McCumpsey, Placerville—One rag carpet.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Worsted tidy.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—One set of mats.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Worked motto.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Crochet tidy.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Picture frame.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Skirt.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Handkerchief box.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Hair bag for toilet use.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Lamp mat.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Worked mats.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Pillow-shams.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Motto.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Crochet tidy.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Toilet set of Java canvas.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Collar box.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Bead necklace.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Set of mats, cardboard and worsted.  
 Bertha Kuhn, Granite Hill—Crochet tidy.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—Best made and handsomest dress.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—Linen embroidery.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—Machine cording with Wheeler & Wilson machine.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—Display of ladies' clothing.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Crochet pillow lace.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Pumpkin seed basket.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Three canvas tidies.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Two crochet tidies.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—One crochet watch pocket.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Bead work.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Crystallized grass.  
 Julia Everetts, Placerville—Hair bouquet.  
 Julia Vignant, Placerville—Crystallized wreath of grass and everlasting flowers.  
 Julia Vignant, Placerville—Cornucopia of grass and ferns, with moss bouquet.  
 Julia Vignant, Placerville—Cross of ferns and moss.  
 Mrs. B. Sherwood, Placerville—Large display of ornamental needlework.  
 Miss C. Snow, Newtown—Crochet tidies.  
 Emma Zeisz, Placerville—Two mottoes.  
 Emma Zeisz, Placerville—One air castle.  
 Adeline Cote, Reservoir Hill—Two hearth rugs.  
 Mrs. R. Deadman, Placerville—Exquisite dress.  
 Luella Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Spiral honey comb.  
 Luella Carpenter, Diamond Springs—One bouquet holder.  
 Luella Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Wall paper.

## CLASS II.

Mrs. E. E. Isbell, Placerville—Calico dress made by a lady.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—Display of ladies' clothing.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—One sacque.  
 Miss L. Crippin, Placerville—Calico dress made by a Miss.

## CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Exhibition of dry goods.  
 Husch & Coblentz, El Dorado—Exhibition of groceries.  
 J. W. Dayton, Placerville—Sewing machine, Singer's patent.  
 Schelly Inch, Placerville—Stationery and pocket cutlery, for best display of cutlery.  
 Julia E. Saviers, Placerville—Best sewing machine work, Wheeler & Wilson.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Drygoods.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Gents' clothing.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Ladies' skirts.

M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Men and boys' clothing.  
 M. Simon & Son, Placerville—Woolen blankets.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado—Furniture.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado—Sewing machines for all work.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado—Vermin proof bedstead.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado—Portable bedstead and springs.  
 Olds & Shepardson, El Dorado—Hanging safe.  
 Schelly Inch, Placerville—Gold pens and holders.  
 A. P. Hall, Placerville—Stationery.  
 A. P. Hall, Placerville—Perfumery.  
 J. W. Dench, Placerville—Best display of harness and saddlery.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—AGRICULTURAL, GRAIN, ETC.

W. R. Tong, El Dorado—Two sacks barley.  
 Claus Gottsch, Diamond Springs—One sack barley.  
 Claus Gottsch, Diamond Springs—One sack white wild oats.  
 F. J. Veerkamp, Granite Hill—One sack Proper wheat.  
 F. J. Veerkamp, Granite Hill—One sack barley.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—One sack wheat.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—One sack barley.  
 J. C. Marsh, Placerville—One sack Club wheat.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—One sack wheat.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—One sack rye.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—One sack barley.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—One sack corn.  
 Krubin Demuth, Bear Creek—One hundred pounds flour, for special premium.  
 Keirsch & Coblentz, El Dorado—Green teas.  
 Keirsch & Coblentz, El Dorado—General display of groceries, for special premium.

## CLASS II.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Green sweet corn.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Sweet potatoes.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Green tomatoes.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Watermelons.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Parsnips.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Carrots.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Cucumbers.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Beets, for best display.  
 W. W. Childs, Smith's Flat—Crooked neck squash.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Australian squash.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—American squash.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Beets.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Carrots.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Cabbage.  
 John McCumpsey, Placerville—Green sweet corn.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Onions.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Beets.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Okra.  
 Ferdinand Wirtz, Placerville—Green corn.  
 J. C. Marsh, Placerville—Crushaw squash.  
 J. C. Marsh, Placerville—Yellow pumpkins.  
 J. C. Marsh, Placerville—Long green cucumbers.  
 J. C. Marsh, Placerville—Green peppers.  
 J. C. Marsh, Placerville—String beans.  
 Kramp & Brother, Diamond Springs—Onions.  
 Kramp & Brother, Diamond Springs—Rutabaga.  
 Dr. Worthen, Placerville—Rutabaga.  
 Dr. Worthen, Placerville—Crooked neck squash.  
 A. J. Blakely, Five-mile House—Mammoth squash.  
 A. J. Blakely, Five-mile House—Summer squash.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Trophy tomato.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Large parsnips.  
 Joseph O'Neil, Placerville—Green corn, on stalk.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Blunt white prolific corn.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Snowflake potatoes.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Eureka potatoes.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Early Rose potatoes.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Peerless potatoes.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Carrots.

Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Muskmelons.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Watermelons.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Cucumbers.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Mammoth sweet corn.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Beets.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Two varieties of beans.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Five varieties of tomatoes.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Two varieties sweet potatoes.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Four varieties Irish potatoes.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Nine squashes.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Two pumpkins, for special premium.  
 Jacob Lyon, Placerville—Twelve striped leaf turnips, for special premium.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

## CLASS I.

E. M. Smith, Coloma—Ten varieties of peaches.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Six varieties of plums.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Three varieties of pears.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Six varieties of grapes.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Three varieties of figs.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Quinces.  
 E. M. Smith, Coloma—Twenty varieties of apples.  
 Thomas Ralph, Rison Hill—Twelve Winter Nellis pears.  
 Thomas Ralph, Rison Hill—Eighteen Seckel pears.  
 Thomas Ralph, Rison Hill—Twenty-two Bower's Washington plums.  
 Thomas Ralph, Rison Hill—Ten Golden Drop plums.  
 Leonard Regg, Chile Bar—Five large apples.  
 Levi Rosier, Upper Town—Large quantity peaches.  
 Levi Rosier, Upper Town—Brown's white peaches, and other varieties.  
 William Hendrix, Placerville—Fifteen varieties of apples.  
 William Hendrix, Placerville—Three varieties of pears.  
 William Hendrix, Placerville—Five varieties of peaches.  
 William Pasco, Coon Hollow—Three varieties of peaches.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Thirteen varieties of apples.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Four varieties of pears.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Two varieties of seedling pears.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Quinces.  
 Jason C. Marsh, Placerville—Ten varieties of peaches.  
 Jason C. Marsh, Placerville—Two varieties of grapes.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Bartlett pears.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Egg plums.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Wilcox cling peaches.  
 Julia Vignaut, Placerville—Growing strawberries.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Thirteen varieties of apples.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Large quantity of peaches.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Seven varieties of seedling peaches.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Five varieties of grapes.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Three varieties of winter pears.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Large quantity of table grapes.  
 J. G. O'Brien, Granite Hill—Summer and fall pears.  
 A. J. Blakely, Five-mile House—Apples, last year's product.  
 Mrs. M. O'Keefe, Placerville—Growing strawberries.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Six varieties of apples.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Twelve varieties of apples.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Bartlett pears.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Winter Nellis pears.  
 J. P. Allen, Placerville—Malaga grapes.  
 William Lewis, Placerville—Bartlett pears.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Best and largest display of grapes.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Best exhibit of table grapes.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Best exhibit and variety of raisin grape.  
 Jacob Lyon, Smith's Flat—Twenty-seven varieties of apples.  
 Jacob Lyon, Smith's Flat—Five varieties of pears.  
 Jacob Lyon, Smith's Flat—Four varieties of plums.  
 Jacob Lyon, Smith's Flat—Ten varieties of peaches.  
 Jacob Lyon, Smith's Flat—Nectarines.  
 Thomas Fraser, Placerville—Nectarines.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Blush Pippin apples.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Red prunes.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Talpyhawkins apples.

John Bryan, El Dorado—Four plates of apples.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—Three plates of Bartlett pears.  
 C. H. McCuen, White Rock—Sixteen varieties of apples.  
 C. H. McCuen, White Rock—Pears.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Apples.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Pears.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Peaches.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Fourteen varieties of grapes.  
 James Kane, Placerville—Peaches.

## CLASS II.—DRIED FRUITS.

I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Sun dried nectarines.  
 P. J. Isbell, Placerville—Nine varieties sun dried fruits.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Thirty pounds raisins, entered for best display.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—Sun dried pears.  
 Chas. H. McCuen, White Rock—Sun dried pears.  
 Chas. H. McCuen, White Rock—Sun dried apples.  
 Chas. H. McCuen, White Rock—Sun dried peaches.  
 Chas. H. McCuen, White Rock—Sun dried figs.

## CLASS III.—NUTS, ETC.

G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Green chestnuts.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Dried chestnuts.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Soft-shelled almonds.  
 William Lewis, Placerville—Green chestnuts.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Languedoc almonds.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Black walnuts.

## CLASS IV.—PRESERVED FRUITS, ETC.

G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Plums, in brandy.  
 Mrs. M. Lavery, Placerville—Preserves, in glass jars.  
 Mrs. M. Lavery, Placerville—Jellies, in glass jars.  
 Hulburd Brothers, Placerville—More than five varieties canned fruits.  
 Mrs. G. G. Blanchard, Placerville—Pickled peaches, in glass jars.  
 Wm. Lewis, Placerville—Golden Drop plums, in glass jars.

## CLASS II.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

John Bryan, El Dorado—Tomatoes.  
 John Bryan, El Dorado—Cabbage.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Potatoes; special premium for greatest and best varieties, not less than one peck each variety.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Beets.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Sweet potatoes.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Cauliflower.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Sixteen squashes.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Sixteen summer squashes.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Indian corn.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—St. Phillip corn.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Pop corn.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Artichokes.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Old Virginia leaf tobacco, entered for special premium.  
 Mrs. S. H. Evans, Placerville—House plants.  
 Mrs. S. H. Evans, Placerville—Ten varieties of new and rare plants.  
 Mrs. S. H. Evans, Placerville—Twenty ornamental foliage plants.  
 Mrs. S. H. Evans, Placerville—Eleven varieties of green-house and window culture.  
 Mrs. S. H. Evans, Placerville—One hanging basket.  
 Julia Vignaut, Placerville—Crystallized grasses in bouquets.  
 Julia Vignaut, Placerville—Two bouquets of fresh flowers.  
 Julia Vignaut, Placerville—Native grasses.

## CLASS III.—FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

William Hoyt, Diamond Springs—One bale of hops.  
 Julia Vignaut, Placerville—Four fuchsias, in bloom.  
 Julia Vignaut, Placerville—One pot of roses, in bloom.  
 Z. P. Brandon, Placerville—Timothy grass.  
 Z. P. Brandon, Placerville—Mammoth oats.  
 Mrs. O'Donnell, Placerville—Large collection of green-house plants.  
 Mrs. O'Donnell, Placerville—Collection of flowering plants.  
 Thomas Hardie, Placerville—Large collection of native grasses, twenty-nine varieties.  
 C. H. McCuen, Placerville—Tobacco, in leaf.  
 F. J. Veerkamp, Granite Hill—Egyptian corn.

## CLASS IV.—DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCTS.

James Askew, El Dorado—Ten pounds roll butter.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Twenty pounds firkin butter.  
 James Askew, El Dorado—Ten pounds lard.  
 Mrs. G. G. Blanchard, Placerville—Ten pounds lard.  
 A. N. Freeman, Clarksville—Ten pounds roll butter.  
 A. N. Freeman, Clarksville—Twenty pounds firkin butter.

## CLASS V.—DOMESTIC BREAD.

Miss L. Anderson, Placerville—Four loaves wheat bread.  
 Ruth King, Placerville—Four loaves wheat bread.  
 Julia Vignat, Placerville—Four loaves wheat bread.  
 Ettie Kies, Placerville—Four loaves of wheat bread.  
 G. L. Blakely (boy, 14 years old), Placerville—Four loaves of wheat bread.  
 Mrs. W. R. Selkirk, Placerville—Four loaves of wheat bread.  
 Mrs. W. R. Selkirk, Placerville—Biscuit.  
 Mrs. W. R. Selkirk, Placerville—Four loaves of brown bread.  
 Mrs. W. R. Selkirk, Placerville—Four loaves of corn bread.  
 Mrs. W. R. Selkirk, Placerville—Four loaves of Graham bread.  
 Mrs. W. R. Selkirk, Placerville—Four loaves of salt-rising bread.  
 Mary Reynolds, Placerville—Five loaves of wheat bread.  
 Mrs. E. B. Conklin, Placerville—One loaf of wheat bread.

## CLASS I.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

W. W. Childs, Placerville—Three varieties of grapes.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Largest display of apples.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Twelve varieties of apples.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Twelve varieties of pears.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Six varieties of pears.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Six varieties of peaches.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Five varieties of plums.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—One variety of plums.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Nectarines.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Prunes.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Five varieties of white figs.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Seedling fruit.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Largest display of grapes.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Largest display of table grapes.  
 I. S. Bamber, Placerville—Largest display of raisin grapes.  
 P. J. Isbell, Placerville—Seventeen varieties of apples.  
 P. J. Isbell, Placerville—Seven varieties of pears.  
 P. J. Isbell, Placerville—Ten varieties of plums.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Best display of figs.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Best display of California grapes.  
 John McCumpsey, Placerville—Easterbuena pears.  
 John McCumpsey, Placerville—Seckel pears.  
 John McCumpsey, Placerville—Bartlett pears.  
 John McCumpsey, Placerville—Gloria Mundi apples.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Peaches.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Apples.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Ten varieties of apples.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Ten selected varieties of apples.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Two varieties of quinces.  
 P. J. Isbell, Placerville—Hungarian prunes.  
 P. J. Isbell, Placerville—Four varieties of apples.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Plums.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Prunes.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Sixteen varieties of peaches.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Figs.  
 W. H. Hooper, Coloma—Eight varieties of pears.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS V.—WINES AND LIQUORS.

Robert Chalmers, Coloma—Grape brandy.  
 Robert Chalmers, Coloma—White wine.  
 Robert Chalmers, Coloma—Red wine.  
 Robert Chalmers, Coloma—Sweet wine.  
 Robert Chalmers, Coloma—Dry wine.

Robert Chalmers, Coloma—Port wine.  
 Robert Chalmers, Coloma—Sherry wine.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Grape brandy.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Red wine.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—White wine.  
 G. N. Lombardo, Placerville—Claret wine.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Apple brandy.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Grape brandy.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Peach brandy.  
 Kramp Brothers, Diamond Springs—Display of wines.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Grape brandy.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Red wine.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—White wine.  
 C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Sweet wine.

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—FINE ARTS.

Jennie E. Howatt, Diamond Springs—Four oil paintings.  
 W. W. Childs, Smith's Flat—Two pen drawings.  
 Miss —, Georgetown—Four oil paintings.

## CLASS II.

Cox & Fuller, Placerville—Large display of photographs.  
 Luella Carpenter, Diamond Springs—Three mottoes, spatter-work.

## SPEED PROGRAMME—1879.

## No. 1.—RUNNING RACE.

One-half mile and repeat. Free for Amador, El Dorado, and Placer County horses. Purse, one hundred dollars. First horse, seventy-five dollars; second, twenty-five dollars.

## Entries.

NAME OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	Residence.
Bell Barton, b. m.	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
May Schnabel, b. m.	Martin Schnabel	Newcastle, Placer Co.
Cordwood Johnny, s. g.	William Clifton	Placerville.
Mountain Maid, s. m.	Norris Brothers	Plymouth, Amador Co.
Billy, s. g.	Dr. I. M. Proctor	Placerville.
Pebble, b. m.	Clayton Brando	Lincoln, Placer Co.

## Result.

Maid	1	2	2
Johnny	2	1	1
Belle	3	3	3
Schnabel	4	4	4
Pebble			Dis.

Time—52½; 52½; 54½.

## CLASS II.—TROTTING.

Purse—One hundred and fifty dollars. One mile and repeat. First horse, one hundred dollars; second, fifty dollars. Free for all horses in the Counties of Amador, El Dorado, and Placer.

## Entries.

NAME OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	Residence.
Oak Leaf, b. m. ....	M. Cassilly .....	Lincoln, Placer Co.
Young Diamond, s. s. ....	W. R. Tong .....	El Dorado.
John, b. g. ....	A. J. Kenneda .....	Placerville.
Black Alta, blk. g. ....	S. Kyburz .....	Clarks ville.
Ethan Allen, s. s. ....	J. C. Brewster .....	Latrobe.

## Result.

Ethan Allen ..... 1 0 3 1

Time—2:57.

## CLASS III.—RUNNING.

Purse—Two hundred dollars. One mile and repeat. First horse, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, fifty dollars. Free for all.

## Entries.

NAME OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	Residence.
Bell Barton, b. m. ....	H. E. Barton .....	Latrobe.
Billy, s. g. ....	I. M. Proctor .....	Placerville.
Little George, s. g. ....	J. C. Brewster .....	Latrobe.

## Result.

Billy ..... 1 1

Time—1:54½.

## CLASS V.—RUNNING.

Purse—One hundred dollars. First horse, seventy dollars; second, thirty dollars. Free for all horses in Amador, El Dorado, and Placer Counties.

## Entries.

NAME OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	Residence.
Maggie Barton, s. m. ....	H. E. Barton .....	Latrobe.
Little George, s. g. ....	J. C. Brewster .....	Latrobe.
May Schnabel, b. m. ....	Martin Schnabel .....	Lincoln, Placer County.
Billy, s. g. ....	I. M. Proctor .....	Placerville.
Cordwood Johnny, s. g. ....	Wm. Clifton .....	Placerville.
Mountain Maid, s. m. ....	Norris Brothers .....	Plymouth.

## Result.

Billy ..... 4 1 1

Time—53.

## CLASS VI.—RUNNING.

Cary House Purse—Fifty dollars, Society adding fifty dollars. One-half mile and repeat. Free for all two years old owned in the Counties of Amador, El Dorado, and Placer. (Lady Diamond, three years old, not barred.) First horse, six-tenths; second, three-tenths; third, one-tenth.

## Entries.

NAME OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	Residence.
Bell Lodi, s. m., sired by Monday; dam, Maid Whipple .....	John Eckle .....	Placerville.
Rondo, s. g., sired by Norfolk; dam, Lady Tyler .....	Norris Brothers .....	Plymouth.
Lady Diamond, b. f., sired by Norfolk; dam, Jennie Livingston .....	W. R. Tong .....	El Dorado.
Bald Hornet, b. m., sire and dam unknown .....	F. Hunger .....	Placerville.

## Result.

Rondo ..... 1 2

## CLASS VI.—RUNNING.

Purse—One hundred dollars. One-half mile and repeat. First horse, seventy-five dollars; second, twenty-five dollars.

## Entries.

NAME OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	Residence.
Mountain Maid, s. m. ....	Norris Brothers .....	Plymouth.
Maggie Barton, s. m. ....	H. E. Barton .....	Latrobe.
May Schnabel, b. m. ....	Martin Schnabel .....	Lincoln.
Bell Barton, b. m. ....	H. E. Barton .....	Latrobe.

## Result.

Maid ..... 1 1

Time—53½.

The undersigned, President and Secretary of the El Dorado County Agricultural Society, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of articles exhibited for premiums at the Ninth Annual Fair of said Society, held at Placerville, said County of El Dorado, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of September, 1879. It will be seen by a comparison of the foregoing list, with the list of last year, that there is a marked improvement in resources of the county, as well as an increased activity among our farming and mining community in the exhibition of their products. The new products, as well as new industries, will be fully shown by a comparison of the foregoing list with the list reported by said Secretary for last year.

PLACERVILLE, November 29th, 1879.

[SEAL.]

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

The exhibition of blooded horses and cattle was an observable feature of the fair, and shows that the attention of our farmers is specially in that direction.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

## SPECIAL AWARDS BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Second best display of gold-bearing quartz—Atlantic mine	\$30
A. J. Blakely	Placerville	Best exhibit of gold nuggets	\$50
S. J. Alden	Placerville	Best exhibit of chemicals	\$25
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best exhibit of harness and saddlery	\$25
Hirsch & Coblentz	El Dorado	Best exhibit groceries	\$25
Mrs. G. G. Blanchard	Placerville	Best exhibit of fruits, in glass jars	\$25
Thomas Hardie	Placerville	Best exhibit in the Pavilion	\$50
John Blair	Placerville	Best exhibit of sawed lumber	\$10
Thomas Fraser	Placerville	Best exhibit of poultry	\$10
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best exhibit of cooking stoves	\$10
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best exhibit of cooking stoves	\$10
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best exhibit of glassware	\$10
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best exhibit of agate ware	\$10
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best exhibit table cutlery	\$10
H. S. Morey	Placerville	Best exhibit of machinery for saving gold	\$50
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best exhibit of furniture and bedding	\$25
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Best exhibit of Angora goats	\$25
A. P. Hall	Placerville	Best exhibit of perfumery	\$25
Harry Ingham	Placerville	Best exhibit of miniature carpenter work	\$25
Shelley Inch	Placerville	Best exhibit of stationery	\$25
H. S. Morey	Placerville	Best exhibit of ore feeder	\$25
J. A. Sigwart	Placerville	Best exhibit of silverware	\$25
F. F. Barss	Placerville	Second best exhibit silverware	\$15
M. Simon & Son	Placerville	Second best exhibit dry goods	\$25
GRAIN, ETC.			
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best 100 pounds wheat	\$5
F. Veerkamp	Placerville	Best 100 pounds barley	\$5
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best seedling potatoes	\$5
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Special mention.	
Miss L. Anderson	Placerville	Best four loaves wheat bread	\$5
Mrs. W. A. Selkirk	Placerville	Second best four loaves wheat bread	\$2 50
Mary Reynolds	Placerville	Third best four loaves wheat bread	100 lbs flour, \$1 75
James Askew	El Dorado	Best 10 pounds roll butter	\$5
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best and largest display in Pavilion	S. cake basket, \$25
Mary Reynolds	Placerville	Best display of fancy work	\$20
Mrs. E. W. Witmer	Placerville	Second best display of fancy work	\$10
Mrs. H. Laverty	Placerville	Best display of jellies, in jars	\$5
Mrs. G. G. Blanchard	Placerville	Best display of preserved fruits, in glass jars	\$5
Robert Chalmers		Best display of wines and liquors	\$10
Z. P. Brandon		For exhibit of mammoth oats	Special mention.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT.

## LIVE STOCK.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.—THOROUGHbred HORSES.			
J. J. Eckle	Placerville	Best two-year old colt	\$7 50.
J. J. Eckle	Placerville	Best one-year old colt	\$5.
CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.			
W. R. Tong	El Dorado	Best graded stallion	\$15.
L. Tubbs	El Dorado	Best graded mare, four years and over	\$15.
J. A. Wax	El Dorado	Second best graded mare, three years and over	\$10.
N. G. Norris	Plymouth	Best graded gelding	\$7 50.
Lewis Williams	Brownsville	Best graded one-year old stallion	\$5.
CLASS III.—ROADSTERS, STALLIONS, GELDINGS, AND MARES.			
Lewis Williams	Brownsville	Best horse, Rambler	\$10.
J. H. Miller	Latrobe	Best horse of all work	\$5.
N. S. Miller	El Dorado	Best horse, one year old, of all work	\$5.
CLASS IV.—ROADSTERS.			
M. Cassidy	Lincoln	Best mare, Oak Leaf	\$10.
CLASS V.—DRAFT HORSES.			
N. S. Miller	El Dorado	Best one year old draft horse	\$5.
N. N. Freeman	Clarksville	Best four-year old draft horse	\$10.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
J. C. Brewster	Placerville	Best stallion, of any age	Diploma and \$3.
CLASS I.—THOROUGHbred CATTLE.			
James Askew	El Dorado	Best Jersey bull	\$15.
O. N. Morse	Ione, Amador Co.	Best Durham bull	\$10.
O. N. Morse	Ione, Amador Co.	Best Durham cow	\$5.
O. N. Morse	Ione, Amador Co.	Second best Durham cow	\$3.
O. N. Morse	Ione, Amador Co.	Best Durham calf, over six months	\$3.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
I. S. Bamber		Best cow, of any breed	Diploma and \$3.
John Fox		Best cow, four years and over, graded	\$7 50.
CLASS I.—ANGORA GOATS.			
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Best buck, two years and over	\$10.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Second best buck, two years and over	\$4.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Best buck, under two years old	\$6.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Second best buck, under two years old	\$3.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Best pen of three does, over two years old	\$8.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Second best pen of three does, over two years old	\$3.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Best pen of three does, under two years old	\$6.
N. Gilmore	El Dorado	Second best pen of three does, under two years old	\$3.
CLASS I.—SWINE.			
A. Habuth	Placerville	Best boar, two years and over	\$10.
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Second best boar, two years and over	\$5.
John Bryan	El Dorado	Best boar, six months and under one year	\$3.
C. G. Carpenter	Diamond Sp'gs.	Second best boar, six months and under one year	\$2.
C. G. Carpenter	Diamond Sp'gs.	Best breeding sow, two years and over	\$5.
I. S. Bamber	Diamond Sp'gs.	Second best breeding sow, two years and over	\$3.
John Bryan	El Dorado	Best breeding sow, under one year old	\$5.
C. G. Carpenter	El Dorado	Best family of sow and five pigs	\$5.
CLASS I.—POULTRY.			
W. R. Tong	El Dorado	Best exhibit of turkeys	\$2 50.
James Askew	El Dorado	Best lot of Leghorn chickens	\$2 50.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best lot of Brahma chickens	\$2 50.
C. H. Weatherwax	Placerville	Best lot of Cochon chickens	\$2 50.
Thomas Clifton	Placerville	Best lot of Frizz or Porcupine chickens	\$2 50.
Thomas Fraser	Placerville	Best lot of Plymouth Rock chickens	\$2 50.
Thomas Fraser	Placerville	Best lot of ducks	\$2 50.
Thomas Fraser	Placerville	Best display of poultry	\$5.
GOLD FISH.			
Z. P. Brandon	French Creek	Best lot of gold fish	Diploma and \$3.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT

## MINING MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Placerville Gold Quartz Mining Co.	Placerville	Best original quartz crusher	Diploma and \$3.
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best clothes wringer and stand	Diploma and \$3.
Hulburd Brothers	Placerville	Best wire solder for canning	Diploma and \$3.
John Hogan	Placerville	Best peach and plum pitting machine	Diploma and \$3.
H. S. Morey	Placerville	Best quartz crusher and feeder	Diploma and \$3.
H. S. Morey	Placerville	Best machine for securing gold	Diploma and \$3.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.—MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.			
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best double harness	Dip. and \$2 50.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best single harness	Dip. and \$2 50.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best double carriage harness	Dip. and \$2 50.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best single carriage harness	Dip. and \$2 50.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best gents' saddle	Dip. and \$2 50.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best bridle	Diploma and \$1.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best display of harness leather	Diploma and \$5.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best ladies' saddle	Dip. and \$2 50.
CLASS III.—WORKED METALS.			
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best parlor stove	Diploma and \$3.
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best display of agate ware	Diploma and \$3.
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best display of Chinaware	Diploma and \$3.
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best display of copper ware	Diploma and \$3.
Weatherwax & Woodward	Placerville	Best display of portable range	Diploma and \$3.
A. J. Sigwart	Placerville	Best display of silverware	Dip. and \$2 50.
L. D. Marks	Placerville	Best pruning shears	Diploma and \$3.
F. F. Barss	Placerville	Second best display of silverware	Diploma and \$3.
CLASS IV.—CABINETWARE.			
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best spring bed	Diploma and \$3.
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best mattress	Diploma and \$3.
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best bedroom set	Diploma and \$3.
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best exhibit of upholstery	\$2 50.
CLASS V.—WOODWORK.			
Harry Ingham	Placerville	Best exhibit of carpenter work	\$2 50.
Angelo Beffa	Placerville	Second best exhibit of carpenter work	Diploma and \$3.
J. J. A. Miller	Lake Valley	Best cooper work	\$2 50.
Lonetie Des Marchais	Greenwood	Best window cornice	\$3.
Levi Rosier	Placerville	Best wood chair, ornamental	\$3.
CLASS VI.			
C. B. Brown	Placerville	Best flour sifter	Diploma and \$3.
A. A. W. Boyington	Placerville	Best furs, tanned	\$1 50.
A. A. W. Boyington	Placerville	Best tanned deer skins	\$1.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.—TEXTILE FABRICS.			
Bertha Kuhn	Granite Hill	Best silk embroidery	\$2 50.
Mrs. B. F. Sherwood	Placerville	Best linen embroidery	\$2 50.
Julia E. Saviers	Placerville	Best cotton embroidery	\$2 50.
Bertha Kuhn	Granite Hill	Best braid work	\$1 00.
Mrs. R. Deadman	Placerville	Best-made and handsomest dress	\$5 00.
Mrs. P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best calico dress for a lady	\$10 00.
Lilly Crippin	Placerville	Best calico dress for a lady under eighteen years of age	\$10 00.



## FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Mrs. Zimmerman	Placerville	Best pair of cotton socks	\$1 00.
Mrs. B. F. Sherwood	Placerville	Best worked handkerchief	\$1 50.
Jennie E. Howatt	Placerville	Best wax work	\$1 00.
Mollie Reynolds	Placerville	Best bead embroidery	\$2 50.
Julia Everett	Placerville		Diploma and \$3.
Ada Beebe	Placerville	Best worsted wreath	Diploma and \$3.
Mrs. J. O'Donnell	Placerville	Best crocheted shawl	Diploma and \$3.
Susan McCumpsey	Placerville	Best rag carpet	\$3 00.
Mrs. G. J. Brown	Placerville	Best tatting	Diploma and \$3.
Mrs. P. Vignat	Placerville	Best leaf and moss work	\$1 00.
Lutheria S. Wiltse	Placerville	Best hearth rug	\$1 00.
Bertha Kuhn	Placerville	Best crocheted tidy	Diploma and \$3.
Jennie Howatt	Placerville	Best crystallized roses	Diploma and \$3.
Julia E. Saviers	Placerville	Best ladies' clothing	\$2 50.
Mrs. B. Mason	Placerville	Best knitted work	\$1 00.
Mrs. Starchman	Placerville	Best patchwork quilt	\$2 50.
Mrs. E. W. Witmer	Placerville	Best lamp mat	\$1 00.
Jennie E. Howatt	Placerville	Best hair work	\$1 00.
Mary Ames	Placerville	Best and largest display of crochet work	Diploma and \$3.
Jennie E. Howatt	Placerville	Best fancy leather work	Diploma and \$3.
Nora Donohoe	Placerville	Best needle work	Special mention.
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
Hirsch & Coblentz	El Dorado	Best exhibit of groceries	Diploma and \$3.
J. W. Dayton	Placerville	Best sewing machine, Singer	Diploma and \$3.
Shelley Inch	Placerville	Best exhibit of stationery	Diploma and \$3.
Shelley Inch	Placerville	Best exhibit of pocket cutlery	Diploma and \$3.
A. P. Hall	Placerville	Second best exhibit of stationery	Diploma and \$3.
A. P. Hall	Placerville	Best exhibit of perfumery	Diploma and \$3.
M. Simon & Son	Placerville	Best exhibit of dry goods	Diploma and \$3.
M. Simon & Son	Placerville	Best exhibit of gents' and boys' clothing	Diploma and \$3.
M. Simon & Son	Placerville	Best exhibit of woolen blankets	Diploma and \$3.
M. Simon & Son	Placerville	Best exhibit of ladies' quilted skirts	Diploma and \$3.
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best exhibit of vermin proof bedstead	Diploma and \$3.
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Best exhibit of hanging meat safe	Diploma and \$3.
Olds & Shepardson	El Dorado	Second best exhibit of sewing machines	Hon. mention.
J. W. Dench	Placerville	Best exhibit of harness and saddlery	Diploma and \$3.
Julia E. Saviers	Placerville	Best exhibit of sewing machine work, Wheeler & Wilson	Diploma and \$3.
Mrs. Elliott	Placerville	Best exhibit of woven coverlid	Diploma and \$3.

For largest and best display of fancy work, your committee recommend an equal division between Mrs. E. W. Witmer and Mollie Reynolds—\$2 50 each.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.—CEREALS, ETC.			
F. J. Veerkamp	Granite Hill	Best bushel of barley	\$2 50
Claus Gottsch	Diam'd Springs	Best bushel of oats	\$2 50
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best bushel of rye	\$2 50
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best bushel of corn	\$2 50
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best bushel of wheat	\$2 50
Ruben Demuth	Bear Creek	Best wheat flour	\$5 00
CLASS II.—VEGETABLES.			
James H. Skew	El Dorado	Best Indian corn (green)	\$2 50
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best green sweet corn	\$2 50
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best 100 pounds potatoes, seedling	\$3 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best exhibit of sweet potatoes	\$5 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best exhibit of watermelons	\$1 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best exhibit of muskmelons	\$1 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best exhibit of carrots	\$1 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best exhibit of cucumbers	\$1 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best exhibit of beets	\$1 00
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best exhibit and greatest variety of potatoes	\$10 00
G. N. Lombardo	Placerville	Best exhibit of onions	\$2 50
J. P. Allen	Placerville	Best exhibit of parsnips	\$1 00
J. C. Marsh	Placerville	Best exhibit of red peppers	\$1 00
J. P. Allen	Placerville	Best exhibit of tomatoes	\$1 00
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best and largest display	\$5 00
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Second best and largest display	\$2 50
J. O'Neil	Placerville	Third best and largest display	\$1 50
CLASS III.—FLOWERS, ETC.			
Mrs. S. A. Evans	Placerville	Best ornamental flowering plants	\$2 50
Mrs. S. A. Evans	Placerville	Best collection of new and rare plants	\$1 50
Mrs. H. O. Keefe	Placerville	Best hanging baskets	\$1 50
Mrs. P. Vignat	Placerville	Best bouquets	\$1 50
Thomas Hardie	Placerville	Best exhibit of native grasses	\$2 50
W. W. Hoyt	Diam'd Springs	Best exhibit of hops	\$2 50
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best exhibit of green tobacco	\$2 50
CLASS IV.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			
James Askew	El Dorado	Best 10 pounds roll butter	\$5 00
James Askew	El Dorado	Best 25 pounds firkin butter	\$5 00
A. N. Freeman	Silver Creek	Second best 10 pounds roll butter	\$2 50
A. N. Freeman	Silver Creek	Second best 35 pounds firkin butter	\$2 50
Mrs. G. G. Blanchard	Placerville	Best lard, short weight	
James Askew	El Dorado	Best 10 pounds lard	\$2 50
CLASS V.—DOMESTIC BREAD.			
Miss L. Anderson	Placerville	Best 4 loaves wheat bread	\$3 00
Mollie Reynolds	Placerville	Second best 4 loaves wheat bread	\$2 00
Mrs. W. A. Selkirk	Placerville	Best biscuit	\$2 50
Mrs. W. A. Selkirk	Placerville	Best 4 loaves salt rising bread	\$2 00
Mrs. W. A. Selkirk	Placerville	Best and largest display of bread	\$3 00

### SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

#### HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
<b>CLASS I.—FRUITS.</b>			
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best display of apples	\$5.
C. G. Carpenter	Diam'd Springs	Second best display of apples	\$3.
William Hendria	Placerville	Best single variety	\$5.
A. J. Blakely	Placerville	Best exhibit of apples of last year's product	Diploma and \$3.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best exhibit of pears	\$5.
W. H. Hooper	Coloma	Second best exhibit of pears	\$3.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best twelve varieties of pears	\$5.
C. G. Carpenter	Diam'd Springs	Best six varieties of pears	\$3.
E. W. Smith	Coloma	Best exhibit of peaches	\$5.
L. Rosier	Placerville	Second best exhibit of peaches	\$3.
E. W. Smith	Coloma	Best six varieties of peaches	\$5.
William Pasco	Placerville	Best single variety of peaches	\$2 50.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best exhibit of plums	\$5.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Second best exhibit of plums	\$2 50.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best six varieties of plums	\$3.
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Best single variety of plums	\$2.
Thomas Fraser	Placerville	Best exhibit of nectarines	\$5.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best exhibit of prunes	\$5.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Second best exhibit of prunes	\$2 50.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best exhibit of figs	\$5.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Second best exhibit of figs	Diploma and \$3.
J. G. O'Brien	Granite Hill	Best exhibit of seedling fruit	\$7.
Jacob Lyon	Placerville	Second best exhibit of seedling fruit	\$3.
Thomas Hardie	Placerville	Best exhibit of grapes	\$7 50.
J. G. O'Brien	Placerville	Second best exhibit of grapes	\$5.
J. G. O'Brien	Granite Hill	Best exhibit of table grapes	\$5.
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best exhibit of wine grapes	\$5.
W. H. Hooper	Coloma	Best exhibit of fruit	Diploma and \$3.
Thomas Hardie	Placerville	Best exhibit of grapes for raisins	\$10.
Mrs. M. O'Keefe	Placerville	Best exhibit of strawberries	Diploma and \$3.
<b>CLASS II.—DRIED FRUITS.</b>			
I. S. Bamber	Placerville	Best sun dried nectarines	\$1 50.
Thomas Hardie	Placerville	Best twenty pounds of raisins	\$5.
Thomas Hardie	Placerville	Best exhibit of raisins	\$10.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best sun dried apples	\$1 50.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best sun dried pears	\$1 50.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best sun dried peaches	\$1 50.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best sun dried plums	\$1 50.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best sun dried prunes	\$1 50.
P. J. Isbell	Placerville	Best exhibit of dried fruit	\$5.
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best ten pounds dried apples	\$2 50.
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best ten pounds dried pears	\$2 50.
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best ten pounds dried peaches	\$2 50.
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best ten pounds dried plums	\$2 50.
C. H. McCuen	Placerville	Best ten pounds dried figs	\$2 50.
<b>CLASS III.—CULTIVATED NUTS.</b>			
G. N. Lombardo	Placerville	Best exhibit of chestnuts	\$2 50.
Kramp Brothers	Dim'd Springs	Best exhibit of soft-shelled almonds	\$2 50.
C. G. Carpenter	Dim'd Springs	Best exhibit of black walnuts	\$2 50.
<b>CLASS IV.—PRESERVES, JELLIES, ETC.</b>			
Mrs. M. Lavery	Placerville	Best exhibit of preserves in glass	\$2 50.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Mrs. M. Lavery	Placerville	Best twelve jars of jellies	Dip. and \$2 50.
Hulburd Brothers	Placerville	Best exhibit of canned fruit	\$5.
Mrs. G. G. Blanchard	Placerville	Best five varieties, in glass jars.	\$5.
<b>CLASS V.—WINES AND LIQUORS.</b>			
Robert Chalmers	Coloma	Best grape brandy	\$5.
Robert Chalmers	Coloma	Best red wine	\$5.
Kramp Brothers	Dim'd Springs	Best white wine	\$5.
Robert Chalmers	Coloma	Best sweet wine	\$5.
Robert Chalmers	Coloma	Best dry wine	\$5.
Robert Chalmers	Coloma	Best port wine	\$5.
Robert Chalmers	Coloma	Best exhibit of wines and liquors	\$5.

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

## FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Mollie Reynolds	Placerville	Best penmanship	Diploma and \$3.
W. W. Childs	Placerville	Best pen drawing	\$3.
Miss E. L. Endiss	Georgetown	Best crayon drawing	\$3.
Luella Carpenter	Dim'd Springs	Best spatter work	\$3.
Jennie E. Howatt	Dim'd Springs	Best engraving	\$3.
Cox & Fuller	Dim'd Springs	Best photographs	\$3.

The above and foregoing shows the list of articles exhibited at the ninth annual fair of the El Dorado County Agricultural Society, held at Placerville, El Dorado County, State of California, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of September, 1879, for which premiums were awarded as above shown. That the amount expended for premiums at said fair was \$1,504. The Society during the year 1879 expended about \$1,200 in the repair and building new and more ample accommodations at the Society's Park. The amount of the total receipts during the year 1879 of the Society is about \$4,800, and the amount of expenditures was about \$4,300. These expenditures have been for improving the Society's Park, and carrying on the fair and paying indebtedness of the Society incurred in construction of Park. The new industries inaugurated during the year were the raising of sweet potatoes, tobacco, and an increased activity in the production of vegetables and cereals. In fact there was a stronger competition in all branches of agriculture than in any former year.

PLACERVILLE, November 29th, 1879.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

C. H. WEATHERWAX, Financial Secretary.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Golden Gate District Agricultural Fair Association.

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1879.

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## REPORT.

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ROOMS OF THE GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT FAIR ASSOCIATION, }  
OAKLAND, December 1st, 1879. }

*To the Honorable the State Board of Agriculture:*

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of agriculture and other industries," approved March 18th, 1878, the Directors of the Golden Gate District Fair Association respectfully submit this their report of the transactions of said Association for the year ending this date.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED—1879.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Live Stock.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
CLASS I.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.				
Best thoroughbred stallion, four years old	R. P. Clement	Alameda	Thad. Stevens	\$30 00
Best thoroughbred stallion, one year old	H. Stimpson	Oakland	Sundig	10 00
Best thoroughbred mare, four years old, with colt	Jas. Mee	San Francisco	Hubert	7 00
Best thoroughbred mare, four years old and over	J. A. Cardinell	San Francisco	Katie Pease	30 00
Best thoroughbred mare, two years old and over	Chas. Thomas	San Francisco	Abbie W.	25 00
Best thoroughbred mare, one year old and over	Jas. Mee	San Francisco	Arnida Howard	10 00
Best thoroughbred mare, under one year	John Silva	Alameda County	Minnie	7 00
Best thoroughbred dam, with five colts	Wm. Boots	Santa Clara	Cecil	5 00
Best stallion, other than thoroughbred, with five colts	Il. A. Mayhew	Oakland	Miami	30 00
Best dam, other than thoroughbred, with two colts	W. H. Clark	San Mateo	Billy Hayward	30 00
			Sybil	20 00
CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.				
Best graded stallion, four years old and over	W. H. Clark	San Mateo	Young Seythian	20 00
Best graded stallion, three years old and over	P. Martin	Oakland	Captain	10 00
Best graded stallion, two years old and over	D. Gannon	Oakland	Linfoot	9 00
Best graded stallion, one year old and over	J. Silva	Alameda County	Arthur H.	7 00
Best graded stallion, under one year old	H. A. Mayhew	Oakland	Master Hayward	5 00
Best graded mare, four years old and over	D. McCaill	Oakland	Mollie Monson	20 00
Best graded mare, four years old and over, with colt	J. Silva	Alameda County	Lady Silva	20 00
Best graded mare, two years old and over	S. Harris	Oakland	Cleona	5 00
Best graded mare, one year old and over	M. Mendenhall	Livermore	Flora	5 00
CLASS III.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.				
Best stallion, four years old and over	E. W. Marston	Pescadero	Conductor	20 00
Best stallion, three years old and over	G. W. McNear	Oakland	Pedro	10 00
Best stallion, two years old and over	E. W. Marston	Pescadero	Stockton Boy	8 00
Best stallion, one year old and over	R. Duncan	Contra Costa	Mac	7 00
Best mare, four years old, with colt	H. A. Mayhew	Oakland	Pocora Belle	20 00
Best mare, four years old	J. Merchant	Petaluma	Nellie	15 00
Best mare, three years old	J. Merchant	Petaluma	Koosie	8 00

Best mare, two years old

## CLASS IV.—DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, four years old and over

Best stallion, three years old and over

Best mare, four years old and over, with colt

## CLASS V.—ROADSTERS.

Best stallion, four years old and over

Best stallion, three years old and over

Best stallion, two years old and over

Best stallion, one year old and over

Best gelding, four years old and over

Best mare, four years old and over

Best mare, three years old and over

Best mare, two years old and over

## CLASS VI.—ROADSTER TEAM.

Best team

Best gelding

Second best gelding

Best gelding

## CLASS VII.—SADDLE HORSES.

Best stallion

Second best stallion

Best mare

Second best mare

Best gelding

Second best gelding

Best mare

Second best mare

Best gelding

Second best gelding

Best mare

Second best mare

Best gelding

Second best gelding

Best mare

Second best mare

Best gelding

Second best gelding

## AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Best mare, two years old	5 00
CLASS IV.—DRAFT HORSES.	
Best stallion, four years old and over	20 00
Best stallion, three years old and over	10 00
Best mare, four years old and over, with colt	20 00
CLASS V.—ROADSTERS.	
Best stallion, four years old and over	25 00
Best stallion, three years old and over	15 00
Best stallion, two years old and over	15 00
Best stallion, one year old and over	Sp. pr. dir.
Best gelding, four years old and over	\$10 00
Best mare, four years old and over	25 00
Best mare, three years old and over	15 00
Best mare, two years old and over	10 00
CLASS VI.—ROADSTER TEAM.	
Best team	\$50 goblet.
CLASS VII.—SADDLE HORSES.	
Best gelding	\$10 00
Second best gelding	5 00
CLASS IX.—SWEEPSTAKES.	
Best stallion	\$100 pitcher.
Second best stallion	\$35 pitcher.
Best mare	\$75 pitcher.
Second best mare	\$30 pitcher.
Best gelding	Diploma.
Second best gelding	\$15 00
Best mare	50 00
Second best mare	15 00
Best gelding	15 00
Second best gelding	15 00
COWS.	
Best Jersey, and calf	25 00
Best Jersey cow, four years old	30 00
Second best Jersey cow, four years old	15 00
Best cow, three years old	20 00
Second best cow, three years old	15 00
Best cow, two years old	30 00
Second best cow, two years old	15 00

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
Best cow, one year old	W. E. Miller	Oakland	Bessie	\$25 00
Second best cow, one year old	J. W. Coleman	Oakland	Young Duchess	10 00
Best heifer, under one year old	S. B. McKee	Oakland	Charley	10 00
Second best heifer, under one year old	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Lizzie Barretto	7 00
AYNSHIRE BULLS.				
Best, three years old and over	G. Bement	Redwood	M. Callahan	30 00
Best, two years old and over	G. Bement	Redwood	L. Todd	30 00
Best, under one year old	G. Bement	Redwood	Archie	15 00
COWS.				
Best cow, with calf	G. Bement	Redwood	Young Stella	35 00
Best cow, three years old	G. Bement	Redwood	Highland Lassie	30 00
Best cow, two years old	G. Bement	Redwood	Lindo Pearce	30 00
Best cow, one year old	G. Bement	Redwood	Stellina	25 00
Best heifer, under one year old	G. Bement	Redwood	Highland Maid	15 00
CATTLE. CLASS I.—DURHAM BULLS.				
Best, four years old and over	C. Younger	San José	Airdrie Thorndale	35 00
Second best, four years old and over	C. Younger	San José	Red Thorndale	15 00
Best, three years old	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	6th Duke of Gabilan	55 00
Best, two years old	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	Maynard	30 00
Best, one year old	C. Younger	San José	Thorndale	30 00
Second best, one year old	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	14th Duke of Gabilan	15 00
Best, under one year old	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	21st Duke of Gabilan	15 00
Second best, under one year old	C. Younger	San José	5th Red Thorndale	10 00
DURHAM COWS.				
Best, four years old and over	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	Pet of Geneva	30 00
Second best, four years old and over	C. Younger	San José	Rosa Nell	15 00
Best, cow and calf	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	3d Maid of Monterey	35 00
Best, three years old	C. Younger	San José	2d Rose of Forest Home	30 00
Second best, three years old	C. Younger	San José	Dolly Thorndale	15 00
Best, two years old	C. Younger	San José	Red Dolly 2d	30 00
Second best, two years old	C. Younger	San José	Red Dolly 3d	15 00
Best, one year old	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	4th Belle of Avenue Ranch	25 00
Second best, one year old	C. Younger	San José	Maid of Malvern	10 00

Best, one year old and under	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	18th Maid of Monterey	10 00
Second best, one year old and under	C. Younger	San José	6th Rosa Nell	7 00
ALDERNEY AND JERSEY BULLS.				
Best bull, four years old	W. Z. Stone	Alamo	Joe Bowers	35 00
Best bull, three years old	G. I. Taggart	Oakland	Joe	35 00
Second best bull, three years old	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Mahomet	15 00
Best bull, two years old	F. J. Barretto	Downey City	Blythe	30 00
THOROUGHBRED HERDS.				
Best, two years old and over, one bull and four cows	J. D. Carr	Gabilan		100 00
Second best, two years old and over	C. Younger	San José		50 00
Best herd, under two years old	J. D. Carr	Gabilan		50 00
Second best herd, under two years old	C. Younger	San José		Diploma.
CLASS II.—GRADED COWS.				
Best, four years old and over	Hammond & Hall	Oakland	Lupin	\$20 00
Best, three years old and over	L. D. Reynolds	San Pablo	Orphan Girl	10 00
Best, two years old and over	Hammond & Hall	Oakland	Rubina	20 00
Best, one year old and over	Hammond & Hall	Oakland	Annie	10 00
Best milch cow	L. D. Reynolds	San Pablo	Orphan Girl	15 00
CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES.				
Best bull, any age or breed	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	6th Duke of Gabilan	60 00
Second best bull, any age or breed	C. Younger	San José	Airdrie Thorndale	30 00
Best cow, any age or breed	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	Pet of Geneva	60 00
Second best cow, any age or breed	C. Younger	San José	Rosa Nell	30 00
Best bull, and three of his calves	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	6th Duke of Gabilan	60 00
Second best bull, and three of his calves	C. Younger	San José	Red Thorndale	30 00
SHEEP. CLASS I.—RAMS.				
Spanish Merino, best, two years old and over	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards	Alameda Chief	15 00
Spanish Merino, second best, two years old and over	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley	Colunella	7 00
SPANISH MERINO RAMS.				
Best one year old and under	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards	Surprise	10 00
Second best one year old and under	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley	Bottle	5 00
Best three ram lambs	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards		10 00
Second best three ram lambs	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley		5 00
SPANISH MERINO EWES.				
Best pen of five ewes, two years old and over	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards		10 00
Second best pen of five ewes, two years old and over	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley		7 00

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Live Stock.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
Best pen of five ewes, one year old and under	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards		\$10 00
Second best pen of five ewes, one year old and under	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley		7 00
Best three ewe lambs	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards		10 00
Second best three ewe lambs	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley		7 00
Best ram and five lambs	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards		15 00
Second best ram and five lambs	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley		7 00
SWEETSTAKES—SPANISH MERINO.				
Best ram and five lambs	J. H. Strobridge	Haywards	Alameda Chief	25 00
Second best ram and five lambs	E. W. Woolsey	Berkeley	Longwool	10 00
SOUTHDOWNS.				
Best ram, two years old and over	J. D. Carr	Gabilan	Salinas	15 00
Second best ram, two years old and over	George Bement	Redwood	Vancouver	7 00
Best ram, one year old and over	George Bement	Redwood	Billy	10 00
Best pen of five ewes, two years old and over	J. D. Carr	Gabilan		10 00
Second best pen of five ewes, two years old and over	George Bement	Redwood		7 00
Best pen of five ewes, one year old and under	J. D. Carr	Gabilan		10 00
Second best pen of five ewes, one year old and under	George Bement	Redwood		7 00
FRENCH MERINO.				
Best ram, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville	Daring	15 00
Best ram, one year old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville	Ragland	10 00
Best three ram lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville		10 00
Best pen of five ewes, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville		10 00
Best ewe, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville		10 00
Best five ewe lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville		10 00
Best ram and five lambs	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville		15 00
CROSS BETWEEN THOROUGHBREDS.				
Best ram, two years old and over	Mrs. R. Blacow	Centreville	Wilcott	15 00
GOATS. CLASS 1—BUCKS.				
Best thoroughbred, two years old and over	J. S. Harris	Hollister	Bruce	15 00
Second best thoroughbred, two years old and over	M. Mendenhall	Livermore	Snowflake	7 00
Best thoroughbred under two years old	M. Mendenhall	Livermore	Silver Locks	10 00
Second best thoroughbred under two years old	J. S. Harris	Hollister	Bonnie Scotland	5 00

## DOGS.

Best three dogs, two years old and over	M. Mendenhall	Livermore		10 00
Second best three dogs, two years old and over	J. S. Harris	Hollister		5 00
Best three dogs, two years old or under	M. Mendenhall	Livermore		10 00
Second best three dogs, two years old or under	M. Mendenhall	Livermore		5 00
Best three Angora, two years old and over	C. P. Bailey	San José		5 00
Best three Angora, two years old and under	C. P. Bailey	San José		5 00
Best three graded, two years old and over	M. Mendenhall	Livermore		10 00
Best three graded, two years old and under	M. Mendenhall	Livermore		10 00
Best sweepstake doe	C. P. Bailey	San José	Princess	10 00
Best sweepstake buck	J. S. Harris	San José	Wallace	20 00
Second best sweepstake buck	M. Mendenhall	Livermore	Snowflake	10 00
Best sweepstakes, not less than ten, kids	M. Mendenhall	Livermore		20 00
Second best sweepstakes, not less than ten, kids	C. P. Bailey	San José		10 00
SWINE. CLASS 1.				
Best Berkshire boar, under two years	G. I. Taggart	Oakland	Oakland Boy	10 00
Best Berkshire boar, under one year	C. Mokler	Contra Costa	Cherub	8 00
Best sweepstake boar, Berkshire	G. I. Taggart	Oakland	Oakland Belle	15 00
Best sweepstake pen of six pigs, Berkshire	G. I. Taggart	Oakland	Oakland Bean	20 00
Best Lancashire breeding sow	C. Mokler	Contra Costa		15 00
	G. I. Taggart	Oakland	Lily	15 00

## POULTRY. CLASS 1.

Plymouth Rock	W. S. Burton	Oakland		5 00
White Leghorn	W. S. Burton	Oakland		5 00
Brown Leghorn	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		5 00
Brown Red Game	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Blue Game	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Light Brahma	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Buff Cochins	G. Tompkins	Oakland		Diploma.
Golden Spangled Poland	G. I. Taggart	Oakland		Diploma.
Silver Spangled Poland	G. I. Taggart	Oakland		Diploma.
Silver Spangled Hamburg	G. I. Taggart	Oakland		Diploma.
Bronze turkeys	G. I. Taggart	Oakland		Diploma.
Muscovy ducks	G. I. Taggart	Oakland		Diploma.
Asiatic ducks	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Rouen ducks	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
California valley quail	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Best and largest collection	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Angora rabbits	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
English rabbits	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Best collection of rabbits	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.
Guinea pigs	A. Mayhew, Jr.	Oakland		Diploma.



## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

## MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
George H. Tay & Co.	San Francisco	Waterwheel	Diploma.
Eclipse Incubator Co.	San Francisco	Self-regulating incubator	Diploma.
CLASS II.			
Meyers & Co.	San Francisco	Lion horse rake	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
D. M. Osborn & Co.	San Francisco	No. 5 mower	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co.	San Francisco	No. 6 combined self-raking reaper and mower	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co.	San Francisco	No. 10 self-binding harvester	Diploma.
CLASS V.			
N. O. Hardy	San Francisco	Washing machine and wringer	Diploma.
W. Kittsmüller	San Francisco	Two-horse family carriage	Diploma.
W. Kittsmüller	San Francisco	One-horse family carriage	Diploma.
Northey & Wagar	East Oakland	Top buggy	Diploma.
Northey & Wagar	East Oakland	Open buggy	Diploma.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## TEXTILE FABRICS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Knit bedspread	\$3 00.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Best display of fancy goods	\$10 00.
Mrs. J. M. Walker	Oakland	Knit bedspread	Diploma.
Mrs. E. A. Haines	Oakland	Hearth rug	Diploma.
Mrs. Mary Cressman	Oakland	Hearth rug	\$2 00.
CLASS I.—JUVENILE.			
Florence Bettman	Oakland	Four pieces millinery	Diploma.
Carrie Clisby	Oakland	Wax flower cross	Napkin ring
Daisy Zimmerman	Oakland	Card frames, etc.	\$2 00.
Mamie Johnson	Oakland	Pen drawings	Napkin ring.
Carrie Walker	Oakland	Penmanship	Diploma.
CLASS II.			
McGovern & Cahill	Oakland	Wallpaper	\$5 00.
C. L. Taylor	Oakland	Carpets	\$10 00.
C. L. Taylor	Oakland	Window draperies	Diploma.
Pacific Press	Oakland	Printing	\$5 00.
Pacific Press	Oakland	Bound books	\$5 00.
C. A. Broad	Oakland	Boots and shoes	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
A. Coplin	Oakland	Corsets, etc.	Diploma.
A. Coplin	Oakland	Embroidered clothes—children's	\$5 00.
A. Coplin	Oakland	Embroidered lady's robe	\$5 00.
Madame Dollenger	Oakland	Fair hair-work	Special diploma.
J. H. Bacon	Oakland	Confectionery	\$10.
R. W. Jackson	San Francisco	Mosswork	Diploma.
R. W. Jackson	San Francisco	Shellwork	\$3.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Mrs. Chas. Jurgens	Oakland	Wreaths	Special diploma.
J. J. Bettman	Oakland	Millinery	\$10.
J. J. Bettman	Oakland	Silk bonnet	\$5.
J. J. Bettman	Oakland	Velvet hat	Diploma.
Miss L. E. Loring	Oakland	Printing on silk	Sp. dip. and \$2.
Mrs. J. M. Walker	Oakland	Ceramic work	Special diploma.
Mrs. J. M. Walker	Oakland	Fancy chair, cushion, and back	\$3.
Miss Ida Hoskins	Oakland	Specimen flowerwork	\$5.
Miss Ida Hoskins	Oakland	Embroidered picture	\$5.
Mrs. C. M. Carlsen	Oakland	Chenille embroidery	\$5.
Miss Maggie Cowper	Oakland	Wax flowers	Special diploma.
Mrs. E. A. Haines	Oakland	Silk quilt	\$5.
Mrs. E. A. Haines	Oakland	Wax flowers	\$5.
Mrs. E. A. Hersey	Oakland	Table cover	\$3.
Mrs. E. A. Hersey	Oakland	Patchwork quilt	Diploma.
Mrs. E. A. Hersey	Oakland	Lace handkerchief	\$3.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Ottoman cover	Diploma.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Embroidery with beads	Diploma.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Crochet shawl	Diploma.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Ornamental needlework	\$3.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Embroidered dressing gown	\$3.
J. S. & M. Naismith	Oakland	Silk embroidery	\$2.
Miss Hattie A. Keep	Oakland	Feather work	Special diploma.
Miss Jennie Wingate	Oakland	Flowers and lace work	\$3.
Miss F. M. Reed & Co.	Oakland	Feathers	\$5.
Miss F. M. Reed & Co.	Oakland	Velvet bonnet	\$5.
Miss F. M. Reed & Co.	Oakland	Artificial flowers	\$5.
Mrs. Bryant	Oakland	Sofa pillow	\$5.
H. Hickethier	Oakland	Confectionery and cake	Special diploma.
Miss A. R. Dietrick	Oakland	Penmanship and pen drawings	\$5.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

## MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
James Lentell	Oakland	Double harness	\$5.
James Lentell	Oakland	Single harness	Diploma and \$5.
CLASS II.			
W. W. Montague	Oakland	Display of copper work	Diploma.
W. W. Montague	Oakland	Plumbers' goods and wares	\$5.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Lamps	\$5.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Table cutlery	Diploma.
George H. Fay & Co.	San Francisco	Copper work, Cal. manufacture	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
W. W. Montague & Co.	Oakland	Cooking stoves for wood	Diploma.
W. W. Montague & Co.	Oakland	Parlor stoves	\$5.
W. W. Montague & Co.	Oakland	Cooking ranges	Diploma.
W. W. Montague & Co.	Oakland	Parlor grates	\$5.
W. W. Montague & Co.	Oakland	Marbleized iron	\$3.
W. W. Montague & Co.	Oakland	Portable ranges	Diploma.
George H. Fay & Co.	San Francisco	Cooking stoves, wood	Diploma.
George H. Fay & Co.	San Francisco	Cooking stoves, coal	Diploma.
George H. Fay & Co.	San Francisco	Parlor stoves	Diploma.
George H. Fay & Co.	San Francisco	Cooking ranges	\$10.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
George H. Fay & Co. ....	San Francisco	Parlor grates	..... \$3.
George H. Fay & Co. ....	San Francisco	Hollow iron ware, Cal. manf.	..... \$5.
George H. Fay & Co. ....	San Francisco	Portable ranges	..... \$5.
George H. Fay & Co. ....	San Francisco	Laundry stoves	..... Diploma.
CLASS IV.			
Zeno Maurais	Oakland	Pianos	..... Diploma.
H. Schellhaas	Oakland	Wardrobe	..... Diploma.
H. Schellhaas	Oakland	Lounge	..... \$5.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Dressing bureau	..... \$5.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Mattresses	..... Diploma.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Writing desk	..... \$5.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Bookcase	..... \$5.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Spring bed	..... Diploma.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Set bed-room furniture	..... Diploma.
Chr. Schrubber	Oakland	Display of furniture	..... \$15.
F. F. Dye	Oakland	Pillow-sham holder	..... Diploma.
C. L. Taylor	Oakland	Dressing case	..... Diploma.
C. L. Taylor	Oakland	Display of upholstery	..... \$5.
C. L. Taylor	Oakland	For decorative art displayed in general arrangement of wall paper, curtains, etc.	..... \$5.
CLASS V.			
McGovern & Cahill	Oakland	Window shades	..... Diploma.
CLASS VI.			
Am. Dist. Telegraph Co.	Oakland	Electrical apparatus	..... Diploma.
Dr. E. T. Burnette	Oakland	Specimens dentistry	..... Diploma.
CLASS VII.			
Vailes, Rose & Co.	Oakland	U. S. army blacking	..... Diploma.
CLASS VIII.			
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Rockingham ware	..... Diploma.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Stoneware	..... Diploma.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Flint glass	..... Diploma.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Stoneware	..... \$5.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Glassware	..... \$5.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Queensware	..... \$5.
F. R. Stevenson & Co.	Oakland	Cut and ground glass	..... \$5.
E. Brayton	Oakland	Arch fire kindlers	..... Diploma.
CLASS IX.			
Homer J. Fritch	Oakland	Coal	..... Diploma.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
George N. Tichenor	Oakland	Cigars, California manufacture	..... Diploma.
CLASS III.			
A. D. Pryal	Temescal	Greatest variety potatoes	..... \$5.
A. D. Pryal	Temescal	Greatest variety tomatoes	..... \$2.
A. D. Pryal	Temescal	Greatest variety beets	..... \$2.
A. D. Pryal	Temescal	Greatest variety carrots	..... \$2.
CLASS IV.			
P. J. Keller & Co.	Temescal	Flowering plants in bloom	..... \$20.

## FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
P. J. Keller & Co.	Temescal	Hanging basket containing plants	..... \$10.
P. J. Keller & Co.	Temescal	Display of rustic work	..... \$10.
E. Gill	Temescal	Collection of roses in bloom	..... \$5.
E. Gill	Temescal	Collection of fuchsias in bloom	..... \$5.
E. Gill	Temescal	Display of cut flowers	..... \$10.
E. Gill	Temescal	Display of bouquets	..... \$10.
E. Gill	Temescal	Collection of Australian plants	..... \$10.
G. J. Nicholson	Temescal	Collection of ornamental foliage plants	..... \$20.
G. J. Nicholson	Temescal	Collection of new and rare plants	..... \$10.
G. J. Nicholson	Oakland	Collection greenhouse plants, etc.	..... \$10.
A. D. Pryal	Temescal	Standard roses in bloom	..... Diploma.
H. Schintler	Oakland	Bread, from U. S. Bakery	..... Diploma and \$2.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

## FRUITS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
M. Gillian	Sonoma Co.	Apples	..... \$20.
M. Gillian	Sonoma Co.	Pears	..... \$20.
M. Gillian	Sonoma Co.	Peaches	..... \$18.
M. Gillian	Sonoma Co.	Plums	..... \$8.
M. Gillian	Sonoma Co.	Best display of fruit	..... \$10.
C. O. Williams	Sonoma Co.	Salmonberries	..... Diploma.

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

## FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Pebbles & Baldwin	San Francisco	Specimen oil portrait	..... \$20.
Thos. Hill	San Francisco	Specimen of painting by one exhibitor	..... \$25.
Thos. Hill	San Francisco	Specimen landscape, in oil	..... \$20.
Thos. Hill	San Francisco	Exhibition of paintings by one artist	..... \$75.
David Hewes	Oakland	Collection of paintings by one exhibitor	..... \$75.
M. Schramm	Oakland	Collection of photographs	..... \$25.
Max Reinhart	Oakland	Crayon drawings	..... \$10.
Mrs. M. L. Fountain	Oakland	Photo crayons	..... \$10.
Mrs. H. Tucker	Oakland	Photographs colored in oil	..... Diploma.
Miss Maggie Cowper	Oakland	Oil painting, by minor	..... \$25.
Miss Kitty Carrick	Oakland	Crayons, by minor	..... Diploma.
CLASS IV.			
A. Burr	San Francisco	Wood engraving	..... \$25.

## SPEED PROGRAMME—1879.

## FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

## No. 1.—RUNNING.

Mile and a quarter dash, free for all three-year olds; fifty dollars entrance; twenty-five dollars forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added; second horse saves entrance money.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Jim Farley, by Hubbard; dam, Annette	L. M. Darling	Oakland.
Kingston, by Hercules; dam, Miami	Monroe Thompson	Milpitas.
—, by Glenelg; dam, Nun	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
—, by General Athol; dam, Annette	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
Richard Third, by Crichton; dam, Irene Harding	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.

## Result.

Richard Third	1
Kingston	2

Time—2:19.

## No. 2.—TROTTING.

Two minutes and twenty-six seconds class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. First horse, four hundred dollars; second, two hundred dollars; third, one hundred and twenty dollars; fourth, eighty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Governor Stanford	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Dirigo	W. H. Cade	Oakland.
Startle, by Andrews' horse; dam, Maggie	E. W. Marston	Pescadero.
Echora, by Echo; dam, Young Mare	L. H. Titus	Los Angeles.
Gus, by Bellfounder; dam, Jennie Noyes	M. Mooney	San Francisco.
Magdallah, by Primus; dam, Membrino Rattler	J. M. Learned	Stockton.
Gold Note, by Contraband; dam unknown	James C. McCord	San Francisco.
St. Helena, by Gen. McClellan; dam Buttermilk Sal	James McKee	San Francisco.
Belle H., by Belmont; dam unknown	Shane & Dennis	Virginia City.
Frank Ferguson	P. F. Beardsley	San Francisco.

## Result.

Magdallah	1
Gus	2
Echora	3
Governor Stanford	4

Time—2:29; 2:29½; 2:29½; 2:27½.

## SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.

## No. 3.—RUNNING.

One mile dash; free for all two-year olds; fifty dollars entrance, twenty-five dollars forfeit.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Patsy Duffy, by Leinster; dam, Ada A.	T. Harney	Sacramento.
Tillie C., by Wild Idle; dam, Abbie W.	E. J. Baldwin	San Francisco.
Euchre, by Leinster; dam, Flash	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.

## Result.

Patsy Duffy	1
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## No. 4.—TROTTING.

Two-forty class. Purse, seven hundred and fifty dollars. First horse, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; second, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; third, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; fourth, seventy-five dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Dan, by Young Niagara; dam, unknown	S. Solomon	San Francisco.
Crown Point, by Speculation; dam, Patchen Mare	R. Harvey	San Francisco.
Empress, by Wh. Hambletonian; dam, Katie Pease	A. C. Deitz	Oakland.
Santa Claus, by Strathmore	P. A. Finegan	Oakland.
Lady Gertrude	William Brown	San Francisco.
Dick Turpin, by Fred. Low; dam, Lady Hubbard	W. F. Smith	Sacramento.
Fannie Forrest, by Edwin Forrest; dam, unknown	Simon Marks	San Francisco.
Lady Sherman	P. J. Williams	San José.

## Result.

Santa Claus	1
Empress	2
Crown Point	3
Lady Sherman	4

Time—2:28; 3:26½; 2:27.

## THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d.

## No. 5.—RUNNING IN HARNESS.

Purse, four hundred dollars. First horse, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; second, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; third, fifty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Jake, by Oliver Cromwell; dam, Virginia	P. A. Finegan	Oakland.
Lee, by Oliver Cromwell; dam, Jennie C.	J. N. Killip	San Francisco.
XX, by Malcolm; dam, Columbia	J. C. Simpson	San Francisco.
Ford	Ellis Williams	San José.

<i>Result.</i>	
Jake.....	1
Lee.....	2
XX.....	3
<i>Time—1:54½; 1:54.</i>	

## No. 6.—TROTTING.

Two-thirty class. Purse, seven hundred and fifty dollars. First horse, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; second, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; third, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; fourth, seventy-five dollars.

*Entries.*

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Rustic, by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, by Belmont.	P. J. Shafter .....	San Francisco.
Milton Medium, by Happy Medium .....	J. S. Mendenhall .....	Kelseyville.
Echora, by Echo .....	L. H. Titus .....	Los Angeles.
Poscora Hayward, by Billy Hayward .....	A. Newland .....	Oakland.
Wabblers, unknown .....	H. W. Seale .....	Mayfield.
Frank Rhodes, formerly John Conness .....	F. Charles .....	San Francisco.
Reliance, by Alexander .....	James M. Learned .....	Stockton.
Mountaineer, by Knox .....	Frank Birch .....	San Francisco.
Flora Sheppard, by General McClellan .....	Steve Crandall .....	Petaluma.
Zero .....	P. J. Williams .....	San José.
Volney, by Volunteer .....	J. N. Killip .....	San Francisco.
Belle H, by Belmont .....	Shane & Dennis .....	Virginia City.
Lady Emmet, unknown .....	P. W. Nunan .....	San Francisco.
Belleflower, by Bellfounder .....	O. Smiley .....	San Francisco.

<i>Result.</i>	
Belle H.....	1
Volney.....	2
Echora.....	3
Poscora Hayward.....	4

*Time—2:28; 2:26; d. h. 2:28; 2:28; d. h. 2:25; 2:28.*

## FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH.

## No. 7.—RUNNING.

Mile and a half dash. Free for all three-year olds. Fifty dollars entrance; twenty-five dollars forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added; second horse saves entrance.

*Entries.*

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Jim Farley, by Hubbard; dam, Annette .....	L. M. Darling .....	Oakland.
—, by Glenig; dam, The Nun .....	E. J. Baldwin .....	San Francisco.
—, by Glen Athol; dam, Annette .....	E. J. Baldwin .....	San Francisco.
Richard III, by Crichton; dam, Irene Harding .....	W. L. Pritchard .....	Sacramento.

<i>Result.</i>	
Richard III.....	1

## No. 8.—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, seven hundred and fifty dollars. First horse, five hundred dollars; second, two hundred and fifty dollars.

*Entries.*

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Graves, by Whipple's Hambletonian .....	S. Gamble .....	San Francisco.
Nutwood, by Belmont .....	J. W. Knox .....	San José.

<i>Result.</i>	
Graves.....	1
Nutwood.....	2
<i>Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:22½.</i>	

## FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

## No. 9.—RUNNING.

One mile dash, free for all. Purse, one hundred dollars. First horse, seventy-five dollars; second horse, twenty-five dollars.

*Entries.*

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Joe Sheldon, by Norfolk .....	A. Ellis .....	San Francisco.
Maggie S., by Bryant .....	W. Brown .....	Sacramento.
Jack Reavy, by Spectre .....	M. Thompson .....	Milpitas.
Lady Fleet, by Sacramento .....	Chas. Thomas .....	Los Angeles.

*Result.*

Dead heat between Maggie S. and Lady Fleet, and purse divided.

*Time—1:45.*

## No. 10.—RUNNING.

Three-quarter mile dash, free for all two-year olds. Purse, one hundred dollars. First horse, seventy-five dollars; second horse, twenty-five dollars.

*Entries.*

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Sespe, by Crichton; dam, Lulu Jackson .....	C. Thomas .....	Los Angeles.
Lowena R., by Joe Daniels; dam, Sugar Plum .....	A. Ellis .....	San Francisco.
Bonnie Jean, by Hercules; dam, Lizzie Marshall .....	M. Thompson .....	Milpitas.
Eliza Dolph, by Wild Idle; dam, Mamie C. ....	W. Ellison .....	Oakland.
Nighthawk, by Haddington .....	J. McM. Shafter .....	Olema.

<i>Result.</i>	
Bonnie Jean.....	1
Lowena R.....	2

*Time—1:19.*

## No. 11—TROTTING.

Free for all, three miles and repeat. Purse, five hundred dollars. First horse, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; second horse, one hundred and fifty dollars; third horse, seventy-five dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Bullet, by Echo .....	L. H. Titus .....	San Gabriel.
Red Cross, by Legal Tender .....	O. A. Hickok .....	San Francisco.
Alonzo Hayward, by Billy Hayward .....	A. L. Hinds .....	Oakland.

## Result.

Red Cross .....	1
Bullet .....	2
Alonzo Hayward .....	3

Time—7:43½; 7:51½.

## SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

## No. 12.

Free for all stallions except Nutwood. Purse, eight hundred dollars. First horse, four hundred dollars; second, two hundred dollars; third, one hundred and twenty dollars; fourth, eighty dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Milton Medium, by Happy Medium .....	J. S. Mendenhall .....	Kelseyville.
Startle, by Andrews Horse; dam, by Aroostock .....	E. W. Marsden .....	Pescadero.
Poscora Hayward, by Billy Hayward .....	A. Newland .....	Oakland.
Santa Claus, by Strathmore .....	P. A. Finegan .....	Oakland.
Gus, by Bellfounder; dam, Jenny Noyes .....	M. Mooney .....	San Francisco.
Reliance, by Alexander .....	J. M. Learned .....	Stockton.
Volunteer, by General Dana .....	D. Brown .....	Petaluma.

## Result.

Santa Claus .....	1.
Poscora Hayward .....	2.
Volunteer .....	3.
Reliance .....	4.

Time—2:25; 2:30; 2:26½.

## No. 13—TROTTING.

Double teams that never beat two twenty-four. Purse, five hundred dollars. First horse, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; second, one hundred and fifty dollars; third, seventy-five dollars.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Lou Whipple and Flora Sheppard .....	J. N. Killip .....	San Francisco.
Lady Emmet and Patchen Girl .....	Jas. McKee .....	San Francisco.
Roanoke and Twinkle .....	F. S. Buch .....	San Francisco.
Skylark and Gertrude .....	A. L. Hinds .....	Oakland.

## Result.

Lou Whipple and mate .....	1.
Twinkle and mate .....	2.
Lady Emmet and mate .....	3.
Gertrude and mate .....	4.

Time—2:50; 2:42½; 2:36½; 2:38.

## No. 14—RUNNING.

Hurdle race. Entrance, fifty dollars; forfeit, twenty-five dollars. Five hundred dollars added. One hundred dollars to second horse; entrance to third.

## Entries.

NAME AND PEDIGREE OF HORSE.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Twilight, by Norfolk; dam, Kate Gift .....	W. W. Gift .....	Sacramento.
Buggy, by Norfolk; dam, Nevada .....	T. Winters .....	Sacramento.
Maggie S., by Bayonet; dam, by Joe Stoner .....	W. L. Pritchard .....	Sacramento.

## Result.

Twilight .....	1.
Maggie S. ....	2.

Time—2:02½; 2:00½.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—1879.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand.....	\$184 89
Received on sundry old accounts.....	410 00
Received from Park.....	6,767 40
Received from Pavilion.....	1,280 25
Received from State appropriation.....	1,500 00
Received from annual memberships.....	1,405 00
Received from life memberships.....	2,086 51
Received from sundry other sources.....	840 13
Total.....	\$14,474 18
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid sundry old accounts.....	\$460 00
Paid running purses.....	1,575 00
Paid trotting purses.....	4,075 00
Paid Park premiums.....	2,895 00
Paid Park help.....	677 65
Paid Park expenses.....	689 39
Paid Pavilion premiums.....	493 00
Paid Pavilion help.....	676 00
Paid Pavilion expenses.....	1,049 81
Paid National Trotting Association.....	106 00
Paid advertising account.....	1,006 05
Paid insurance.....	90 00
Paid office expenses.....	465 28
Paid commissions, etc.....	180 00
Total.....	\$14,438 18

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In closing this report we would say that the exhibition of 1879 was not as large as that of 1878, nor was the attendance as great either at the Park or pavilion. We account for this, not from a decrease of interest in the success of the Association in this district, but in a great measure from the fact that the general election came on the third day of our Fair, and a great many were obliged to be at home who otherwise would have been here.

Knowing nothing more of interest to report, I remain, very truly yours,

C. C. PALMER, Secretary.

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society

1879.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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OFFICE OF SONOMA AND MARIN  
DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, January 17th, 1880. }

HON. I. N. HOAG—DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you the thirteenth annual report of the transactions of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society for the year 1879, including the list of the premiums awarded at the annual fair, and a statement of the total receipts and disbursements for the year.

Yours truly,

W. E. COX, Secretary.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED—1879.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Live Stock.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
CLASS I.—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.				
Best stallion, four years old or over	E. R. Rockwood	San Rafael	Hubbard	Dip., \$20 00
Best stallion, two years old and under three	J. McM. Shafter	Olema	Haddington	12 00
Best stallion, one year old and under two	Robt. Crane	Santa Rosa	Wade Hampton	8 00
Best mare, four years old or over	G. Pacheco	Nicasio	Carrie C.	15 00
Best mare, three years old and under four	E. Dennon	Petaluma	Belle Dennon	12 00
Best mare, two years old and under three	J. G. Underhill	Santa Rosa	Rosette	8 00
Best mare, one year old and under two	G. Pacheco	Nicasio	Rosie	6 00
Best suckling horse colt	E. Dennon	Petaluma	No name	5 00
Best suckling mare colt	B. E. Harris	Napa	Cecil	5 00
CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.				
Best stallion, four years old or over	John Pflav	Petaluma	Eureka	Dip., 15 00
Best stallion, three years old and under four	U. Quickenbush	Santa Rosa	Young Baywater	12 00
Best stallion, two years old and under three	Robt. Seavy	Petaluma	Bill Hayes	8 00
Best stallion, one year old and under two	E. R. Rockwood	San Rafael	Hubbard, Jr.	6 00
Best mare, four years old or over	J. D. Adams	Lakeport	Storm	12 00
Best mare, three years old and under four	P. Lawler	Petaluma	Flora Alexander	9 00
Best mare, two years old and under three	E. R. Rockwood	San Rafael	Mollie	7 00
Best mare, one year old and under two	Wm. Bihler	Lakeville	Mary Gray	6 00
Best suckling horse colt	Robt. Crane	Santa Rosa	Dicky	5 00
Best suckling mare colt	S. S. Drake	Vallejo	Carrie	5 00
Best stallion and six colts	John Pflav	Petaluma	Eureka	20 00
Special premium awarded	S. S. Drake	Vallejo	Admiral, and eight colts.	Dip., 10 00
CLASS III.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.				
Best stallion, four years old or over	Wm. Bihler	Lakeville	Grey McClellan	Dip., 15 00
Best stallion, three years old and under four	H. Himelbaugh	Petaluma	Black Diamond	12 00
Best stallion, two years old and under three	H. Hehman	Stony Point	Twilight	8 00
Best stallion, one year old and under two	J. A. Payton	Petaluma	Sultan, Jr.	6 00
Best mare, four years old or over	T. M. Chapman	Petaluma	Kate	12 00
Best mare, three years old and under four	E. R. Charles	Petaluma	Puss	9 00

Best mare, two years old and under three	J. Merchant	Petaluma	Laura	7 00
Best mare, one year old and under two	A. H. Van Kuren	Petaluma	Minnie	6 00
Best suckling horse colt	T. M. Chapman	Petaluma	Kallock	5 00
Best suckling mare colt	John Pflav	Petaluma	Maggie	5 00
Best stallion and six colts	J. Merchant	Petaluma	Patchen	20 00

## CLASS IV.—DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, four years old or over	Petaluma a. Horse Breeders' Associa'n	Petaluma	Duke de Chartres	Dip., 15 00
Best stallion, three years old and under four	Theo. Skillman	Petaluma	Duke of Normandy	12 00
Best stallion, one year old and under two	D. Stewart	Petaluma	Charlie	6 00
Best mare, four years old or over	G. D. Green	Petaluma	Kate	12 00
Best mare, two years old and under three	Page Bros.	Petaluma	Young Blanche	7 00
Best mare, one year old and under two	Page Bros.	Petaluma	Blossom	6 00
Best suckling horse colt	G. D. Green	Petaluma	No name	5 00
Best suckling mare colt	H. Meuchan	Petaluma	Jennie D.	5 00

## CLASS V.—ROADSTERS.

Best stallion, four years old or over	T. T. Unckless	Petaluma	Alexander	Dip., 15 00
Best stallion, three years old and under four	J. McM. Shafter	Olema	Norman	12 00
Best stallion, two years old and under three	Jos. Button	Santa Rosa	Alex. B.	8 00
Best mare, four years old or over	Jos. Button	Santa Rosa	Mollie	12 00
Best mare, three years old and under four	John Frisch	Petaluma	Nellie	9 00
Best mare, two years old and under three	J. Merchant	Petaluma	Lulu	7 00
Best colt, one year old and under two, shred by roadster stallion	Wm. Bihler	Lakeville	Point	6 00
Best stallion and six colts	J. R. Rose	Lakeville	Geo. B. McClellan	20 00

## CLASS VI.—CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES, AND JACKS.

Best matched carriage team, owned and used by one person	O. F. Westover	Petaluma	Minnie and Lady Mac	15 00
Best single buggy horse	J. McM. Shafter	Olema	Sunbeam	7 00
Best saddle horse	P. H. Lawler	Petaluma	Roanoke	5 00

## CLASS VII.—THOROUGHBRED CATTLE—DURHAMS.

Best bull, four years old or over	J. McM. Shafter	Olema	Star Duke	20 00
Best bull, two years old and under three years	Page Brothers	Petaluma	El Medico	10 00
Best bull, one year old and under two years	Page Brothers	Petaluma	Kirk Livingston Prince	8 00
Best bull calf	Page Brothers	Petaluma	Prince Royal	5 00
Best cow, four years old or over	Page Brothers	Petaluma	Nonie Richardson	15 00
Best cow, three years old and under four years	Page Brothers	Petaluma	C. Sutherland	10 00
Best heifer, two years old	Page Brothers	Petaluma	Belle Christmas	8 00
Best one-year old	Page Brothers	Petaluma	Belle Oxford	5 00
Best heifer calf	Page Brothers	Petaluma	Lady Oxford	4 00





Live Stock.	Owner's Name.	Residence.	Name of Animal.	Premium.
CLASS XII.—PURE BRED POULTRY.				
Best exhibit, not less than five varieties	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	\$10 00
Best trio of Light Brahmas	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	-----	2 50
Best trio of Dark Brahmas	J. B. Hinkle	Petaluma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Buff Cochins	A. B. Hill	Petaluma	-----	2 50
Best trio of White Cochins	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Black Cochins	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of White Dorkins	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Silver-spangled Hamburgs	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Black Spanish	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of White Spanish	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Houdans	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Brown Leghorns	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of White Leghorns	Joseph Button	Santa Rosa	-----	2 50
Best trio of Silver-spangled Polands	J. S. Fillmore	Petaluma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Game fowls	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Sultans	T. B. Cary	Petaluma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Golden Sebright Bantams	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 50
Best trio of Japanese Bantams	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 00
Best trio of Game Bantams	L. W. Walker	Petaluma	-----	2 00
Best trio of Dominiques	J. S. Purington	Petaluma	-----	2 00
Best trio of Bronze turkeys	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	2 00
Best trio of geese	Morris Brothers	Sonoma	-----	3 00
Best trio of ducks	J. P. Rodchaver	Stony Point	-----	3 00
	D. M. Winans	Petaluma	-----	3 00

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Premium.
CLASS I.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
W. D. Freeman	Tamales	Best exhibit of grain, not less than four varieties	\$10.
William Comstock	Petaluma	Best sack of Australian wheat	\$5.
W. D. Freeman	Tamales	Best sack of Club wheat	\$5.
H. Gaston	Petaluma	Best sack of Chili wheat	\$5.
J. H. Tupper	Petaluma	Best sack of Smith wheat	\$5.
W. D. Freeman	Tamales	Best sack of wheat, any variety	\$5.
E. R. Charles	Petaluma	Best sack of barley	\$5.
J. Kendal	Point Reyes	Best sack of rye	\$5.
W. D. Freeman	Tamales	Best sack of oats	\$5.
G. P. McNear	Petaluma	Best sack of wheat flour	\$5.
G. P. McNear	Petaluma	Best sack of corn meal	\$3.
Pat. Mallally	Bloomfield	Best collection of potatoes, five varieties	\$5.
William Comstock	Petaluma	Best single variety of potatoes	\$2.
Pat. Mallally	Bloomfield	Best exhibit of onions	\$2.
D. M. Winans	Petaluma	Best exhibit of squashes	\$2.
F. Starkey	Petaluma	Best exhibit of peas	\$2.
F. Starkey	Petaluma	Best exhibit of beans, three varieties	\$2 50.
William Gibson	Petaluma	Best exhibit of sugar beets	\$2.
C. D. Grover	Petaluma	Best exhibit of mangel-wurzels	\$2.
C. D. Grover	Petaluma	Best exhibit of blood beets	\$2.
John Kendal	Point Reyes	Best exhibit of rutabagas	\$2.
William Comstock	Petaluma	Best exhibit of corn on stalk	\$2 50.
I. R. Jewell	Petaluma	Best exhibit of hops	\$5.
J. Kendal	Point Reyes	Best exhibit of cabbage	\$2.
D. W. Winans	Petaluma	Best exhibit of watermelons	\$1 50.
J. Kendal	Point Reyes	Best display of garden vegetables, ten varieties	\$5.
CLASS II.—FRUITS, GRAPES, NUTS, ETC.			
M. Gilham	Sebastopol	Largest and best collection of fruits	\$20.
D. M. Winans	Petaluma	Second best collection of fruits	\$10.
M. Gilham	Sebastopol	Largest and best collection of fruits raised in one orchard	\$10.
M. Gilham	Sebastopol	Best exhibit of apples	\$5.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best single variety, six apples	\$2 50.
D. M. Winans	Petaluma	Best six varieties of apples, five each	\$3.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best collection of pears	\$5.
G. R. Coddling	Petaluma	Best single variety, six pears	\$2 50.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best six varieties of pears, five each	\$3.
M. Gilham	Sebastopol	Best six quinces	\$2 50.
Morris Brothers	Sonoma	Best collection of oranges	\$3.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best collection of lemons	\$3.
Morris Brothers	Sonoma	Largest and best collection of grapes	\$20.
H. Talbot	Santa Rosa	Second best collection of grapes	\$10.
H. Talbot	Santa Rosa	Largest and best collection of grapes raised in one vineyard	\$10.
H. Talbot	Santa Rosa	Best exhibit of foreign grapes	\$5.
H. Talbot	Santa Rosa	Best exhibit of California grapes	\$3.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Morris Brothers	Sonoma	Largest bunch of grapes, any variety	\$2.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best collection of figs, ten pounds	\$2.
Mrs. S. C. Pierce	Petaluma	Best collection of almonds, ten pounds	\$2.
Mrs. S. C. Pierce	Petaluma	Best collection of English walnuts, ten pounds	\$2.
CLASS III.—PRESERVED FRUITS, ETC.			
C. P. Hatch	Petaluma	Best exhibit of dried fruits, five varieties	\$10.
C. P. Hatch	Petaluma	Best exhibit of dried apples, five pounds	\$2.
C. P. Hatch	Petaluma	Best exhibit of dried peaches, five pounds	\$2.
C. P. Hatch	Petaluma	Best exhibit of dried plums, five pounds	\$2.
C. P. Hatch	Petaluma	Best exhibit of dried plums, seeded	\$2.
Morris Brothers	Sonoma	Best exhibit of raisins	\$5.
Mrs. G. W. Case	Petaluma	Best exhibit of canned fruits, five varieties	\$5.
Mrs. G. W. Case	Petaluma	Best exhibit of jellies, five varieties	\$5.
Frederick Starkie	Petaluma	Best exhibit of pickles, three varieties	\$2.
Mrs. C. A. McGuire	Petaluma	Best exhibit of catchup, three varieties	\$1 50.
CLASS IV.—BUTTER, CHEESE, AND BACON.			
J. R. Jewell	Petaluma	Best box of fresh butter	\$10.
E. R. Charles	Petaluma	Best packed butter	\$10.
D. Stewart	Petaluma	Second best packed butter	\$5.
Robert Glenn	Petaluma	Best exhibit of cheese, three	\$10.
L. Cantell	Petaluma	Second best exhibit of cheese	\$5.
Robert Crane	Santa Rosa	Best hams, three or more	\$5.
Robert Crane	Santa Rosa	Best side bacon, three or more	\$5.
CLASS V.—WINE, CIDER, ALE, ETC.			
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best exhibit of port wine	\$4.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best exhibit of red wine	\$4.
L. P. Rixford	Sonoma	Best exhibit of white wine	\$4.
B. F. Connolly	Petaluma	Best exhibit of ale	\$2.
B. F. Connolly	Petaluma	Best exhibit of cider	\$2.
B. F. Connolly	Petaluma	Best exhibit of soda	\$2.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best mechanical display	Diploma and \$15.
M. Berger	Petaluma	Best gloves	\$2.
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best blacksmithing	\$4.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best brass castings	\$4.
M. Walsh	Petaluma	Best boots	\$5.
R. Looney	Petaluma	Best brooms	\$3.
Sloper & Fuller	Petaluma	Best model gate	\$3.
J. J. Buckius	Petaluma	Best exhibit of tinware	\$5.
W. Warnercross	Petaluma	Best gunsmithing	\$5.
A. C. Thompson	Petaluma	Best marble work	\$5.
Fritsch & Brumar	Petaluma	Best exhibit of pottery stone-ware	\$3.
J. Y. Smith	Petaluma	Best meat safe	\$2.
A. N. Barnes	Petaluma	Best exhibit of soap	\$5.
CLASS II.—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS.			
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best exhibit of carriages, buggies, and wagons	\$25.
J. Lovanger	Petaluma	Second best exhibit of carriages, buggies, and wagons	\$15.
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best family carriage	\$12.
J. Lovanger	Petaluma	Best buggy	\$10.
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best sulky	\$6.
J. Lovanger	Petaluma	Best road wagon	\$5.
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best spring wagon	\$10.
Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Best lumber wagon	\$8.
H. Pimm	Petaluma	Best carriage painting	\$8.
Guinn & Brainerd	Petaluma	Best carriage trimming	\$8.
CLASS III.—SADDLERY AND HARNESS.			
Guinn & Brainerd	Petaluma	Best exhibit of saddlery	\$15.
Guinn & Brainerd	Petaluma	Best set of double harness	\$7.
Guinn & Brainerd	Petaluma	Best set of single harness	\$5.
Guinn & Brainerd	Petaluma	Best saddle	\$4.
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
E. J. Holtby	Lakeville	Best cultivator	\$5.
John Sloper	Petaluma	Best churn	\$3.
John Sloper	Petaluma	Best butter worker	\$3.
C. P. Hatch	Petaluma	Best model fruit-drier	\$10.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

## FINE ARTS, PAINTINGS, AND FLOWERS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.—PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.			
Fannie C. Miller	San Rafael	Best exhibit in Class I, manufactured by one person	\$10.
Fannie C. Miller	San Rafael	Best collection of paintings	\$5.
Gussie Rule	Rule's Ranch	Best specimen of painting in oil, on canvas	\$5.
Miltz & Swartz	Santa Rosa	Best specimen of painting, water colors	\$3.
Miltz & Swartz	Santa Rosa	Best collection of photographs	\$5.
C. G. James	Petaluma	Best specimen of pencil drawing	\$2 50.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Fannie C. Miller	San Rafael	Best specimen of crayon drawing	\$2 50.
Fannie C. Miller	San Rafael	Best specimen of sketching from nature	\$3.
Geo. H. Stippe	Petaluma	Best specimen of penmanship	\$2.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best specimen of hair-work	\$2 50.
Miss Mattie Tustin	Petaluma	Best specimen of feather-work	\$2 50.
Miss Kitty Wiston	Petaluma	Best and largest variety of wax-work	\$5.
Miss Kitty Wiston	Petaluma	Best wax flowers	\$2.
Miss M. E. Lewis	Petaluma	Best specimen of leather-work	\$2.
Miss T. J. Robinson	Petaluma	Best specimen of shell-work	\$2.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best specimen of bead-work	\$2.
Mrs. S. D. Towne	Petaluma	Best specimen of moss-work	\$2.
Miss M. E. Lewis	Petaluma	Best wreath of any kind	\$2.
Chas. Towne	Petaluma	Best cabinet of minerals, etc.	\$10.
CLASS II.—SEWING, KNITTING, NEEDLEWORK, EMBROIDERY, ETC.			
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best exhibit of needlework, ten varieties	\$10.
Mrs. J. McCurdy	Petaluma	Best worsted embroidery	\$3.
Mrs. B. F. Connolly	Petaluma	Best worsted picture	\$3.
Miss Ella Tuttle	Petaluma	Best combed worsted flowers	\$2.
Mrs. A. B. Derby	Petaluma	Best tufted worsted-work	\$2.
Mrs. A. Kelly	Petaluma	Best silk embroidery on cotton or woolen	\$3.
Mrs. Wm. Lane	Petaluma	Best cotton embroidery	\$2.
Miss Alice Rodgers	Petaluma	Best embroidery on lace	\$2.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best transferred work	\$2.
Mrs. A. B. Derby	Petaluma	Best crochet work	\$2.
Mrs. J. McCurdy	Petaluma	Best netting	\$2.
Mrs. J. McCurdy	Petaluma	Best hemstitching	\$2.
Mrs. J. McCurdy	Petaluma	Best Portuguese lace	\$2.
Mrs. J. McCurdy	Petaluma	Best Spanish lace	\$2.
Mrs. Wm. Lane	Petaluma	Best pair of woolen stockings	\$2.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best piece of knitting	\$2.
Mrs. Wm. Lane	Petaluma	Best rag mat	\$2.
Mrs. J. B. Thompson	Petaluma	Best rag carpet	\$4.
Mrs. J. McCurdy	Petaluma	Best exhibit family machine sewing	\$5.
Mrs. C. A. McGuire	Petaluma	Best baby's dress	\$2 50.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best gent's shirt	\$2.
Mrs. J. Shepherd	Petaluma	Best patchwork	\$2.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best quilting	\$2.
Mrs. A. Kelly	Petaluma	Best exhibit millinery	\$7 50.
Mrs. A. Kelly	Petaluma	Best bonnet	\$3.
Mrs. A. H. Patty	Petaluma	Best washing and ironing	\$3.
CLASS III.—BREAD, CAKES, ETC.			
Mrs. R. Looney	Petaluma	Best wheat bread	\$3.
Mrs. G. W. Case	Petaluma	Best Boston brown bread	\$3.
Mrs. R. Haskins	Petaluma	Best corn bread	\$2 50.
Mrs. G. W. Case	Petaluma	Best fruit cake	\$3 50.
Mrs. G. W. Case	Petaluma	Best sponge cake	\$2 50.
Mrs. C. A. McGuire	Petaluma	Best coffee cake	\$2.
Miss Daisy Tuttle	Petaluma	Best assortment tarts	\$3.
CLASS IV.—PLANTS, BOUTQUETS, ETC.			
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best collection trees, shrubs, and flowering plants	\$15.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best exhibit fuchsias	\$2 50.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best exhibit begonias	\$2 50.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best exhibit hardy evergreen trees for gardens	\$3.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best exhibit tropical fruit trees and shrubbery	\$3.
Walter Towne	Petaluma	Best miniature garden	\$3.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best floral design	\$3.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best exhibit cut roses	\$2.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best exhibit cut dahlias	\$2.
Mrs. T. M. Chapman	Petaluma	Best pair vase bouquets	\$2.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best hanging basket	\$5.
W. A. T. Stratton	Petaluma	Best pair bouquets, dried flowers and grapes	\$2.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Anna Averill	Petaluma	Best exhibit plain sewing	\$3.
Hattie Wiswell	Petaluma	Best exhibit needlework	\$5.
Sarah Heald	Petaluma	Best piece worsted embroidery	\$2 50.
Maggie Mollen	Petaluma	Best crochet work	\$2.
Sarah Heald	Petaluma	Best tatting	\$1.
Hattie Wiswell	Petaluma	Best braiding	\$2.
Maggie Mollen	Petaluma	Best netting	\$1.
Sarah Heald	Petaluma	Best knitting	\$2.
S. Sullivan	Sebastopol	Best patchwork quilt	\$2.
Anna Averill	Petaluma	Best pencil drawing	\$2.
Lizzie Smith	Petaluma	Best specimen penmanship	\$2.
Ada Case	Petaluma	Best wheat bread	\$2.
Hattie Wiswell	Petaluma	Best sponge cake	\$2.
Etta Zengling	Petaluma	Best pound cake	\$2.
Ada Case	Petaluma	Best fruit cake	\$2.

## SWEEPSTAKES, FREE FOR THE STATE.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
T. J. Haskins	Petaluma	Best exhibit silverware	\$10.
D. M. Osborn & Co.	San Francisco	Best exhibit agricultural implements	\$10.
J. J. Buckins	Petaluma	Best exhibit pump stores and tinware	\$10.
A. M. Goodenough	San Francisco	Best exhibit pianos, organs, etc.	\$10.
T. J. Haskins	Petaluma	Best exhibit crockery, glassware, etc.	\$10.
J. A. Wiswell	Petaluma	Best exhibit decorative and ornamental paper hangings	\$10.
A. J. Childs	San Francisco	Best collection paintings	\$20.
Fannie C. Miller	San Rafael	Second best collection paintings	\$10.

## J. McM. SHAFTER'S PREMIUMS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Miss Mary M. Moore.....	Suscol .....	Best bread and cake .....	Silver plate.
Miss L. R. Mills .....	Petaluma .....	Best baked pork and beans .....	Silver plate.
Miss Florence Towne.....	Petaluma .....	Best soup, any kind .....	Silver plate.
Miss Minnie Shafer.....	San Rafael.....	Best salad, any kind .....	Silver plate.

## SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

The following exhibits were made by parties residing in San Francisco, and the committee recommend that the Society present them with diplomas:

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Messrs. Tubbs & Co.....	San Francisco..	Forty coils rope .....	Diploma.
J. Ayres & Co.....	San Francisco..	Lion hay rake .....	Diploma.
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.....	San Francisco..	Royal baking powder .....	Diploma.
E. M. Hamilton .....	Los Angeles.....	System of sub-irrigation .....	Diploma.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS.

From sale of tickets.....	\$4,191 85
From the State .....	1,500 00
From entrance money for racing .....	1,117 50
From sale of privileges on grounds .....	728 00
From City of Petaluma appropriation for police .....	80 00
From material sold .....	32 00
From D. M. Osborn & Co., premium donated .....	10 00
Total .....	\$7,659 35

## EXPENDITURES.

To paid purses in races .....	\$2,417 50
To paid premiums .....	1,974 00
To paid note and interest .....	854 00
To paid for new buildings .....	632 56
To paid park expenses .....	570 20
To paid for hay and straw .....	278 71
To paid pavilion expenses .....	261 35
To paid labor .....	238 00
To paid office expenses .....	235 66
To paid printing .....	213 50
To paid music .....	178 00
To paid insurance .....	60 00
Total .....	\$7,913 48

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

## Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society.

1879.

## REPORT.

SAN JOSÉ, December 1st, 1879.

*To the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society :*

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society submit the following report for the year 1879 :

RECEIPTS.		
Amount received at gate.....		\$3,589 15
Amount received at hall.....		1,420 25
Amount received from entrance.....		2,400 00
Amount received from privileges and other sources.....		1,690 30
Amount received from State appropriation.....		1,500 00
Total .....		\$10,599 70
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount premiums paid.....	\$5,008 75	
Amount expenses for the year.....	3,629 20	
Amount paid indebtedness for the year 1878.....	1,194 89	
Amount cash on hand .....	766 85	
Total .....		\$10,599 70

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GIVENS GEORGE, Secretary.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED—1879.

## HORSES.

## THOROUGHBREDS.

Best stallion three years old and upwards, William Boots' Kingston, \$20.  
 Best mare three years old and upwards, William Boots' Miami, \$15.  
 Best mare two years old, William H. Hall's Mollie H., \$10.  
 Best mare one year old, William H. Hall's San José Beauty, \$5.

## ROADSTERS.

Best stallion four years old and upwards, H. W. Seale's Elmo, \$20.  
 Best stallion three years old, B. F. Fish's Young Comet, \$15.  
 Best mare four years old and upwards, William Henderson's Big Lize, \$15.  
 Best mare three years old, Thomas Gault's Lady Allen, \$10.

## GRADED HORSES.

Best stallion three years old and upwards, William C. Wilson's Belmont Patchen, \$30.  
 Best stallion two years old, H. W. Seale's Colt by Elmo, \$20.  
 Best mare three years old and upwards, with colt by her side, Ben. E. Harris' Lady Silva, \$20.  
 Best mare two years old, William Boots' Bessie N., \$15.

## CALIFORNIA DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion three years old and upwards, J. E. Hanchett's Cecil, \$30.  
 Best stallion two years old, Massy Thomas' Roderick, \$20.  
 Best mare three years old and upwards, J. W. Bryant's Fanny Bryant, \$20.  
 Best mare two years old, Cole's Black Bess, \$15.  
 Best imported stallion three years old and over, James McDonald's Bayard, \$30.

## CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best span owned and used as such by one man, C. B. Polhemus' Julia and Ida Livingston, \$20.  
 Best single buggy horse, W. W. Wright's Skyrocket, \$10.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion of any breed or age, H. W. Seale's Elmo, \$30.  
 Best mare of any breed or age, W. H. Hall's Mollie H., \$15.

## FAMILIES.

Best stallion with four or more of his colts, E. W. Marston's Startle, \$20.  
 Best mare with four or more of her colts, William C. Wilson's Rebel Daughter, \$10.

## DURHAM CATTLE.

Best bull four years old and over, C. Younger's Red Thorndale, \$20.  
 Best bull three years old, Jesse D. Carr's 6th Duke of Gabilan, \$20.  
 Best bull two years old, E. L. Bradley's Duke of Alameda, \$20.  
 Best bull one year old, C. Younger's Thornhill, \$15.  
 Best bull calf, Jesse D. Carr's 21st Duke of Gabilan, \$10.  
 Best cow, three years old and over, C. Younger's 1st Rosa Nell, \$20.  
 Best cow, three years old, William Quinn's Fuchsia 4th, \$20.  
 Best cow, two years old, Dr. S. F. Chapin's Jessie Maynard, \$20.  
 Best cow, one year old, J. D. Carr's 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, \$15.  
 Best heifer calf, C. Younger's 6th Rose of Forest Home, \$10.

## DEVONS.

Best cow, three years old, Francis Smith's Nellie Richmond, \$10.

## ALDERNEYS.

Best bull, three years old and over, Francis Smith's Dan Hinkley, \$10.  
 Best bull, two years old, B. F. Fish's General Grant, \$10.  
 Best bull, one year old, C. B. Polhemus' Prince, \$8.  
 Best cow, three years old and over, C. B. Polhemus' Bessie, \$10.  
 Best cow, two years old, C. B. Polhemus' Fairy, \$10.  
 Best cow, one year old, C. B. Polhemus' Nonie, \$8.

Your committee recommend a special premium for exhibit of five calves, to C. B. Polhemus.

## AYRSHIRES.

Best bull, three years old and over, George Bement's Wellington Callaghan, \$10.  
 Best bull, two years old, George Bement's Laurie Todd, \$10.  
 Best cow, three years old and over, George Bement's Lady Chapin, \$10.  
 Best cow, two years old, George Bement's Linda Pierce, \$10.  
 Best cow, one year old, George Bement's Stellina, \$8.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull, of any breed or age, Jesse D. Carr's 6th Duke of Gabilan, \$30.  
 Best cow, of any breed or age, Jesse D. Carr's Pet of Geneva, \$30.  
 Best dairy cow, George Bement's Young Stella, \$10.  
 Best cow, with calf by her side under one year, Jesse D. Carr's 3d Maid of Monterey, \$20.

## GRADED CATTLE.

Best cow, three years old and upwards, N. B. Edwards' Big Baby, \$15.  
 Best cow, two years old, William Quinn's Kate Hayes, \$10.

## HERDS OF CATTLE.

Best herd of cattle, two years old and upwards, not less than one male and four females, owned by one person, Jesse D. Carr's 6th Duke of Gabilan, bull; Hope 22d, 3d Maid of Monterey, and Louan the 45th, \$30.  
 Best herd, one year old, Jesse D. Carr's 21st Duke of Gabilan, bull; 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, Leopindess the 10th, Hope the 27th, and Fairy Queen the 4th, \$20.  
 Best bull of any breed, and four or more of his calves, all owned by one man, Jesse D. Carr's 6th Duke of Gabilan, 21st Duke of Gabilan, Oxford Bean, 18th Maid of Monterey, and Lady Oxford the 2d, \$15.  
 Best pair of any cattle, Jesse D. Carr's 6th Duke of Gabilan and Pet of Geneva, \$10.

## GOATS.

*Cashmere and Angora.*

Best thoroughbred buck, J. S. Harris' Bruce, \$10.  
 Best thoroughbred ewe, C. P. Bailey's Queen of Monterey, \$10.  
 Best herd of ten goats, J. S. Harris, premium, \$10.

## SHEEP.

*French Merino.*

Best ram, Mrs. Blackow's Defiance, \$10.  
 Best ewe, Mrs. Blackow's Alice, \$10.  
 Best three ram lambs, Mrs. Blackow, \$10.  
 Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, Mrs. Blackow, \$10.

*Cotswolds.*

Best ram, Wm. Quinn's Dave, \$10.  
 Best ewe, Wm. Quinn's Lizzie, \$10.

*Southdowns.*

Best ram, Jesse D. Carr's Salinas, \$10.  
 Best ewe, Jesse D. Carr, \$10.  
 Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, Jesse D. Carr, \$10.

*Sweepstakes.*

Best ram for all purposes, Mrs. Blackow's Defiance, \$10.  
 Best ewe for all purposes, Mrs. Blackow's Alice, \$10.

## SWINK.

Best boar of any breed or age, Robert Thompson's David, \$10.

Best sow of any breed or age, R. B. Donovan's Berkshire sow, \$5.  
Best pair of pigs, Geo. McCracken's Tom and Betty, \$5.

## POULTRY.

Best pair of Black Spanish chickens, C. W. Love, one rooster and two chickens, \$3.  
Best pair Dark Brahmas, Fred. E. Collins, \$3.  
Best pair of ducks, C. W. Love, \$3.  
Trio White Leghorns, Mrs. L. J. Watkins, \$3.  
Trio Plymouth Rocks, Mrs. L. J. Watkins, \$3.  
Trio Red Game Bantams, Mrs. L. J. Watkins, \$3.  
Trio Black Game Sumatras, F. E. Collins, \$3.  
One pair of black Hamburgs, F. E. Collins, \$3.  
One pair of Rumplers, Mrs. C. D. Horn, \$3.  
Two pair of Japanese Bantams, H. H. Winchell, \$3.  
Trio Partridge Cochins, A. O. Rix, \$3.  
Trio White Cochins, A. O. Rix, \$3.  
Trio Golden Headed Polands, A. O. Rix, \$3.  
Trio Blue Spanish Games, A. O. Rix, \$3.  
Trio Plymouth Rocks, A. O. Rix, \$3.  
Trio White Spangled Polands, C. Marlatt, \$3.  
Trio Silver Spangled Polands, Wm. Quinn, \$3.  
Best pair of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, A. O. Rix, \$3.  
Best pair of Houdans, A. O. Rix, \$3.

## MANUFACTURES.

*Agricultural Implements.*

T. E. Martin, Centennial Windmill, diploma.  
D. M. Osborn & Co., reaper, diploma.  
D. M. Osborn & Co., mowers, diploma.  
D. M. Osborn & Co., self-reaper and binder, diploma.  
G. A. Friermuth, plow, diploma.  
Wm. Fruhling, dry plow and cultivator combined, diploma.  
Wm. Fruhling, gang plow, diploma.  
F. J. Corning, hay press, diploma.  
N. Beuregard, harrow, diploma.  
F. Perkins, farm gate, diploma.  
Ayers & Co., hay rake, diploma.  
D. M. Osborn & Co., self-reaper, binder, and header combined, diploma.

*Hand Tools.*

Geo. M. Pursell, washing machine, diploma.  
G. B. Bowman, "The Boss Pruner," diploma.  
J. B. Crandall, apple parer, corer, and slicer, diploma.  
N. Beuregard, wagon jack, diploma.

## WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

Hatman & Normandin, family carriage, diploma.  
Hatman & Normandin, one-horse top buggy, diploma.  
Hatman & Normandin, express wagon, diploma.  
Hatman & Normandin, family wagon, diploma.  
Special premium recommended to Hatman & Normandin for their full exhibition of carriages.

## IRON AND WOOD WORK.

Carroll, Kilburn & Co., door work, diploma.  
Carroll, Kilburn & Co., window sash, diploma.  
Carroll, Kilburn & Co., blinds, diploma.

## TANNED LEATHER.

Angora Robe and Glove Co., tanned leather, \$20.

## POTTERY.

A. Steiger, pottery, \$10.

## STOVES AND TINWARE.

James J. White, stoves and ranges, diploma.  
James J. White, tin and copper ware, diploma.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Williams Bros., hats and caps, diploma.  
Angora Robe and Glove Co., gloves, \$10.

Mrs. E. L. Bradley, home-made woolen socks, \$2.  
Mrs. E. L. Bradley, patchwork woolen bedquilt, \$5.  
Mrs. C. D. Horn, home-made cotton stockings, \$2.  
Mrs. C. D. Horn, home-made woolen stockings, \$2.  
Mrs. J. J. White, patchwork cotton quilt, \$5.  
Mrs. C. F. Willey, home-made needlework, \$5.

## CABINETWARE.

Bennett, Patterson & Co., set parlor furniture, \$10.  
Bennett, Patterson & Co., set chamber furniture, \$10.  
Bennett, Patterson & Co., upholstery, \$10.  
Bennett, Patterson & Co., spring bed, \$5.  
Bennett, Patterson & Co., mattress, \$5.

## FARM PRODUCTS.

Frank Hamilton, two sacks barley, \$3.  
Frank Hamilton, two sacks rye, \$3.  
John Stanford, two sacks wheat, \$3.  
Mrs. W. H. Scott, two sacks oats, \$3.  
Moody Bros., collection of flour, \$5.  
Special premium recommended to M. B. French & Co., for collection of flour.  
Andrews & Coykendall, exhibit of hams, \$3.  
Andrews & Coykendall, smoked beef, \$3.  
Andrews & Coykendall, salt pork, \$3.  
Mrs. G. Hostetter, ten pounds lard, \$3.

## GARDEN PRODUCTS.

E. N. Beal, squash, \$2.  
W. Boots, tomatoes, \$2.  
W. Boots, onions, premium recommended.  
Andrews & Coykendall, potatoes, \$2.  
W. W. Cozzens, watermelons, \$2.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Farmers' Union, for Mrs. Rodhouse, butter, \$5.  
Cheese Manufacturing Co., Santa Clara, cheese, \$5.

## FRUITS.

L. H. Bascom, pound pear, best single variety, \$5.  
L. H. Bascom, apples, single variety, \$5.  
L. H. Bascom, Mission grapes, \$2.  
F. A. Wilcox, barberries, \$2.  
F. A. Wilcox, Zante currants, \$1.  
Mrs. Jackson Lewis, quinces, \$2.  
A. M. Ogier, raspberries, \$5.  
A. M. Ogier, blackberries, \$5.  
A. M. Ogier, strawberries, \$5.  
A. M. Ogier, pears, single variety, \$5.  
A. M. Ogier, apples, twelve varieties, \$15.  
W. Boots, prunes, six varieties, \$5.  
W. H. Rogers, lemons, \$2.  
W. H. Rogers, oranges, \$2.  
Mrs. E. L. Bradley, peaches, \$5.  
D. E. Gish, pears, \$5.

## PRESERVED AND DRIED FRUITS.

Mrs. J. E. Brown, dried prunes and plums, \$5.  
Mrs. J. E. Brown, dried fruits, \$10.  
Mrs. J. E. Brown, peaches, \$2.

## NUTS.

Mrs. W. H. Scott, paper shell and soft shell almonds, \$2.  
L. H. Bascom, black walnuts, \$2.  
D. B. Moody, English walnuts, \$2.  
A. M. Ogier, Italian chestnuts, \$2.

## PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Mrs. L. J. Watkins, vase of bouquets, \$3.  
Mrs. Jackson Lewis, parlor bouquets, \$3.  
Mrs. Jackson Lewis, hanging basket, \$2.  
B. S. Fox, green house plants, \$25.  
B. S. Fox, hardy ornamental evergreens, \$25.  
B. S. Fox, cut roses and dahlias, \$5.



B. S. Fox, fern and leaf plants, \$5.

#### BREAD AND PASTRY.

Mrs. J. A. Wilcox, domestic brown bread, \$2.  
 Mrs. J. A. Wilcox, domestic wheaten bread, \$2.  
 Mrs. C. D. Horn, Boston brown bread, \$2.  
 Mrs. C. D. Horn, soda biscuits, \$2.  
 Mrs. J. Sinnott, cake, three kinds, \$5.  
 C. W. McGettigan, bakers' bread, six loaves, diploma.  
 Miss Sikes, cake, special mention.  
 Annette M. Peeler, pastry, \$5.

#### PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

Best exhibit of preserves, Mrs. Jackson Lewis, \$5.  
 Best exhibit of jellies, Miss Lizzie Ogier, \$5.

#### DOMESTIC CANNED FRUITS.

Best exhibit of domestic canned fruit, Mrs. G. K. Hostetter, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of sweet pickles, Mrs. Jackson Lewis, \$3.  
 Best exhibit of pickles, Mrs. C. D. Horn, \$3.

#### SEWING MACHINES.

Best sewing machine for all purposes, Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, diploma.  
 Best sewing machine for fancy work, Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, diploma.  
 Best exhibit of machine work, Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, diploma.

#### PAINTING AND GRAINING.

Best exhibit of carriage painting, W. Kinsel, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of graining, M. A. Stewart, \$10.

#### SILVERWARE.

Best exhibit of silverware and jewelry, Smith & Ryder, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of cutlery, J. Boschkan, \$5.

#### FINE ARTS.

Best card printing, McNeil Bros., \$10.  
 Best newspaper work, McNeal Bros., \$5.  
 Best crayon drawing, Virginia Beaty, \$5.  
 Best poster work, J. J. Owen, \$5.  
 Best water color painting, Mrs. Louisa M. Curtis, \$10.  
 Best crayon portrait, Miss Lilly A. Ward, \$10.  
 Best collection of photographs, W. W. Wright, \$10.  
 Best collection of colored photographs, W. W. Wright, \$5.  
 Best exhibit of photographic views, W. W. Wright, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of penmanship, Miss R. Dietrich, \$5.  
 Best drawing with a pen, Miss R. Dietrich, \$5.  
 Best oil painting on canvas, Lussier & Hill, \$10.  
 Best landscape painting, California scenery, Lussier & Hill, \$10.  
 Best portraits in oil, Lussier & Hill, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of painting as a fine art, Lussier & Hill, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of penciling, Mrs. J. E. Brown, \$5.  
 Best exhibit of marble work, J. W. Combs, \$20.  
 Best exhibit of asbestos stone, Mrs. C. D. Horn, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of sculpture, G. Brewer, \$10.  
 Best oil painting on canvas, Harold G. Peeler, \$10.  
 Best exhibit of penmanship, Frank Lewis, \$5.

#### MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS.

Best exhibit of dressmaking, James Hart & Son, \$15.

#### EMBROIDERY, FANCY, AND NEEDLE WORK.

Best display of bead work, Mrs. C. D. Horn, \$2.  
 Best embroidered handkerchief, Mrs. C. D. Horn, \$2.  
 Best braid work, Mrs. C. D. Horn, \$2.  
 Best sofa cushion, Jennie Kent, \$3.  
 Best moss work, Mrs. N. E. May, \$2.  
 Best feather work, Mrs. J. E. Brown, \$2.  
 Best worsted work, D. A. Leddy, \$2.  
 Best wax work, Miss M. A. Swepe, \$5.

Best hair work jewelry, Miss A. Lewis, \$5.  
 Best shell work, Lugard Camella, \$2.  
 Best embroidered sofa cushion, Mrs. C. D. Willey, \$2.  
 Best embroidered undersleeves, Mrs. C. D. Willey, \$2.  
 Best embroidered lady's collar, Mrs. C. D. Willey, \$2.  
 Best pincushion, Mrs. C. F. Willey, \$2.  
 Best embroidered tablecloth, Miss Emily L. Peeler, \$2.  
 Best shawl net, Mrs. G. P. Beal, \$2.  
 Best canvas work, Mrs. C. A. Pitkin, \$2.  
 Best worsted work, Mrs. C. A. Pitkin, \$2.  
 Best afghan, Mrs. C. A. Pitkin, \$2.  
 Best cotton tidy, Mrs. G. W. Wilson, \$2.  
 Best set of lamp mats, Miss Addie Saxe, \$2.  
 Best cardboard work, Miss Amelia Fisher, \$2.  
 Best worsted crochet work, Mrs. E. L. Bradley, \$2.  
 Best ladies' underwear, Mrs. E. L. Bradley, \$5.  
 Best suit child's clothes, Mrs. J. Sinnott, \$5.  
 Best robe and mat, Angora R. & G. Co., \$2.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Premiums in this department not stated, but the following articles are marked:  
 Eclipse Incubator Company, self-regulating incubator.  
 F. F. Dye, pillow-sham holder.  
 Brooks & Stoddard, Russian polish.  
 B. B. Scott & Son, flavoring extracts.  
 A. O. Rix, almond huller.  
 E. M. Hamilton, system of sub-irrigation, with machines for making pipe.  
 Felix Sourrisseau, firearms and sporting materials.  
 J. Boschken, hardware.

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TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
Siskiyou County Agricultural Society  
1879.

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# REPORT.

*To the Honorable State Board of Agriculture:*

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the transactions of the Siskiyou County Agricultural Society:

1879.		RECEIPTS.	
Sept. 6—	Receipts of Society to date .....		\$105 27
Oct. 6—	Receipts for badges .....		626 25
"	Receipts from pools .....		174 75
"	Receipts from ball .....		465 50
"	Receipts from wagon licenses .....		15 00
"	Society's per cent on premiums .....		103 00
"	Receipts from bar .....		486 20
"	Receipts from Pavilion .....		47 00
"	Receipts from gate .....		382 75
"	Entries to races .....		205 00
"	Rent for speed wheel .....		25 00
Dec. 6—	Received from State .....		1,000 00
Total .....			\$3,635 72
1879.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Oct. 1—	Purse, with entries, first day .....		\$180 00
Oct. 2—	Purse, with entries, second day .....		165 00
Oct. 3—	Purse, with entries, third day .....		225 00
Oct. 4—	Purse, with entries, fourth day .....		300 00
Oct. 5—	Paid entries to colt race .....		100 00
Dec. 6—	Expenses of bar .....		280 45
"	Expenses of track .....		280 22
"	Expenses of Pavilion .....		145 75
"	Expenses of ball .....		278 00
"	Advertising fair .....		175 75
"	Paid Secretary .....		52 25
"	Paid Bonhart's note .....		51 87
"	Paid tax .....		10 80
"	Paid for stationery .....		23 93
"	Miscellaneous .....		30 43
Dec. 6—	Premiums awarded and paid .....		958 50
Total .....			\$3,257 95
		RECAPITULATION.	
Receipts from all sources .....			\$3,635 72
Total disbursements .....			3,257 95
Balance on hand .....			\$377 77

## LIST OF ENTRIES AT THE PARK.

## HORSES.—CLASS I.—THOROUGHBREDS.

Charles Hammond—Bay mare, Alamode, thirteen years old.

## CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.

Charles Hammond—Bay mare, Lizzie, six years old, by Rochester.

G. W. Stevenson—Rogue River Chief, one-year old, by Sir Walter; dam, Vermont and Lionheart.

J. Beach—Bay stallion, Altamont, four years old, by Altamont; dam, Brown Chief.

J. Beach—Bay mare, Favorite, by Post Hambletonian; dam, Mambrino Patchen.

A. D. Richards—Bay mare, Ab, by Irwin's Abdallah; dam, Frances Crooks.

## CLASS III.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

J. B. Rohrer—Gray stallion, Breckinridge, five years old, by White Prince; dam, unknown.

## CLASS IV.—DRAFT HORSES.

J. R. Kenyon—Sorrel mare, Emma, eight years old.

## CLASS V.—ROADSTERS.

J. Beach—Bay filly, Maggie Arnold, four years old.

William McConnell—White horse, Hank Hyer, eight years old, by Rattler; dam, Lionheart mare.

## CLASS VI.—ROADSTER TEAMS.

Charles Boyce—Rock and Charley, by Gladiator.

J. N. T. Miller—Cream geldings, John and Tyler.

## CLASS VII.—COLTS.

J. R. Kenyon—Bay mare colt, Fanny, six months old.

## CATTLE.—CLASS I.—THOROUGHBREED.

H. L. Davis—Durham bull, Dick, two years old.

William McConnell—Ayrshire bull, Sam, eight years old; bull calf, Ned, six months old; Ayrshire cow, Rosa, eight years old.

W. J. Evans—Durham bull, Lord Byron, four years old.

J. R. Kenyon—Devonshire cow, Belle, four years old.

Fred. McNulty—Devon bull, Judge Steele, fifteen months old.

## CLASS II.—GRADED CATTLE.

J. R. Kenyon—Ben Butler, three years old; cow, Betsy, three years old.

## CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES.

J. R. Kenyon—Cow, Betsy, three years old, and calf, Slipper, one week old.

W. J. Evans—Durham bull, Lord Byron, four years old.

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

L. Huseman—Spanish Merino buck, one year old; two Spanish Merino ewes, one year old; one Angora goat, one year old; one Angora ewe, one year old.

W. J. Evans—One Spanish Merino buck, three years old.

## LIST OF ENTRIES AT THE PAVILION.

E. Clark—Fur robe.

Milt Woolford—Beets, blood turnip.

H. A. Morse—Traveler's American hammock.

Amelia Huseman—Cornucopia and straw flowers, set toilet mats.

Mrs. Nordheim—Currant wine one year old, red wine, white wine.

Emma Schlagel—Cut flowers, autumn bouquet.

Louisa Schlagel—Cut flowers.

Mrs. S. A. Burrows—Moss cross, moss lyre, shell frame, shell pyramid, decorated vases, lace pillowshams, Japanese vases, silk embroidery.

Mrs. Monroe—Infant skirt, crochet afghan stitch, ladies suit of underclothes.

Mrs. Tickner—Cardboard motto, moss cross.

Mrs. Theo. Young—Dried grasses.

Miss Mary Wetzel—Worsted sofa pillow, pencil drawing, fruit piece.

Mrs. Tickner—Drawn footstool.

Mrs. H. L. Davis—Apple jelly, preserved huckleberry, blue plum jelly, currant jelly, wild plum jelly, gooseberry jelly, quince jelly, white grape jelly, Chili sauce, tomato soy, cucumber pickles, tomato pickles, melon mangoes, pepper mangoes, pear preserves, tomato preserves, bartlett pears, canned peaches, white cling peaches, pound cake, acme tomato, green peppers, blue plums, egg plums, mangel wurzel beets, large potato, hubbard squash, pound pears, sugar pears, winter nellis pears, bell pears, Indian peaches, freestone peaches, large white peach, peerless potatoes, late rose potatoes, snowflake potatoes, early Goodrich potatoes.

Hattie Davis—Patchwork quilt, tufted pincushion, coral mat.

Mary Davis—Crochet tidy, sofa cushion, pincushion, toilet mat, worsted embroidered cross.

Aggie Vance—Preserved Indian peaches.

F. Rogler—A mammoth sponge, about fourteen inches in diameter.

Theo. Young—A fine display of candies and confectionery in a glass covered frame of pigeon holes, showing sixty-five different varieties of choice candies.

E. Carrick—Gypsum.

Miss Danforth—Crochet shawl and catch-all.

Mrs. E. Steele—Large exhibit of cut flowers, colodium leaves.

Mrs. Tickner—Air castle, crystallized bouquet.

Eliza Strickland—Cornucopia and straw flowers.

Miss T. Bell—Zephyr fascinator.

Fred. Cole—Bartlett pears.

Miss Hilt—Twenty-three varieties of apples, nine varieties of peaches, twelve varieties of grapes, five varieties of pears, peach pickles, canned currants, canned peaches (white pearl), golden and crimson canned blackberries, vinegar, strained honey, honey in comb, sponge cake.

Mary Wetzel—Worsted wreath, cardboard letter pocket.

Etta Patterson—Water color drawing.

Mrs. Wheeler—Crochet and tatting.

Nehrbass & Harmon—Horseshoes.

L. S. Wilson—Butman squash, Bronnell's beauty potatoes, Wright's centennial potatoes, cider vinegar, and fresh butter.

Mrs. S. Young—Crapapple jelly, currant jelly, blackberry jelly, and sugar pears.

Ella Merrick—Chair tidy.

Emma Schlagel—Hair wreath.

Dora Duenkel—Cardboard frame.

Minnie Koester—Crochet chemise band, toilet set, crochet lace, and chair tidy.

Charles Nesbit—Exhibit of enlarged and colored photographs (India ink), Berlin finish.

Charles Schlicht—Red wheat flour, and mixed wheat flour.

Mrs. E. Steele—Three varieties of fuchsias, and snake cactus.

Mrs. Repp—Pickled peaches, sweet pickle peaches, fresh crabapples, fresh pears, blackberries, tomatoes, mustard pickles, crabapple jelly, blackberry jelly, currant jelly, apple jelly.

Clara Bertha Burrows (aged six years)—Two patchwork quilts.

Lena Burrows—Cardboard match safe, set of worsted toilet mats, cardboard frame.

Nellie Scheld—Chair tidy.

Mrs. Burrows—Carriage afghan.

Dora Duenkel—Specimen of writing.

Bernard Duenkel—Specimen of writing.

Emma Schlagel—Crochet fascinator.

Mary Pashburg—Crochet tidy, feather cake, crochet mittens.

Mrs. J. Pashburg—Raised biscuit, mixed pickles, cauliflower pickles, piccalilli, fresh tomatoes, tomato catchup, fresh blackberries.

Mrs. Schofield—McChore's system of dress cutting, patterns of ladies' basque, gent's shirt, and boys' pants.

Mrs. Rogler—Paper flowers.  
 Miss Kate Rule—Crystallized cross.  
 Mrs. S. Autenrieth—Tomato jelly, log cabin quilt.  
 Mrs. Strickland—Stockings, and carpet rug.  
 Mrs. Harmony—Hairwork wreath.  
 Mrs. Tickner—Blackberry wine, moss work, and colored photograph.  
 Maggie Witherill—Two cardboard mottoes.  
 Raynes & Pyle—A fine display of silverware, just received from New York, comprising teapot, silver plated combination set, butter dish, two castors, two cake dishes, two pickle stands, water pitchers, spoon holders, child's cup, knives and forks, and two pair of vases.  
 Miss Kate Rule—Tied tidy, two patchwork quilts.  
 Mrs. Rogler—Begonia in blossom.  
 Mrs. Martin—Fresh cherries, currant jelly, and crapapple jelly.  
 Renner & Young—Exhibit of pokeberries.  
 Sam Jackson—Conqueror tomato, sweet pumpkin, curly squash, Hubbard squash, mammoth squash, crook-neck squash, flat sugar beet, hard shell squash, drumhead cabbage, King Philip corn, Oregon white corn, Pennsylvania yellow corn, white flint hominy corn, little yellow Yankee corn, evergreen sweet corn, patent office sweet corn, spring wheat, pink-eye beans, Chili beans, small white beans, winter peach blow potato, early Vermont potato, and bacon.  
 Mrs. Repp—Fruit cake.  
 Mrs. Mcrrill—Lace overdress.  
 Dr. F. G. Hearn—Large cabinet of gold, silver, and various other mineral ore specimens, and a large number of Indian relics, fossils, petrified articles, etc., found in various sections of the county.  
 Mrs. H. Kessler—Embroidered footstool, braided pillowshams, preserved pears, ornamental butter.  
 Ida Ranous—Bouquet of flowers, soda biscuit, air castle.  
 Mrs. E. Ranous—Raised biscuit, light bread, cut flowers.  
 Mrs. Barnes—Autumn wreath.  
 Addie Skinner—Autumn wreath.  
 John Magoffey, aged sixteen—Specimen penmanship, pen drawing, an excellent display of chirography.  
 Jensen & Riley—Two ornamental cakes, ornamented by Mrs. Iffland.  
 Mrs. Parks—Cut flowers.  
 Mrs. J. Pashburg—Pleating machines.  
 Mrs. Kenyon—Applique quilt.  
 Antone Foster—Early rose potatoes, blue potatoes, white neshannock potatoes, peerless potatoes, early Goodrich potatoes, peachblow potatoes, European potatoes, peachblow tomatoes, white onion, carrots, Hubbard squash, lady squash, yellow beans, pinkeye beans, French beans.  
 Mrs. Bisbee—Bouquet of flowers.  
 R. Kenyon—Mangel wurzel beet, sugar beet, French improved beet, late rose potatoes.  
 Antone Foster—Flat Dutch cabbage.  
 Miss Agnes Miner, aged ten years—Child's apron, hemming on towel lamp mat.  
 Scheld Brothers—Six jars of candy.  
 Mrs. Hutchinson—Home made soap.  
 Mrs. D. Horn—Applique quilt, patchwork quilt, white quilt.  
 H. A. Morse—Apples.  
 Aggie Vance, twelve years old—Sofa pillow, Java canvas tidy, pincushion, cardboard scales, card receiver.  
 Lulu Vance, nine years old—Cauliflower and onion pickles.  
 Mrs. Harmon—Moss rug.  
 Mrs. Iffland exhibited a fine display of millinery goods, dressed dolls, and ladies' fancy goods.  
 L. Swan—Dalzelles and patent axle.  
 Mrs. Alice Green—Pitcher plant, honey-comb tidy.  
 John Bloomingcamp—Winter wheat.  
 L. Swan—Top buggy, freight wagon.  
 Mrs. J. Vance—Bartlett pears.  
 M. Blake—Indian peach.  
 John Bloomingcamp—Free and cling peaches.  
 D. Ream—Exhibit of brick.  
 Mrs. J. Evans—Peach marmalade, pickled pears, pickled grapes, fresh pears, fresh peaches, fresh cling peaches, grape jelly, fresh butter, freestone seedling peach, Bartlett pears, alfalfa seed, winter squash, Butman squash, bacon.  
 Mrs. Charles Hammond—Applique quilt.  
 Robbie Herzog—Fancy bridle.  
 Mrs. Rogler—Handkerchief box, duster box, hunting belt, crochet pincushion cover, wall pocket, crochet tidy.  
 Mrs. McKay—Hand embroidered pillowshams.  
 Mrs. A. Wetzell—Cut flowers.  
 Mrs. Herr—Knitted quilt.

Mrs. Kessler—Cut flowers.  
 Mary Wetzel (age 14 years)—Hair wreath.  
 Eliza Strickland—Cut flowers, straw frames.  
 B. F. Smith—Oil paintings: Castle Rock, McCloud River Falls, rural scene, and the Matterhorn.  
 Mrs. H. Kessler—Tomato catchup, blackberry jam.  
 Mrs. Clara Burrows—Ornamental vases.  
 Mrs. Clara Burrows—Slipper case.  
 Carrie Swan—Slipper case.  
 The Ashland Woolen Mills—Fine display of goods, comprising cassimeres, cloak goods, tweeds, ladies' cloths, pressed, check, gray, navy blue, and white flannel; seven varieties of blankets, superior breakfast shawls, balmoral skirts, ladies' hose, men's half hose from No. 9 to No. 11 in size, woolen yarn, etc.  
 Mrs. McCall—Pampas grass plume.  
 Carrie Swan—Grape jelly, Indian peach pickles, fresh peaches, brandy peaches.  
 John B. Rohrer—Winter oats, golden melon barley.  
 Eddie McNulty (14 years old)—Pencil drawing.  
 Annie McNulty—Marble cake, rusk, Bartlett pears.  
 Henry Ringe—Bartlett pears.  
 C. McNulty—Marble head cabbage, trophy tomato.  
 Jensen & Riley—Light bread, Boston crackers, Jenny Linds, oyster crackers, fruit crackers, nicknacks, ginger snaps, soda crackers, sugar crackers, and Wetmore's cheese.  
 F. J. King—Sack of salt.  
 C. H. Pyle—Glass of lycopodium.  
 Mrs. R. O. DeWitt—Colored photograph.  
 J. B. Ager—Chocolate corn.  
 Vesta Orr—Railroad tidy.  
 Frank King—Guinea pigs and rabbits.  
 N. D. Julien—Wine and watermelon.  
 H. Duenkel—Salt from M. Thomas' salt works.  
 J. Hansen—Fine display of photographs.  
 Eliza Strickland—Air castle.  
 Mrs. A. E. Payne—Embroidered pillowshams.  
 J. B. Hutchings, Ashland Glove Factory—Eight styles buckskin gloves, buckskin purses, dressed deerskin, dressed Angora goatskin—a splendid assortment.  
 Mrs. J. E. Harmon—Drawn rug, patchwork rug.  
 E. Lee—A bunch of alfalfa, measuring seven feet in length, and of the slender stem variety, which makes the best of feed, such as animals eat without any waste, much of the alfalfa raised being too full of thick stalks to be eaten by stock.

## COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed as Judges for the various departments at Pavilion and fair grounds:  
 On Horses—J. P. Woods, Jerry Martin, and Colonel W. S. Stone.  
 On Cattle—E. B. Edson, Ebner Ball, and Colonel Bybee.  
 On Sheep and Goats—Charles F. Hammond, Thomas Orr, and W. P. Stone.  
 On Machinery, Implements, and Mechanical Products—William Eckhart, C. J. Monro, and J. Martin.  
 On Needle, Shell, Waxwork, and Clothing—Mrs. Justice, Mrs. McCall, and Mrs. Orr.  
 On Juvenile Department—Miss Lucy Edson, Mrs. Rogler, and Mrs. A. B. Carlock.  
 On Writing and Drawing—H. B. Warren, A. H. Burrows, and George H. Peck.  
 On Agricultural Products—Jacob Wagner, Charles LeBeau, and Thomas Orr.  
 On Bread, Butter, Etc.—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Goodale, and Mrs. Hirst.  
 On Green Fruit—Horace Knights, S. F. Brown, and J. Churchill.  
 On Fine Arts and Minerals—E. Steele, Colonel W. S. Stone, and R. O. Dewitt.  
 On Floral Department—Mrs. L. S. Wilson, C. H. Pyle, and Mrs. Trincano.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—HORSES.

## CLASS I.—THOROUGHBREDS.

Charles Hammond, mare Alamode, \$25.

## CLASS II.—GRADED HORSES.

J. Beach, stallion Altamont, \$30.  
G. W. Stephenson, colt Rogue River Chief, under two years, \$20.  
Charles Hammond, mare Lizzie, \$20.  
A. D. Richards, colt Prince, under two years, \$5.

## CLASS III.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

J. B. Rohrer, stallion Breckenridge, \$20.  
J. R. Kenyon, mare Emma, \$15.

## CLASS V.—ROADSTERS.

J. Beach, mare Maggie Arnold, \$30.

## CLASS VI.—ROADSTER TEAMS.

J. N. T. Miller, geldings John and Tyler, \$25.

## CLASS VIII.—COLTS.

J. R. Kenyon, mare colt Fanny, \$15.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT—CATTLE.

## CLASS I.

William McConnell, Ayrshire bull Sam, \$25.  
W. J. Evans, Durham bull, Lord Byron, four years old, \$25.  
H. L. Davis, Durham bull Dick, two years old, \$15.  
Fred. McNulty, Devon bull Steele, under two years, \$15.  
William McConnell, Ayrshire bull Ned, under two years, \$15.  
J. R. Kenyon, Devon cow Bell, four years old, \$15.  
William McConnell, Ayrshire cow Rosa, \$15.

## CLASS II.—GRADED CATTLE.

J. R. Kenyon, bull Ben Butler, \$15.  
J. R. Kenyon, cow Betsey, \$15.

## CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES.

H. L. Davis, bull Dick, best of any stock or age, \$15.  
J. R. Kenyon, cow Betsey, \$10.  
J. R. Kenyon, calf Slipper, \$10.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS I.—SHEEP.

Jack Evans, best ram, Spanish merino, three years old, \$15.  
L. Huseman, best ram, Spanish merino, under two years, \$5.  
L. Huseman, best two ewes, Spanish merino, \$15.

## CLASS II.—GOATS.

L. Huseman, best Angora buck, one year old, \$10.  
L. Huseman, best Angora ewe, one year old, \$10.

## SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

## MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, MECHANICAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

L. Swan, best top buggy, \$8.  
L. Swan, best wagon for all work, \$10.  
Robert Herzog, best display of bridles, \$2 50.

Nehrbass & Harmon, best display of horseshoes, \$2.  
Mrs. Hutchinson, best display of soft soap, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Hutchinson, best display of hard soap, \$2 50.  
Herman Duenkel, best display of salt, \$2 50.  
Ashland Woolen Mills, best display of yarn, \$1.  
Ashland Woolen Mills, best display of woolen goods, \$10.  
D. Ream, best display of brick, \$2 50.

## SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

## NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX-WORK, CLOTHING, ETC.

Miss T. Bell, fascinator, \$2.  
Mrs. Merrill, lace overdress, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Rogler, wall pocket, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Rogler, cotton crochet, \$2.  
Mrs. Rogler, table cover, crochet, \$2.  
Mrs. Monroe, ladies' suit of underclothes, \$5.  
Mrs. Monroe, child's skirt, \$1.  
Mrs. Rogler, paper flowers, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Burrows, carriage afghau, \$2 50.  
Mrs. R. O. Dewitt, colored photograph, \$1.  
Mrs. S. A. Burrows, silk embroidery, \$3.  
Mrs. S. A. Burrows, decorated vase, \$1 50.  
Mrs. S. A. Burrows, lace pillowsham, \$1.  
Mrs. Strickland, home made stockings, \$1 50.  
Mrs. S. A. Burrows, shell frame, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Raynes, embroidered pillowsham, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Strickland, carpet rug, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Alice Green, worsted tidy, \$2.  
Mrs. McKay, braid pillowsham, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Horn, applique quilt, \$5.  
Mrs. Horn, white quilt, \$2.  
Mrs. Horn, patch-work quilt, \$2 50.  
Mrs. Kerr, knitted quilt, \$2.  
J. B. Hutchins, best display of buckskin gloves, \$5.  
J. B. Hutchins, best display of tanned leather, diploma.  
Mrs. Iffland, best display of millinery and fancy goods, \$5.  
Emma Schlagel, hair wreath, \$2 50.  
Mrs. S. A. Burrows, sea moss lyre, \$2.  
Mary Wetzel, worsted wreath, \$5.  
Mrs. Clara Burrows, ornamental vases, \$2.  
Eliza Strickland, straw frames, \$2 50.  
Eliza Strickland, straw flowers, \$2.  
Ida Ranous, air castle, \$2.  
Raynes & Fyle, best display of silver-ware, \$5.  
Maggie Witherill, card-board motto, \$2.  
E. Clark, fur buggy robe, \$2 50.  
Mrs. J. E. Harmon, drawn rug, \$2 50.  
Mrs. J. E. Harmon, moss rug, \$2 50.  
Mrs. J. E. Harmon, patchwork rug, \$1 50.

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT—UNDER TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.

Amelia Huseman, cornucopia, \$1 50.  
Mary Davis, crochet tidy, \$1 50.  
Agnes Miner, lamp mat, \$1.  
Clara B. Burrows, patch-work, \$1.  
Emma Schlagel, crochet fascinator, \$1 50.  
Aggie Vance, sofa pillow, \$1 50.  
Carrie Swan, slipper case, \$1 50.  
Aggie Vance, Java canvas tidy, \$1 50.  
Vesta Orr, railroad tidy, \$1 50.  
Mary Pashburg, crochet mittens, \$1 50.  
Agnes Miner, child's apron, hand sewed, \$2.  
Lena Burrows, worsted mat, \$1 50.  
Aggie Vance, cardboard card receiver, \$1 50.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

J. B. Rohrer, winter oats, \$2 50.  
W. J. Evans, alfalfa seed, \$2 50.  
H. L. Davis, best winter potatoes, \$2 50.

H. L. Davis, best snowflake potatoes, \$2 50.  
 H. L. Davis, best red Goodrich potatoes, \$2 50.  
 L. S. Wilson, Brownville beauty potatoes, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best early rose potatoes, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best white mechock potatoes, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best peerless potatoes, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best early Goodrich potatoes, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best peach blow, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best carrots, \$2 50.  
 J. R. Kenyon, best beets, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, white onions, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best trophy tomatoes, \$2 50.  
 C. McNulty, best marble head cabbage, \$2 50.  
 Antoine Foster, best Hubbard squash, \$2 50.  
 Sam. Jackson, best mammoth squash, \$2 50.  
 W. J. Evans, best Butman squash, \$2 50.  
 C. Schlicht, best display of flour, \$5.  
 Antoine Foster, sweepstake premium on display of vegetables, \$5.  
 John Bloomingcamp, best winter wheat, \$2 50.  
 Mrs. Nordheim, best white currant wine, \$2.  
 Mrs. Huseman, best red currant wine, \$2.  
 L. S. Wilson, best sample of cider vinegar, \$1 50.  
 N. D. Julian, best grape wine (muscat), \$5.

## BREAD, BUTTER, ETC.

Mrs. E. Ranous, best light bread, \$2.  
 Mrs. J. Pashburg, best raised biscuit, \$2.  
 Annie McNulty, marble cake, \$2.  
 Mary Pashburg, best feather cake, \$2.  
 L. S. Wilson, best butter, \$5.  
 Jensen & Riley, best ginger snaps, \$2.  
 Jensen & Riley, best soda crackers, \$2.  
 Jensen & Riley, best German bread, \$2.  
 Jensen & Riley, best display of cheese, \$5.  
 Jensen & Riley, best display of crackers, bread and cake, \$5.  
 Mrs. W. J. Evans, best grape jelly, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. Repp, best currant jelly, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. Repp, best blackberry jelly, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, best plum jelly, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, best apple jelly, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. S. Young, best crabapple jelly, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. Repp, best plum cake, \$2.  
 Mrs. Repp, pickled peaches, \$1 50.  
 Carrie Swan, best brandy peaches, \$1 50.  
 Carrie Swan, best fresh peaches, canned, \$1.  
 Aggie Vance, best preserved peaches, \$1.  
 Mrs. Hilt, best canned blackberries, \$1.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, best cucumber pickles, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, best tomato pickles, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, melon mangoes, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. H. Kessler, best tomato catchup, \$1 50.  
 Mrs. Hilt, best honey in comb, \$2.  
 Scheld Bros., best display of candies manufactured in Siskiyou County, \$5.  
 Dave Young, best display of fancy candies, \$3.

## GREEN FRUIT.

Mrs. Hilt, best display of ten varieties of apples, \$5.  
 Mrs. Hilt, best display of three varieties of apples, \$5.  
 Mrs. Hilt, best single variety of apples, \$2 50.  
 H. A. Morse, best winter apples, \$2 50.  
 Mrs. Hilt, best varieties of peaches, \$2 50.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, best varieties of plums, \$2 50.  
 Mrs. Hilt, best varieties of grapes, \$2 50.  
 Mrs. H. L. Davis, best varieties of pears, \$2 50.

## FINE ARTS.

Jacob Hansen, best display of uncolored photographs, \$2 50.  
 B. F. Smith, oil painting, \$10.  
 B. F. Smith, best painting by any exhibitor, \$5.  
 Ettie Patterson, best water colored painting, \$5.  
 Eddie McNulty, best pencil drawing, \$5.

Mary Wetzel, pencil drawing, special premium, \$3.  
 Charles Nesbitt, best display of enlarged photographs, special premium, \$5.  
 F. G. Hearn, best display of gold ores, \$10.  
 F. G. Hearn, best display of silver ores, \$10.  
 F. G. Hearn, best display of minerals, \$10.

## WRITING.

John Magoffey, best specimen of writing by children under eighteen years, \$2 50.  
 John Magoffey, sweepstakes for writing, \$5.  
 John Magoffey, best specimen of pen drawing, \$2.  
 Dora Duenkel, best specimen of writing by child under twelve years, \$2 50.  
 Bernhard Duenkel, specimen of writing by child eight years old, special premium, \$1 50.  
 Jacksonville Band, best music furnished by any brass band, \$100.

## FLORAL PREMIUMS.

Mrs. E. Ranous, best collection of cut flowers, \$5.  
 Mrs. E. Steele, best bouquet, \$1.  
 Mrs. E. Steele, best collection of house plants, \$5.  
 Mrs. Rogler, second best collection of house plants, chromo.  
 Mrs. Kessler, hanging basket, \$1.

## ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting was called to order at the Pavilion on the evening of October 4th, F. Riley, President, presiding.

On motion, Frank Riley was elected President for the ensuing year.

On motion, John W. McBride, of Scott Valley, was elected Vice President.

The following Directors were also elected, to wit: John B. Rohrer, Chas. Herzog, Sam. Jackson, and Jay Beach.

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TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
MONTEREY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

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1879.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
MONTEREY AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION,  
TO THE  
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

*As required by section two of an Act for the encouragement of agriculture and other industries, approved March 18th, A. D. 1878, showing the articles exhibited at the Fair of said Association, held at Salinas City, Monterey County, California, September 30th to October 4th, inclusive, 1879, the articles on which premiums were awarded, the amount of receipts and expenditures, and the objects for which expenditures have been made.*

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EXHIBITS.

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LIVE STOCK—HORSES.

CLASS I.—ROADSTERS.

*Stallion or gelding, four years and upwards.*

J. C. Drew, Santa Cruz County—Transit.  
H. Carey, Monterey—Buena Vista.  
P. F. Dean, Santa Cruz—Joe Dean.  
J. C. White, Monterey—Phil. Sheridan.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey—Vermont, premium.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey—Wonder.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey—Orlando.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey—Mozart.  
J. R. Fryer, Santa Cruz—Latham.

*Stallion, three years old.*

J. G. Sanchez, San Benito—Billy Matthews, premium.

*Mares, four years and over.*

E. J. Swift, Santa Cruz County—May Queen, premium.  
J. G. Sanchez, San Benito County—Mary Matthews.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Lady Ellen.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Maggie Voorhies.

*Mares, three years old.*

P. E. G. Anger, San Benito County—Ella T.  
P. E. G. Anger, San Benito County—Lalla Rookh, premium.  
J. B. Iverson, Monterey County—Abalone.

## HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

*Stallions, three years old and upwards.*

J. W. Finch, Monterey County—Mountain Chief.  
 A. A. Witherill, Monterey County—Fred. Patchen.  
 J. G. Armstrong, Monterey County—John Franklin.  
 J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Young Defiance, premium.

*Stallion, two years old.*

Detlef Hargers, Monterey County—Prince.  
 P. E. G. Anger, San Benito County—J. Splann, premium.

*Best stallion, one year old.*

Peter Kelly, Monterey County—Sam, premium.

*Best stallion, with his colts.*

J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Membrino, and ten colts. Special premium as being the best exhibit ever made in the county.

*Suckling colts.*

W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Mary.  
 J. C. Storm, Monterey County—Jimmey.  
 W. Robson, Monterey County—Bell.  
 H. Moore, San Benito County—New Constitution.  
 J. R. Hebbon, Monterey County—W. B. Ford.  
 M. Lynn, Monterey County—Brigham Young, premium.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Fannie.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Josh.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Delaney.  
 Joseph With, Monterey County—Kate.  
 Joseph With, Monterey County—Prince.

## MARES.

*Three years old and upwards.*

B. V. Sargent, Monterey County—Monterey Damsel, premium.  
 J. R. Hebbon, Monterey County—Susanna.  
 P. E. G. Arger, San Benito County—Monte Bell.  
 James B. Iverson, Monterey County—Jessie.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Polly.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Sally.  
 J. C. Storm, Monterey County—Coolie.  
 E. J. Swift, Santa Cruz County—May Queen.

## GELDINGS.

*Three years old and upwards.*

B. V. Sargent, Monterey County—Silver Winner.  
 J. A. Hurd, San Benito County—Billy Boyce, premium.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Sandy.

*Two years old.*

H. Carey, Monterey County—Vermont, premium.  
 James Lynn, Monterey County—Charley.  
 William Brumwell, Monterey County—Giraffe.

## MARES.

*Four years old and over.*

J. W. Finch, Monterey County—Bluebird.  
 J. C. Drew, Santa Cruz County—Nomane.  
 J. R. Hebbon, Monterey County—Susanna, premium.  
 J. B. Iverson, Monterey County—Nellie.  
 H. Moore, San Benito County—Nance.  
 H. Moore, San Benito County—Susie.

*Three years old.*

W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Lady Griffin, premium.

*One year old.*

P. F. Dean, Santa Cruz County—Lucy.  
 William Vanderhurst, Monterey—Mamie, premium.

## DRAFT HORSES.

*Stallion, three years old and over.*

W. B. Ford, Monterey County—Fulton, premium.  
 W. B. Ford, Monterey—Revere.

*Stallion, two years old.*

W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Boston Jim, premium.

*Mares, three years old and upwards.*

W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Boxer.  
 Joseph With, Monterey County—Fanny.  
 Joseph With, Monterey County—Becca, premium.

*Gelding, three years old and over.*

W. W. McCoy, Monterey—Kearney.

*Walking horse or mare.*

W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Bob Ridley.

*Carriage horses—best span owned and used as such by one man.*

B. V. Sargent, Monterey County—Monterey Damsel and Silver Winner, premium.  
 J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Vermont and Lady Ellen.  
 J. G. Armstrong, Monterey County—May Flower and Fannie.

*Best span buggy horses.*

J. C. Storm, Monterey County—Dolly and Nelly, premium.

*Best single buggy horse.*

James Lynn, Monterey County—London.  
 W. Robson, Monterey County—Curly, premium.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

*Stallion, with four or more of his colts.*

W. B. Ford, Monterey County—Fulton.  
 W. B. Ford, Monterey County—Revere.  
 J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Membrino, premium.

*Mares with four or more of their colts.*

J. R. Hebbon, Monterey County—Susanna, premium.  
 W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Tiger Whip.

*Best stallion of any breed or age.*

P. F. Dean, Santa Cruz County—Starr King.  
 J. C. White, Monterey County—Phil. Sheridan.  
 W. B. Ford, Monterey County—Fulton, premium.  
 J. G. Sanchez, San Benito County—Billy Matthews, second premium.  
 W. B. Ford, Monterey County—Revere.  
 J. G. Armstrong, Monterey County—John Franklin.  
 J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Thomas Elmo.  
 H. Corey, Monterey County—Buena Vista.

*Best mare of any breed or age.*

B. V. Sargent, Monterey County—Monterey Damsel, second premium.  
 P. E. G. Arger, San Benito County—Ella T.  
 Peter Kelly, Monterey County—Lizzie.  
 P. F. Dean, Santa Cruz County—Lucy.  
 P. E. G. Arger, San Benito County—Monte Bell.  
 W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Boxer.  
 W. W. McCoy, Monterey County—Lady Giffin.  
 J. C. Storm, Monterey County—May Queen.  
 J. C. Storm, Monterey County—Coolie.  
 E. J. Swift, Santa Cruz County—May Queen.  
 J. G. Sanchez, San Benito County—Mary Matthews.  
 Wm. Vanderhurst, Monterey County—Mamie.  
 Wm. Vanderhurst, Monterey County—Jessie.  
 J. D. Carr, Monterey County—Jessie D., special premium.  
 Judd Parsons, Monterey County—Fannie, premium.

*Best gelding of any breed or age.*

B. V. Sargent, Monterey County—Silver Winner.  
 J. A. Hurd, San Benito County—Billy Boyce, premium.  
 J. C. Drew, Santa Cruz County—Miranda.

W. Robson, Monterey County—Curley.  
J. D. Carr, Monterey County—May Boy.  
H. P. Brown, Monterey County—Charley.

*Best colt of any breed or age.*

H. Moore, San Benito County—Jack.  
E. F. Harris, Monterey County—Luther.  
J. R. Hebron, Monterey County—W. B. Ford.  
W. Robson, Monterey County—Mary.  
W. Robson, Monterey County—Kate, premium.  
Wm. Vanderhurst, Monterey County—Charley.  
Wm. Robson, Monterey County—Bell.  
Judd Parsons, Monterey County—Mollie.

#### CLASS II.—DURHAM CATTLE.

D. M. Clough—Best bull, one year old, 17th Duke of Manchester, premium.  
J. D. Carr—14th Duke of Monterey, premium.  
W. Robson—Best calf, Jim, premium.  
W. Robson—Best cow, four years old and over, Rosebud, premium.  
J. D. Carr—Pet of Geneva, premium.  
D. M. Clough—Best cow, one year old, Miranda 19th, premium.  
J. D. Carr—Prairie Queen 4th, premium.

#### DEVONS.

W. W. McCoy—Best bull calf, Maine.  
W. W. McCoy—Best cow, two years old, Beauty.

*Herd of cattle.*

W. W. McCoy—One male and five females.  
J. D. Carr—6th Duke of Gabilan, Pet of Geneva, Blue Ann 44th, Blue Ann 45th, Hope 22d, 3d Maid of Monterey—premium.  
J. D. Carr—Maynard, 4th Belle of Avenue Ranch, 3d Belle of Avenue Ranch, Prairie Queen 4th, Hope 27th, 18th Maid of Monterey—second premium.

#### GRADED CATTLE.

George Graves—Best cow, three years old and over, Fanny Berry, premium.  
George Graves—Sallie Bell.  
Joseph Thompson—Mary.  
Joseph Thompson—Lily.  
W. W. McCoy—Rosa.  
W. W. McCoy—Lady.  
W. W. McCoy—Best cow, two years old, Lady, premium.  
George Graves—Best cow, one year old, New Constitution.  
Joseph Thompson—Daisy, premium.  
George Graves—Best grade bull calf, Davy Crockett, premium.  
W. W. McCoy—Jim Brown.

#### SHEEP—SOUTHDOWNS.

J. D. Carr—Best ram, Salinas, premium.  
J. D. Carr—Best ewe, Fanny, premium.  
J. D. Carr—Best ram lamb, five ram lambs, premium.  
J. D. Carr—Best ewe lamb, five ewe lambs, premium.

#### SWERPSTAKES.

J. D. Carr—Best ram for all purposes, Salinas, premium.  
J. D. Carr—Best ewe for all purposes, Fanny, premium.

#### CLASS II.—SWINE.

J. H. Campbell, best boar of any breed; four boars, Berkshire, premium.  
H. Carey, one boar, Berkshire.  
H. Carey, best sow of any breed; sow Princess, Berkshire, premium.

#### CLASS II.—POULTRY.

A. Carey, best pair of Houdan; Plymouth Rock, premium.  
T. G. Harris, Monterey, Blue Game, premium.  
T. G. Harris, Sumatra Game, premium.  
T. G. Harris, Irish Red Game, premium.  
B. Dehoot, pair of Pecan ducks.  
B. Dehoot, Leghorns.  
B. Dehoot, Plymouth Rock.  
R. J. Adcock, best stand of bees; Italian.

#### CLASS III.—MANUFACTURES.

##### First Division—Agricultural.

T. G. Harris, best mower, Woods, premium.  
N. L. Allen, best threshing machine, Bronson's Pit Separator, premium.  
George A. Friemueth, best plow, Pearce City, premium.  
T. G. Harris, Browne's sulky plow.  
T. G. Harris, best gang plow, Browne's, premium.  
Labree & Kopman, best potato cutter and dropper.  
N. L. Allen, best reaper, premium.  
N. L. Allen, best header, premium.

##### EQUESTRIANSHIP.

Miss Lydia Perry, first premium.  
Miss Maria Ray, second premium.  
Miss Fannie Ramsay, third premium.

*Best specimen of horsemanship.*

George McDoogall, best California style, premium.  
Señor Baronda.  
Señor Espinosa.

N. L. Allen, best field cultivator, premium.  
N. L. Allen, best grain sower, premium.  
N. L. Allen, best horse rake, premium.  
N. L. Allen, best windmill, premium.  
Iverson Brothers, best blacksmith work, one exhibit, premium.  
Iverson Brothers, for best display of wagons of various kinds, were awarded a special premium.

##### Second Division—Wagons and Carriages.

Iverson Brothers, one family carriage, premium.  
F. Gates, exhibit gunsmith work, premium.  
Vanderhurst & Co., best exhibit boots and shoes, premium.  
Vanderhurst & Co., best exhibit woolen blankets, premium.  
Vanderhurst & Co., best exhibit men's clothing, premium.

##### Third Division—Harness and Saddlery.

M. Hughes, one lot saddlery and harness, premium.  
M. Hughes, one set team harness, premium.  
M. Hughes, one buggy harness, single, premium.  
M. Hughes, one buggy harness, double, premium.  
M. Hughes, one ladies' saddle, premium.  
M. Hughes, one gents' saddle, premium.  
M. Hughes, harness and saddlery, etc., premium.

##### Domestic Manufactures.

C. W. Cox, one pair home-made woolen socks.  
Mrs. A. A. Witherell, one pair home-made woolen socks.  
C. W. Cox, one pair home-made cotton socks.  
Mrs. W. W. McCoy, one crochet quilt, premium.  
Mrs. W. W. McCoy, one crochet quilt.  
C. W. Cox, one pair cotton stockings.  
C. W. Cox, one pair woolen stockings, premium.  
Mrs. L. Hansen, five pair woolen stockings, premium.  
Mrs. C. Hoffman, fifteen yards rag carpet, premium.  
Mrs. R. L. Porter, twenty yards rag carpet.  
Mrs. J. B. Smith, one patchwork woolen bedquilt, premium.  
Mrs. J. B. Smith, one patchwork woolen bedquilt.  
Mrs. L. H. Garrigus, one patchwork woolen bedquilt.  
C. W. Cox, one patchwork cotton bedquilt.  
Mrs. E. K. Abbott, one patchwork cotton bedquilt.  
Mrs. Hamilton, one patchwork cotton bedquilt, premium.  
Vanderhurst & Co., exhibit of gloves, premium.

##### Cabinetware.

Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., best exhibit of parlor furniture, premium.  
Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., best exhibit of chamber furniture, premium.  
F. J. Hopps, best wardrobe, diploma.  
Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., best display of upholstery, premium.  
Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., best spring bed, premium.

*Farm Products.*

M. Williams, best sack wheat, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, best sack buckwheat, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best California peppermint, premium.

*Second Division.*

W. W. McCoy, best exhibit of two hams, premium.  
 W. W. McCoy, best exhibit of two sides of bacon, premium.  
 W. W. McCoy, best exhibit of ten pounds of lard, premium.  
 W. W. McCoy, best exhibit of twenty-five pounds of salt pork, premium.  
 W. W. McCoy, best exhibit of twenty-five pounds of corned beef, premium.

*Garden Products.*

C. W. Cox, best collection of twenty-four varieties of garden seeds.  
 W. W. McCoy, best collection of twenty-six varieties of garden seeds.  
 Wm. Brumwell, best collection of forty-eight varieties of garden seeds, premium.  
 H. Corey, best four sacks of potatoes, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, best sack of dried beans, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, best watermelon.  
 A. Corey, best twenty pounds of tomatoes, three varieties, premium.

## FARM PRODUCTS.

*Fruits.*

Jas. Waters, thirty varieties of apples.  
 Wm. Brumwell, fourteen varieties of apples.  
 P. M. Jocks, fourteen varieties of apples, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, one lot Fall Pippins.  
 W. W. McCoy, one lot apples.  
 Jas. Waters, sixteen varieties of pears, premium.  
 Wm. Brumwell, one variety pears.  
 Jas. Waters, one lot plums, premium.  
 Jas. Waters, one lot quinces, premium.

*Domestic Canned Fruit.*

C. W. Cox, seven varieties of fruit, in glasses, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, one lot vinegar pickles, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, one lot sweet pickles, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best exhibit of canned fruit, five varieties, premium.

*Preserves and Jellies.*

C. W. Cox, one lot preserves, premium.  
 C. W. Cox, one lot jellies, premium.

*Wines and Liquors.*

Vanderhurst & Co., best exhibit of wine, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best red wine, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best port wine, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best angelica wine, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best sherry wine, premium.  
 Vanderhurst & Co., best vinegar, premium.

## CLASS III.—FLOUR.

Hudson & Holloway—Best exhibit, nine sacks.

*Dairy Produce.*

H. Corey—Best lot butter, five pounds or more, premium.

*Embroidery, Needle and Fancy Work.*

Jennie and Mary Graves—Best display silk embroidery, pincushion.  
 Jennie and Mary Graves—Best display silk embroidery, two handkerchief boxes.  
 Mrs. E. M. Matthews—Best display silk embroidery.  
 Miss Annie Beaver—Best display silk embroidery, premium.  
 Mrs. J. B. Smith—Best display cambric embroidery, one skirt.  
 Miss A. Beaver—Best display cambric embroidery, scarf.  
 Mrs. Jacob Luaz—Best display of knitting, one round tidy.  
 Mrs. Jacob Luaz—Best display of knitting, one round tidy.  
 Mrs. Jacob Luaz—Best display of knitting, one square tidy.  
 Mrs. L. Hansen—Best display of knitting, one lace skirt.  
 Victoria Zannetti—Best display of bead work, one picture.  
 Misses Jennie and Mary Graves—Best display canvas work, one handkerchief box.

Misses Jennie and Mary Graves—Best display canvas work, one toilet set.  
 Mrs. C. Franks—Best display canvas work, one afghan.  
 Victoria Zannetti—Best worsted work, one picture, premium.  
 Victoria Zannetti—Best embroidered sofa cushion.  
 Mrs. W. L. Carpenter—Best embroidered sofa cushion.  
 Mrs. J. B. Smith—Best embroidered ladies' collar.  
 Mrs. J. B. Smith—Best embroidered undersleeve.  
 Mrs. L. Hansen—Best knit shawl.  
 Mrs. Ware—Best rug, designed and executed by the contributor, in crochet or tufted work; one tufted rug.  
 Mrs. Witherill—Best rug, designed and executed by the contributor, in crochet or tufted work; one tufted rug.

*Painting and Graining.*

Fred. Durham—Best exhibit sign painting, premium.  
 Fred. Durham—Best exhibit carriage painting, premium.  
 Fred. Durham—Best exhibit graining on wood.

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A. Corey, one box of paisley.  
 A. Corey, one sack of millet.  
 A. Corey, one lot of sorghum, premium.  
 Fred. Gates, one lot of guns, rifles, pistols.  
 C. M. Cox, one knitting machine, premium.  
 C. M. Cox, one case of huckleberries, five years old.  
 J. R. Hebborn, one sack of onions.  
 J. R. Hodson, one lot of photography.  
 M. Riordan, one lot of almonds and figs.  
 Boysen & Stouckman, one lot of photography.  
 E. K. Abbott, one box of onions.  
 J. S. Taylor & Co., champagne baking powder.  
 R. J. Adcock, eight stalks of corn.  
 R. J. Adcock, one box of honey, premium.  
 Mrs. J. B. Smith, one silk patchwork quilt, premium.  
 Mrs. J. B. Smith, one silk patchwork quilt.  
 Mrs. J. B. Smith, one silk patchwork quilt.  
 John Campbell, one lot of bamboo cane.  
 John Campbell, one lot of artichokes.  
 John Campbell, one lot of Egyptian corn.  
 John Campbell, one lot of chufas.  
 Mrs. E. M. Matthews, one silk patchwork quilt.  
 Master W. Beaver, one lot of pencil drawings.  
 John Campbell, one Brazilian artichoke root.  
 Pinkerton & Jackson, one lot of broom corn, premium.  
 Pinkerton & Jackson, one lot of corn (maize), premium.  
 Pinkerton & Jackson, one lot of flax seed.  
 Mrs. L. H. Garrigus, one silk patchwork quilt.  
 E. K. Abbott, beets for table use, premium.  
 Wm. Brumwell, one sack bald barley.  
 Hudson & Holloway, one sack each corn and oat meal, premium.  
 Hudson & Holloway, one sack each crushed and pressed wheat.  
 A. McAdams, one meat hook, premium.  
 A. McAdams, two bunches of beans, premium.  
 For the best general display of dry goods, furniture, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.,  
 Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co. were awarded a special premium.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Total receipts.....	\$3,706 60
Labor and materials.....	\$720 94
Purses paid.....	1,260 00
Premiums.....	1,080 50
Music.....	140 00
Balance on hand.....	525 16
	\$3,706 60

S. J. WESTLAKE,  
Secretary of the Monterey Agricultural Fair Association.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Directors to examine the above report, have examined the same, and find it correct.

N. L. ALLEN,  
WILLIAM VANDERHURST,  
Committee of Directors.

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Mendocino County Agricultural Society.

1879.

## OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT.	
B. F. COATES .....	Willitsville.
VICE-PRESIDENT.	
OLE SIMONSON .....	Willitsville.
SECRETARY.	
J. KRAKER .....	Willitsville.
TREASURER.	
HIRAM WILLITS .....	Willitsville.
DIRECTORS.	
ED. DeCAMP .....	Willitsville.
W. H. YOUNG .....	Willitsville.
B. B. CAPELL .....	Willitsville.
WM. BROWN .....	Willitsville.
P. T. MUIR .....	Willitsville.
J. M. STANDLEY .....	Sherwood.
J. H. DONOHUE .....	Ukiah.
REUBEN CAVE .....	Ukiah.
ALF. NELSON, JR. ....	Mendocino.

The first Annual Fair of the Mendocino County Agricultural Association commenced on the 15th and ended on the 20th of September, 1879, at Willitsville.

## REPORT.

*To the Honorable the State Board of Agriculture:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, an Act for the encouragement of agriculture and other industries, approved March 18th, 1878, the Board of Directors of the Mendocino County Agricultural Association herewith submit their first Annual Report for the year 1879.

We are pleased to state that our first Fair was a success far above our most sanguine expectation, and hereby most heartily report that the benefits in the stimulation of the farmers, manufacturers, stock breeders, and sheep men, to induce them to improve and study their respective products, have amply repaid the toil, trouble, and anxiety we have been compelled to endure, and from reports throughout the county we are assured that our next Fair will be equal to any county or district Fair in the State.

## OPENING ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MENDOCINO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, AT WILTSVILLE, SEPTEMBER SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT, BY THOMAS L. CAROTHERS, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with pleasure that I appear here to-day to assist you in the inauguration of the Mendocino County Agricultural Association. As a citizen of Mendocino County, identified with its varied interests and its welfare, and that of its people being my welfare, I should and do feel it an honor and a privilege to assist in my feeble manner in inaugurating a society that we all know will add so materially to the prosperity of our beautiful and famed county and its people of all classes, callings, trades, and professions.

The experience of all people, and particularly those of California, has shown that nothing is so conducive to the prosperity of the masses as the holding of fairs at stated periods, when and where the products of the husbandman, the works of the artisan, and the high perfection of stock breeding can be exhibited to an admiring public, their respective exhibits placed in competition with one another, their merits and demerits canvassed by skilled judges, and thus those engaged in these various pursuits reap the advantages attending the occasion, and profit by the knowledge gained and competition with one another.

I rejoice that Mendocino has waked out of its state of lethargy, and following in the wake of its sister counties, has determined that the people shall know that it has resources second to none, and that its products will compare with those of the remainder of the State, and that in stock raising and in the quality of its live stock, it will not permit any superiors.

We all know that the commencement of such enterprises is attended with a great deal of labor and some considerable expense. An agricultural society has been mooted and talked about in this county for years. But it has been left to the zeal and untiring efforts of the people of Little Lake Valley and vicinity to start the ball that is now rolling so beautifully, and to make annual fairs in our midst a reality, and to be the instrumentality through which our good people can gather together, bringing with them the products of their genius, industry, and toil, that they may be exhibited for the criticism of the skilled and for the mutual benefit of all. All honor to the people of Little Lake; and the people of the remainder of the county owe them a debt of gratitude for their zeal and enterprise which they can never repay.

Mendocino County, with its area of 3,816 square miles, and its population of 12,000 souls, assumes an importance in our young and growing State that is by no means insignificant. It stands about eighth in wealth among the counties of the State. When we consider the fact that there are fifty-two counties in California, and that about forty-four contain less taxable property than Mendocino, we may at least ask ourselves why cannot we afford a county fair once a

year? We can afford it; and I opine that the people of these beautiful hills and valleys, and of our one hundred miles of sea-coast, will not be slow in realizing the vast benefits to accrue to them from the Mendocino County Agricultural Association, but will lend it that helping hand and bestow upon it that countenance, encouragement, and favor which their good intelligence will teach them it deserves.

There are few people, whether in California or elsewhere, who are more blessed than those of our own county. It is a well known fact that we suffer but little from droughts; and taking into consideration the markets that we have, and the amount of produce consequently raised, we may say that, financially, the droughts so frequent in other portions of the State do not affect us to any considerable extent. Our pursuits are so varied, and so adaptable to the seasons of California, that, if the season is inimical to one pursuit, we can follow another for the time being; and so well is this understood by the farmers and producers of Mendocino County that they rarely lose by dry seasons, while the plains of the great San Joaquin, and in fact when the whole of southern California is parched and dried for want of rain, and when stock are dying there by hundreds for want of grass, and the whole population is despondent and in despair, by reason of the fact that the Almighty has failed to send them copious showers from heaven, we of Mendocino County are enjoying a plentiful supply of rain, our hills and valleys are covered with a plenteous supply of feed for our countless herds—glittering in their coat of green, and rivaling the splendor of the Garden of Eden.

Our farmers go to their labor in their broad fields with an elastic tread and with unfeigned delight, and wonder to themselves why, above their brother farmers in other portions of the Golden State, they should be thus favored and blessed.

Our resources are varied and valuable. Our forests of redwood and fir have already become famous in history. The ships of the world anchor in our harbors and load with railroad ties, and other commodities peculiar to our loved county, and transport them to South America, and other foreign countries where they are in demand. For twenty-five years the woodsman's axe has been heard in our lumbering forests, and yet its inroads are scarcely perceptible. The steam whistles of fifteen lumber mills awake the echoes of the early morning, and at eventide sing the sweet lullaby of rest and contentment. Our countless herds of sheep and cattle roam upon a thousand hills, basking in the sunlight of God's favor, bringing wealth and prosperity to their provident owners. Our wool commands the highest market price of any in the State; is as a rule of the finest quality, and is readily sought for by the numerous agents of the Eastern markets. In such demand is it that, when the wool season opens, agents for the great wool houses of San Francisco call at your doors, anxiously desire to purchase your clip, and, if the bargain is consummated, willingly pay you for it on the spot. Your sheep ranches are in great demand, and almost daily we see men from other sections of the State passing through our county in search for grazing land. They come from the silver mines of Nevada; from the business thoroughfares of cities; from the frozen regions of the Eastern States; from the sterile regions of Europe, and lastly, from the bleaching plains of southern California, to purchase grazing lands in Mendocino. They behold our grass-covered hills and enjoy our

genial climate with satisfaction, and being satisfied of the advantages of our county, purchase land and settle among us.

Our farming land is of the richest; the cereals are all grown in profusion, and, in short, there is nothing known to agriculture that our soil does not produce. Every variety of fruit is grown, and of a quality that defies the criticism of the daintiest epicure. Our hops are the best in the world; England and Germany do not excel them. Our hop crops never fail; and even now, owing to some natural reason, the hop crop of Europe being a failure, the extensive European markets are dependent upon Russian River Valley for their necessary supply of this useful commodity. I say Russian River Valley, for the reason that four-fifths of the hops grown in California are grown in that valley, at least one-half of which is in Mendocino County. Our hops command a higher price than any others grown in the State, excepting only those grown in Sonoma County. Their passport through the market is their brand, "Russian River Hops," it being a rule among hop dealers to thus designate the product of Mendocino and Sonoma Counties.

There are many other industries peculiar to our people which compare favorably with other portions of the State. Upon this branch suffice it to say that, as a people, we are and have been singularly blessed; and as we contemplate and view the advantages we have, and daily experience over other portions of the State, we can but be satisfied. We should be thankful that we, as a people, have been so favored; and it is fitting that we should assemble together, and bring with us the consummation of our skill, the products of our soil, our handiwork, and our fine bred stock, and hold sweet communion with one another upon this gala day, the first meeting of the Mendocino County Agricultural Association, as was the wont of olden times, and as has been the custom from time out of mind.

It is an honored custom for the people to thus meet on stated occasions—one that even goes so far back as to be almost traditionary. In the palmy days of the Roman Empire, in the middle ages and at other remote periods, fairs were not held for the same purposes as now. They were first great gatherings of the people for the purchase and sale of goods or the hiring of servants, and were occasionally associated with religious festivals and popular entertainments. They yet partake greatly of that nature in European countries, while throughout the United States they are more for competitive exhibition than for general traffic.

The ancient Greeks held fairs in conjunction with popular assemblies for political purposes. The Roman fora, though properly permanent market-places, attracted great multitudes at times of festivity and important judicial and political gatherings; and on such occasions the special facilities for selling goods, as well as the special provisions for popular entertainment, gave them somewhat the character of fairs, as they were then considered. As far back as the fifth century fairs were established in France and Italy. Alfred the Great introduced them in England in 886, and they were established in Flanders in 960. In Europe they were of great value during the middle ages, and they were especially serviceable in rude, inland countries. They had numerous privileges annexed to them, and afforded special facilities for the disposal of merchandise. While commerce was burdened with all kinds of taxes and tolls, and travel was not only difficult, but frequently unsafe, the fairs had generally

the advantage of being free from imposts, and the merchants who wished to be present at them enjoyed the special protection of the government for their goods and persons. It seems that then, as now, the government recognized the necessity of fairs, and the advantage and benefit they were to the people.

In many of the States appropriations are annually made by the Legislatures for the promotion, encouragement, and assistance of agricultural societies. Our own Legislature has recognized the propriety of such a course, and has repeatedly made munificent appropriations to the State and other agricultural societies in California. They very wisely consider that a portion of the public money can be used in no better way for the common good of the whole people than by using it in this manner; and we have yet to hear of any asserting that in this respect they acted unwisely. Fairs for the sale of live stock, agricultural products, and staple manufactures, have been found entirely unnecessary in countries enjoying a free and flourishing trade like ours; and when attempted here, they dwindle accordingly into insignificance. On the other hand, as is the case with us, fairs offer special opportunities for comparing different qualities of home manufacture and produce, and thus are valuable as a means of instruction, just as we see to-day. There is not an exhibitor here at this time who has not a laudable desire that his or her exhibit, whether of products of the soil, live stock, or specimen of mechanical skill, shall be better than his neighbors, and that he shall receive the prize offered by the Society for the particular class he may have on exhibition. Thus we are instructed, as it is well known that by ambition, pride, and a laudable desire to excel we always profit, and are accordingly educated. Another advantage attached to them is that they bring communities which otherwise are slowly reached by the progress of civilization into direct contact with it. The most celebrated fairs of large cities in former times accordingly exhibit the greatest degree of attendance, while the country fairs still retain much of their importance.

Among the many pursuits of man none is more ennobling, more honorable, more beneficial to mankind en masse, which should be more respected and fostered, than agriculture. All nations have paid due respect to this, the greatest of arts, recognizing that within it lay prosperity and safety. They have fostered it in every conceivable manner, and have encouraged it by all the means at their command. Our own nation has followed in the wake of its elders. Among the retinue of its officers at Washington is the prominent one of Commissioner of Agriculture. The office was established by an Act of Congress, and all the incidental expenses of the office are paid from the national treasury. Its attachés are sent to the agricultural localities of Europe to gain information, which is reported to the home office, and then, with the observations and learned essays on the various branches of agriculture, written by those who have made the various subjects treated a study, it is printed and sent broadcast through the land at the expense of the government, for the edification and instruction of the people. The reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture are common in the libraries of all our farmers; and many of you doubtless, who are present here to-day have read and profited by them. Experience has shown that the country has profited by so doing, for it is admitted that nothing so conduces to the welfare and prosperity of a people as the fostering



and encouragement of the chiefest of industries and greatest of arts. It is useless for me to detail the many reasons why this is so. They are perfectly familiar to all thinking minds, and therefore do not require repetition.

It is pleasing to reflect and consider agriculture in its primitiveness, watch its progression through the long ages of time that have elapsed, and view the high state of perfection in which we find it to-day. The change from a state of nature, in which the human race must have first lived, to the pastoral, or to any higher mode of living, must have been gradual, and perhaps the work of ages. The race was doomed to toil, and necessity soon became the mother and sharpened the power of invention. Even in our own generation we have noted the great improvements that have been made in farming utensils, and how the skill of the inventor has triumphed over manual labor. We notice this to a greater extent in our own country than in others, for the reason, probably, that we only have "Yankees" in the United States. In many parts of Europe they yet cut their wheat with the sickle, use the wooden plow, harnessing men and women to it, and threshing their grain with the flail. But, thanks to American genius and Yankee ingenuity, we can do the labor of the farm almost wholly by machinery, and while tilling the soil do not have to labor as menials, as do the great masses of the farmers on the continent.

In the course of time, during which man multiplied and wandered from place to place, those countries were found most productive which were watered by the Euphrates, Tigris, and the Nile, and the dwellers in their valleys actively engaged in tilling the soil, while the dwellers in the hilly regions surrounding, which were better adapted to grazing, became the owners of flocks of live stock. It is well known that the agriculture of a people must be influenced by the climate and the natural features of the country. What can easily be grown in southern California may be inimical to the soil and climate of the northern portion of this State. For instance, the orange is successfully raised in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, while with us the climate is too cold and severe. And many common articles of produce can be grown here that would be a total failure in the warmer climate of southern California. Its progress also depends to a great degree on the density of the population. In our neighboring County of Sonoma, which is much more thickly populated than this, farming has arrived at greater perfection than in this county.

Consulting the pages of history, we find that Egypt, Chaldea, and China were among the first nations that followed agricultural pursuits to any considerable extent. In these countries, probably, animal power was first applied to agriculture—where men and women were unyoked from the plow and oxen were first hitched to it. From Egypt a knowledge of the art extended to Greece, and there we find it in a tolerably flourishing state about 1,000 years before Christ, and where the art gradually advanced until, in the days of her glory, it may be said to have attained, in some provinces, a very high degree of perfection. The Greeks had fine breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. Many of the implements for farming used by them in those days were not very unlike those of the present time, in our own country. Extensive importations were made from foreign countries of sheep, swine, and poultry, for the purpose of improving their stock. The importance of a thorough

tillage of the ground seems to have been well understood by them, as they plowed three times, with mules and oxen, and sometimes subsoiled, and often mixed different soils, as sand and clay. They cultivated to perfection the apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, quince, nectarine, and other varieties, together with figs and lemons, and many other fruits suited to the climate. The names of several of their agricultural writers have come down to us, and from these we gain what little knowledge of them as agriculturists we possess.

Agriculture was not a source of pride with the Greeks as it afterward became with the Romans. The chief cause of this was the fact that the land was tilled mainly by a subdued and menial race, as we all know that the dominant Greeks were given more to other arts than farming, and cared more for building up their cities than for cultivating the soil. On the contrary, it seems to have been one of the fundamental ideas of the early Romans to practice the art of agriculture. With them, by custom and law, a lot of land was allotted by the government to every citizen; and here I may remark that the question as to whether land should be held in large or small quantities, by individuals, and which has assumed and is yet assuming such importance in our State, was considered by them, and by them decided that the welfare of the people required that it be held in small bodies. Each citizen was carefully restricted to the quantity granted to him. It was said by one of her many orators, for which she was so famous, that "he was not to be counted a good citizen, but rather a dangerous man of the State, who could not content himself with seven acres of land." The Roman acre being about one-third less than ours, the law actually limited each man's possession to about five acres. This, however, was only in the early days of Rome; for afterwards, as the nation advanced and became more powerful, and extended its limits, the citizen was allowed to hold 50 acres, and still later he could be the holder of 500. That was, however, the extreme limit that they were ever allowed to hold, showing that with their boasted wisdom, the Romans saw the impropriety of allowing land to be held in large bodies. One result of this custom among them was that it led to a careful and exact mode of working ground and growing crops; and hence we learn from history that the old Romans always had abundant crops. And thereby the propriety of holding land in small tracts is illustrated.

It is also a well known fact that in England, Spain, France, Germany, and Italy, as a rule, more is produced to the acre at the present time than in America. This for the reason that in those countries, owing to the density of the population and the large class of agriculturists in comparison with the inhabitants, they are from the force of circumstances compelled to occupy and use small tracts of land; and for the same reason, and for the additional one that land is in great demand, they reduce to a high state of cultivation land of an inferior quality, and what would appear to us barren hills and mountains are made to blossom as the rose. As proof that agriculture was greatly respected and fostered by the Romans, the greatest and most intelligent of nations of olden times, I may mention that no greater praise could be bestowed on an ancient Roman than to give him the name of a good husbandman. The great Cincinnatus was called from his plow to fight the battles of his country, and Cato, distinguished as an orator, a general, and a statesman, is most loudly commended by the Roman historian for having written a book on farming.

And I may here remark that in America some of our greatest statesmen leave the field to enter the halls of Congress. A striking example is General Garfield, member of Congress from Ohio, who was informed of his last nomination while following the plow, and who is acknowledged by all to be learned, wise, and one of the greatest debaters in either house of our national Congress.

Says Cato: "Our ancestors regarded it as a grand point of husbandry not to have too much land in one farm, for they considered that more profit came by holding little and tilling it well." And Virgil says: "The farmer may praise large estates, but let him cultivate a small one." Pliny says that four hundred stalks of wheat, all grown from one seed, were sent to the Emperor Augustus, and at another time three hundred and forty from one seed were sent to the Emperor Nero, accompanied by the statement that the soil, when dry, was so stiff that the strongest oxen could not plow it, but after a rain the soil was opened by a plow drawn by a wretched mule and an old woman, harnessed together.

Farming in the United States has certainly arrived at great perfection; and I think I can safely say that we would have excelled the world—possessing the richest land that the sun ever shone upon—if we had not held too much land. If we had been confined to small tracts for farms, as they are in Europe, and thus been forced to utilize all our land, to till it and care for it as they do, then, with the natural industry of the American farmer, assisted by the improved farming utensils and machinery that the inventive genius of our people has placed at our command, no one can question that the art of agriculture would ere this have been one of our greatest attributes, and that we would have led the van of civilized production and prosperity.

In this respect California is not behind her sister States. Land within her borders has been plenty—more than sufficient for the necessities of her people; so plentiful and so easily cultivated that her farmers have not been stimulated to care for it and educate themselves in agriculture to the extent which is necessary to make it produce to its full capacity. Yet our State ranks well; and, considering its youth and the many pursuits that lure its citizens, can readily be classed as one of the best farming and stock raising States of the Union.

And we of Mendocino are not behind our sister counties. Our farmers willingly produce all that our markets demand; and when the valleys of our county are connected by railroad with deep water and the great commercial City of San Francisco, so that the products of our soil can be profitably transported to a larger and better market, then we will take our rank as one of the first producing counties of the State. We should all strive to have this much desired and needed ultimatum reached—that is, communication by rail with deep water.

In conclusion, I will say that every citizen of the county should lend his aid to the Mendocino County Agricultural Association, representing agriculture, an art so beneficial to us all, for it cannot help be the means of benefiting us as a county and people. That it may succeed in all its anticipations is my earnest wish, and I hope that of all present.

## FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Dr.	
Amount cash stock paid .....	\$1,366 49
Amount cash entrance fees .....	283 00
Amount cash gate money .....	1,550 50
Amount cash season tickets .....	
Amount cash privileges .....	
Amount cash borrowed on note of Board of Directors .....	2,500 00
Amount cash borrowed on mortgage on ground .....	1,000 00
	<hr/> \$6,699 99
Cr.	
Amount paid for labor on grounds and buildings .....	\$1,531 00
Amount paid for grounds .....	933 00
Amount paid for lumber, material, etc. ....	2,100 00
Amount paid entrance fees returned .....	92 00
Amount paid premiums .....	620 80
Amount paid premiums, speed .....	831 00
Amount incidental expenses, etc. ....	592 19
	<hr/> \$6,699 99

MEMORANDUM.	
Total indebtedness of Association .....	\$3,500 00
Total amount paid premiums .....	1,451 80
Total amount due to Association .....	850 00

Attest:

J. KRAKER, Secretary.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Animals.	Award.
CLASS I.—GRADED HORSES.			
H. Standley	Hopland	Four-year old stallion, "Pilot"	Diploma.
A. O. Carpenter	Ukiah	Four-year old brood mare, "Dollie"	Diploma.
A. O. Carpenter	Ukiah	Suckling horse colt, "Selim"	\$3 00.
J. K. P. Shelton	Hopland	Second best brood mare	Special mention.
J. K. P. Shelton	Hopland	Yearling horse colt	\$4 00.
G. W. Heald	Ukiah	Second best horse colt	Special mention.
B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Yearling mare colt	\$4 00.
B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Two-year old horse colt	\$8 00.
B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Three-year old horse colt	\$10 00.
CLASS II.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.			
J. L. Hughes	Potter	Matched span	Special mention.
H. L. Norton	Little Lake	Stallion and family	Diploma.
H. L. Norton	Little Lake	Four-year old mare	Diploma.
H. L. Norton	Little Lake	Three-year old mare	\$8 00.
H. L. Norton	Little Lake	Two-year old mare	\$6 00.
CLASS III.—DRAFT HORSES.			
Joseph Spotswood	Pomo	Suckling horse colt	\$3 00.
B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Second best suckling horse colt	Special mention.
B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Four-year old mare	Diploma.
J. L. Hughes	Potter	Second best draft team	Diploma.
CLASS IV.—CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES.			
G. W. Heald	Ukiah	Buggy horse	\$5 00.
M. C. Briggs	Ukiah	Second best buggy horse	Special mention.
John Felton	Little Lake	Matched carriage team	Diploma.
CLASS VII.—THOROUGH-BRED CATTLE.			
J. M. Standley	Sherwood	Durham cow	Diploma.
DeCamp Bros.	Little Lake	Alderney bull	\$10 00.
CLASS VIII.—GRADED STOCK.			
J. C. Thompson	Willitsville	Yoke oxen	Special mention.
A. E. Sherwood	Sherwood	Second best yoke oxen	Special mention.
P. T. Muir	Little Lake	Bull calf	\$3 00.
J. M. Standley	Sherwood	Two-year old heifer	\$6 00.
CLASS IX.—THOROUGH-BRED SHEEP.			
Upp & Whithorn	Willitsville	Two-year old Spanish merino buck	Diploma.
Upp & Whithorn	Willitsville	Second best Spanish merino ewes	Special mention.
CLASS X.—GOATS.			
A. E. Sherwood	Sherwood	Best Angora	Diploma.
A. E. Sherwood	Sherwood	Best two bucks	Diploma.
A. E. Sherwood	Sherwood	Best two ewes	Diploma.
A. E. Sherwood	Sherwood	Best graded	Special mention.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Animals.	Award.
CLASS XI.—SWINE.			
W. V. Powell	Little Lake	Poland China sow	\$5 00.
W. V. Powell	Little Lake	Poland China boar	Diploma.
W. V. Powell	Little Lake	Five Poland China pigs	\$5 00.
B. G. Mast	Little Lake	Graded sow	\$5 00.
B. G. Mast	Little Lake	Finest and fattest hog	\$10 00.
CLASS XII.—POULTRY.			
B. G. Mast	Little Lake	Lot light Brahmas	\$5 00.
Jacob Heahl	Willitsville	Lot turkeys	Special mention.
Mrs. H. Standley	Hopland	Pair Golden Spangled Polands	Special mention.

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Pie plant	\$1 00.
P. L. Hall	Little Lake	Variety of potatoes	\$2 00.
P. L. Hall	Little Lake	Commendable display of four varieties of potatoes—Goodrich, Blue Meshanock, Peerless, and Indiana Premium	\$5 00.
P. L. Muir	Little Lake	Muskmelon	\$1 00.
W. D. Rowilson	Little Lake	Corn on stalk	\$1 00.
Jacob Heahl	Willitsville	Squash	\$2 00.
Elias Burgess	Willitsville	Sugar beet	\$1 00.
Elias Burgess	Willitsville	Carrots	\$1 00.
CLASS II.			
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Best collection of fruit from one orchard	Silver medal.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Exhibit apples	\$2 00.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Six varieties apples, five each	\$2 00.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Collection pears	\$2 50.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Six varieties pears, five each	\$1 50.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Quinces	\$1 00.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Peaches	Special mention.
N. Wagonseller	Ukiah	Plums	Special mention.
Mrs. Celia Coates	Willitsville	Exhibit six pears	\$1 00.
Mrs. Celia Coates	Willitsville	Second best collection of fruit from one orchard	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
Miss Sarah Upp	Willitsville	Six cans jelly	Diploma.
Miss Sarah Upp	Willitsville	Three jars pickles	Diploma.
Thomas McCowen	Ukiah	Mission grape raisins	\$3 00.
Mrs. R. E. Madden	Willitsville	Honey in comb	Diploma.
CLASS IV.			
George Scott	Little Lake	Fresh butter	Silver medal.
George Scott	Little Lake	Packed butter	Diploma.
J. W. Bell	Little Lake	Second best packed butter	\$5 00.
CLASS V.			
John Peters	Calpella	White wine	\$2 50.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
R. W. Colson	Ukiah	Exhibit boots and shoes	Silver medal.
T. McCowen	Ukiah	Brooms and wisps	Diploma.
W. S. Rowilson	Little Lake	Model steam engine	Silver medal.
CLASS IV.			
A. O. Parsons	Willitsville	Set double harness	\$10 00.
A. O. Parsons	Willitsville	Saddlery	Diploma.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
John Van Nader	Potter	Exhibit moss and shell work	Napkin ring.
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Agricultural wreath	Napkin ring.
A. O. Carpenter	Ukiah	Collection of photographs	Diploma.
Mrs. A. McCowen	Ukiah	Feather work	Diploma.
Mrs. H. M. Carpenter	Ukiah	Water color specimen	\$5 00.
Miss Grace Carpenter	Ukiah	Collection of paintings	\$10 00.
Miss Grace Carpenter	Ukiah	Portrait, in oil	\$2 50.
Miss Grace Carpenter	Ukiah	Pencil sketch, from nature	\$2 50.
Miss Grace Carpenter	Ukiah	Pencil drawing	\$2 50.
Mrs. J. S. Holman	Willitsville	Scenic oil painting	\$5 00.
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Collection mineral specimens	\$10 00.
Miss Nena Wagoneller	Ukiah	Bead work	Napkin ring.
Mrs. J. L. Wilson	Ukiah	Wax statuary	Napkin ring.
CLASS II.			
Mrs. M. E. Cook	Little Lake	Silk embroidery	Diploma.
Mrs. M. E. Cook	Little Lake	Exhibit of hand sewing	\$10 00.
Mrs. M. E. Cook	Little Lake	Worsted embroidery	\$3 00.
Mrs. M. E. Cook	Little Lake	Machine sewing	Diploma.
Matilda Anderson	Covelo	Embroidery skirt	Napkin ring.
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Silk quilt	\$5 00.
Mrs. H. M. Carpenter	Ukiah	Spanish lace	\$2 00.
Mrs. A. McCowen	Ukiah	Worsted work	\$2 00.
Mrs. J. W. Bell	Willitsville	Hearth rug	Diploma.
Mrs. R. E. Madden	Willitsville	Rag carpet	Diploma.
Mrs. D. L. Sawyer	Willitsville	Rugs	Napkin ring.
Mrs. Joseph Sheppard	Willitsville	Yarn socks	Napkin ring.
Mrs. Joseph Sheppard	Willitsville	Yarn stockings	Napkin ring.
Mrs. Joseph Sheppard	Willitsville	Stocking yarn	\$2 00.
Mrs. M. P. Buck	Willitsville	Log cabin quilt	Diploma.
Mrs. John Tatham	Willitsville	Crochet work	\$2 00.
D. W. Burchard	Covelo	Machine sewing	\$5 00.
Mrs. H. E. McAllister	Little Lake	Silk quilt	Diploma.
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Washing and ironing	Diploma.
Mrs. B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Wheat bread	Diploma.
Mrs. B. G. Mast	Willitsville	Sponge cake	Napkin ring.
Mrs. W. W. Cunningham	Ukiah	Fruit cake	Napkin ring.

## FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS III.			
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Collection plants and shrubs	Silver medal.
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Exhibit of pelargoniums	\$2 50.
Mrs. David Tuttle	Willitsville	Exhibit of begonias	\$2 50.
Mrs. B. F. Coates	Willitsville	Fuchsias	\$2 50.
Mrs. B. F. Coates	Willitsville	Dried grasses and flowers	\$2 00.
Mrs. J. C. Thompson	Willitsville	Exhibit of oleanders	\$2 50.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Miss Ora Morgan	Willitsville	Crochet work	\$2 00.
Miss Ora Morgan	Willitsville	Shell and moss work	\$2 00.
Miss Ora Morgan	Willitsville	Worsted embroidery	Napkin ring.
Miss Laura Tuttle	Willitsville	Transfer work	\$2 00.
Miss Laura Tuttle	Willitsville	Silk picture	Napkin ring.
Miss Addie Lambert	Willitsville	Hand-made shirt	Diploma.
Miss Dolly Vincent	Willitsville	Feather work	\$2 00.
Miss Florence McElhany	Willitsville	Hand sewing	Napkin ring.
Miss Clara Wheeler	Willitsville	Wax wreath	\$2 00.
Miss Florence Flagler	Ukiah	Pencil drawing	Napkin ring.

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL EXHIBITING.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Ocean District		Exhibit of pencil drawing	Diploma.
Bridgeport District		Exhibit of pencil drawing	Diploma.
Cahlo District		Exhibit of pencil drawing	Diploma.
Big River District		Exhibit of pencil drawing	Diploma.
Williams Valley District		Exhibit of pencil drawing	Diploma.
William Mullen	Mendocino	Penmanship	Diploma.
W. S. Rowilson	Little Lake	Mechanical skill and workmanship	Diploma.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	Lion's self-dumping rake ..	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	No. 1 Kerby mower ..	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	No. 6 Wheeler's combined mower and reaper ..	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	No. 10 California reaper and mower ..	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	No. 10 California reaper and mower, with header attach- ment ..	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	No. 5 Wheeler mower ..	Diploma.
Truet & Bradley .....	Chicago .....	Gang plow ..	Diploma.
Truet & Bradley .....	Chicago .....	Garden City Clipper plow ..	Diploma.
Fish Brothers .....	Chicago .....	Two-horse team wagon ..	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton .....	San Francisco ..	Winnabago seeder and broad- cast sower ..	Diploma.
D. M. Osborn & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	Best display of agricultural implements ..	Diploma.
Am. Sewing Machine Co. ..	San Francisco ..	Best machine for all work ..	Diploma.
Singer Sewing Machine Co. ..	San Francisco ..	Best machine for fancy work ..	Diploma.

## SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

EXHIBITORS.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
Mrs. R. E. Madden .....	Willitsville .....	Lace work ..	
Mrs. J. Tatham .....	Willitsville .....	Human hair work ..	
Mrs. H. E. McAllister .....	Willitsville .....	Scrap book and antiquarian curiosities ..	

## GOLD MEDALS.

First Department—Not awarded yet.  
 Second Department—Not awarded yet.  
 Third Department—Not awarded yet.  
 Fourth Department—Miss Grace Carpenter.  
 Base ball match—Ukiah Base Ball Club.  
 Glass ball shooting—Peter St. Mary.  
 Rifle shooting—Peter St. Mary.  
 Ladies' tournament, side-saddle—Mrs. McPherson.

## SECOND ANNUAL

## CITRUS EXHIBITION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

1879.

## SECOND ANNUAL CITRUS EXHIBITION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

*I. N. Hoag, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, California:*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit herewith a full report of the doings of the fruit growers of southern California, assembled at the Second Annual Citrus Exhibition, held at Riverside, San Bernardino County, on the 24th and 25th of February, 1880.

The exhibition was held under the auspices of the Riverside Fruit Growers' Association, and in charge of an Executive Committee composed of H. J. Rudisill, A. S. White, and James Bettner.

The officers of the exhibition were H. J. Rudisill, President, and L. M. Holt, Secretary.

The Executive Committee issued the following premium list and rules to govern the exhibition, having first appointed a Committee of Awards on each class in the list:

### PREMIUM LIST.

#### CLASS I.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the Counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara, \$15. Committee—Colonel J. Banbury, of Pasadena; C. H. Richardson, of Los Angeles; John Lawshe, of Colton; H. M. Higgins, of San Diego; D. C. Twogood, of Riverside.

#### CLASS II.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the counties north of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, \$15. Committee—W. S. Chapman, of San Gabriel; L. Cram, of San Bernardino; Joseph W. Wolfskill, of Los Angeles; Judge H. M. Willis, of San Bernardino; I. C. Haight, of Riverside.

#### CLASS III.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the County of San Bernardino, \$15. Committee—General George Stoneman, of San Gabriel; George C. Swan, of San Diego; T. C. Severance, of Los Angeles; W. R. Olden, of Anaheim; Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara.

#### CLASS IV.

Best budded orange, \$10; second best budded orange, \$5. Committee—J. DeBarth Shorb, of San Gabriel; N. W. Blanchard, of Santa Paula, Ventura County; F. A. Kimball, National City; H. K. W. Bent, of Los Angeles; Dr. J. Jarvis, of Riverside.

#### CLASS V.

Best seedling orange, \$10; second best seedling orange, \$5. Committee—J. M. Asher, San Diego; R. H. Gilman, Anaheim; R. W. Waterman, San Bernardino; T. A. Garey, Los Angeles; Dr. C. J. Gill, Riverside.

#### CLASS VI.

Best orange on exhibition, \$5; largest orange on exhibition, \$5; largest and finest cluster of oranges, \$5. Committee—J. F. Crank, Pasadena; L. J. Rose, San Gabriel; A. B. Chapman, Los Angeles; A. B. Clark, Orange; L. C. Waite, Riverside.

## CLASS VII.

Best lemons, \$10; second best lemons, \$5. Committee—Dr. O. H. Conger, Pasadena; Anson Van Leuven, San Bernardino; Dr. Beach, Orange; Alexander Crow, Los Angeles; L. M. Holt, Riverside.

## CLASS VIII.

Best display of limes, \$5; second best display of limes, \$3. Committee—W. G. Morse, San Bernardino; A. O. Porter, Pasadena; Gen. J. H. Shields, Florence; W. B. Russell, Riverside; Prof. Charles Coleman, Jr., Pomona.

## CLASS IX.

Best box of raisins, \$5; second best box of raisins, \$3; best box of figs, \$3; best specimen of preserved citron, \$3. Committee—Richard Melrose, Anaheim; S. Washburn, Pasadena; Rev. R. Strong, Westminster; Emil Rosenthal, Riverside; H. A. Westbrook, Riverside.

## CLASS X.

Best pickled olives, \$5; second best pickled olives, \$3; best olive oil, \$5; second best olive oil, \$3. Committee—James H. Benedict, Riverside; W. W. Allen, Pasadena; Rev. C. F. Loop, Pomona; E. P. Norwood, Cucamonga; D. C. Hayward, Orange.

## RULES ADOPTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EXHIBITION.

1. All fruits entered for premium must be grown by the exhibitor.
2. Each exhibit of citrus fruits must consist of at least six specimens.
3. All entries from Riverside must be in by Monday afternoon, the 23d, and from all other parts of the State by noon on Tuesday, the 24th.
4. All exhibits must remain until the close of the exhibition, at which time premiums will be paid.
5. For want of space no articles but those mentioned will be received for exhibition.
6. Parties residing in districts affected with red scale are requested to be very careful in selecting specimens to be furnished for exhibition, as all fruit affected with that insect will be destroyed.
7. For the purpose of determining the best orange, the prize varieties as determined by the committees in classes four and five will be selected for comparison.

## ADMISSION FEES.

Season ticket, not transferable, admitting one person to the hall during the exhibition.	50 cents.
Single entry, adult person	25 cents.
Children under twelve years	15 cents.

The exhibition will open at 1 P. M., Tuesday, February 24th, and the evening will be devoted to the discussion of topics connected with citrus culture.

The Committees of Awards will meet in the hall at 9 A. M., Wednesday, February 25th, to award the premiums, and the reports of awards will be made in the evening of that day. In the evening the discussions will be continued.

Fruit growers will please notice that the territory in California in which citrus and semi-tropical fruits are grown has been divided into three districts, and the premium list so arranged as to enable the growers of citrus fruits in these districts to compete with each other in the matter of display, while competition is open to all for the other premiums. Also, that the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company has very generously offered to pay all freight and express charges of fruits sent to the exhibition. It is, therefore, to be hoped that all persons growing citrus fruits throughout the State will make a special effort to send specimens to the exhibition, and copies of the reports will be forwarded to each exhibitor in return.

All interested in citrus fruit culture are cordially invited to be present with us and help to make the occasion enjoyable and instructive.

The exhibition was largely attended by people from all sections of southern California, together with many visitors from the central

portion of the State and the East. Fruit was present from San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, but the upper part of the State failed to respond. The display of fruits was made in the public hall, and the meetings for discussion were held in the Odd Fellows' hall in the same building, immediately over the public hall, so that visitors could examine the fruits or listen to the discussion, as best suited their pleasure. Both halls were full during a greater portion of the fair.

On Tuesday evening the exhibition was formally opened by H. J. Rudisill, President. He introduced L. E. Mosher, of Colton, who delivered the following address of welcome:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I had feared that the attendance this evening would be seriously decreased because of a statement made by your paper last Saturday, that I would read a poem on this occasion; for I am aware that alleged poets are, in the language of the street, "a holy terror" to many estimable people, and that even the best poetry is not relished by the masses; that poets, and especially those of the long-haired variety like myself, are a thorn in the flesh of work-a-day people who grow barley or oranges for a livelihood, for they feel that no man has a right to fritter away his days in a lotus dream of rhyme when there are so many broad acres of outdoors waiting the visit of the plowshare and the belt of the trusty hoe. Hence, for that and other reasons, as I have previously informed your esteemed committee, I have written no poem for this evening. To tell you the truth, I don't profess to be much of a poet on general principles, and no man ever yet insulted me by saying that I cannot write poetry, for I heartily agree with him. Yet, less than a year ago, I did consent to write some verses upon the occasion of the dedication of this hall, but remembering that the good people of Riverside had let me off without a riot, and from the fact that many of them are my esteemed and honored friends, I decided not to try their patience further.

But, on behalf of the fruit growers of Riverside and San Bernardino County, I have been put forward to-night to extend a welcome to the visitors to this second annual Citrus Fair. I suppose that I have been selected for this duty because of my supreme ignorance on the question of citrus, or any other kind of fruit growing, your committee fearing, perhaps, that did I know more of what I ought to talk about, that I might cover all the ground, and leave nothing further to be said. If that has been their aim, I can assure you that they have made a center shot. Of course, when I go past a fruit stand I know an orange when I see it, for I once lived in a country where they grow osage oranges around all the farms, and I further know how to descend into the luscious depths of a golden sphere, and to draw from it nectar fit for a goddess; but whether or otherwise the China lemon is best budded on the Rhode Island greening, whether russet orange is a better variety than the Mediterranean sour, whether the naval orange has the form of a gunboat or is rigged like some of the men-of-war which patrol our proud river, are points quite beyond me. The further questions of irrigation—high pressure and low pressure—and whether land should be plowed bias, or cut with gores across the front breadths and piped with cardinal geraniums, are things that I do not consider my intellect muscular enough to wrestle with; but I see about me men who can fairly hurl facts at

you on all these points, and to them is to be left the more practical and serious questions of the hour.

But on behalf of the people of this county, and more especially the people of Riverside, I extend a cordial welcome to our visitors, and take this moment to say that about them lie fruits plucked from the very topmost branch of the tree of success. To preempt a breadth of desert and transform it into a garden where the rose vies with the lime and the orange in making the air billow with fragrance, has been no picnic. To drive from his favorite lair or drown in his furthest haunts the wily gopher and the burrowing squirrel—to boost from the very land of his origin the venomous tarantula and the hydra-legged centipede and build an Odd Fellows' Hall on the spot where they were wont to sting people, has been no play spell. To tap yon rushing river and turn its waters across the miles and miles of arid plain has cost money, weariness, and blisters on the hands of toil too numerous to mention without a catalogue. To build flumes across yawning chasms or over dark ravines—to worry the dreary plain until not only two, but possibly three, blades of grass grew where none grew before—to wrench from the very ashes of desolation bountiful harvests and gleaming stretches of fruited trees has been no paper victory, but has been wrested with the sabers of toil from myriad enemies. The enemy of drouth which has burned the fields and the vines and the leaves of the tender trees, the enemy of detraction which is ever ready to blow a cold breath in the face of merit, and the enemy of hard times whose gaunt hosts have hung upon the land like a pestilence—that have trampled on the richest harvests and whose shadow is hardly yet beyond the horizon.

To the success won from such fierce odds we welcome you. We welcome you to a climate which, when not otherwise engaged curing raisins, can cure consumption and other pulmonary complaints in the same breath; a climate which forces the bronchitis to hide its diminished head, and where the asthma has no more show than an ounce of phosphorus in the largest match factory on the Pacific Coast; where the eternal hills through all the balmy year filter through the air the pungent odor of the sighing pines, where the days are garlanded with the melody of songsters that seek no fairer clime because there is none fairer!

We welcome you most especially to this exhibit, because it shows in pictures of gold—pictures of substance that you may hold in your hands or put to your lips with pleasure and benefit to your anatomy, or, if you cannot get your hands on that, will make your mouths water anyway—pictures that tell most unmistakably what brawn and brain may accomplish, even 'mid the dreariest prospect. It seems hardly credible that less than ten years ago all about us stretched a land—

“Brown as the blasted Dead Sea fruit,  
As bound to barrenness and dearth;  
Behold yon patch of rusty earth  
Whereon no turf has taken root,  
No summer shadows flit and pass.”

That so few years could change such barrenness into the prolific beauty that we see this moment:

“Here where the orange blooms along the way,  
Making a bridal of the fruited year;  
Here where rose-blossoms drift from May to May,  
And spend their od'rous richness far and near;

Here where the harvest's always rich and full,  
Because man's labor breaks the need of rain;  
Here where he sweetly sleeps amid the full  
That comes from rustling of the golden grain.”

That this bit of thorny garden among which gleam blossoms as white as the snow upon the mountain tops—that this Hesperian Vale of Cashmere was only that short time ago so bleak, so barren, and so desolate. Yet what we welcome you to to-day is but a premonition of the future harvests. The garden grows wide and wider—a new orchard is planted to-day where but yesterday a lizzard skurried across the rusty land, and to-day a rose tree sheds its perfume where but yesterday the tar weed flaunted its raggedness in the air! From the chilly regions beyond the mountains of gold come a people seeking a fairer sky, to find it here, and them we welcome as we welcome you.

Out of the richness of the land the harvest speaketh, telling that this people is making the world better because they are making it lovelier—for loveliness is a prime virtue—and to it all, through me, they extend to you that good old Saxon greeting of welcome—which means a hospitality broad as the skies, and as warm as one of our own matchless sunlit days! With all modesty—and I take the liberty now of speaking more for myself than those I represent—we hope the example of this people may be a good one to those of other sections—that our glorious State, rich in all that man can ask—in the gold which glistens in its streams and seams its mountain ledges—in the air which drafts down from its snow-clad heights, or which rolls in from the sea fragrant with spices of the far-off isles—in the soil which touched by the hand of toil blossoms into the heartiest harvests, may reach up for greater fruits than these. Fruits of the blessing of peace; homes upon every flower-dotted breadth of foothill, and plenty in every valley, with a humanity rich in the grace of learning, and rich in the grace of love:

“And the night shall be filled with music,  
And the cares that infest the day  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And as silently steal away.”

H. J. Rudisill then read the following paper on orange culture:

No branch of fruit growing offers so many attractions, or is so much deserving of the care of the intelligent and æsthetic cultivator, as that of citrus fruits, and of these especially the orange.

Considering the centuries to which it will attain in age, the beautiful symmetry of trunk and top, its evergreen wax-like foliage, the delicate perfume of flower and leaf, the grateful and beautiful character of its golden fruit, and the many uses to which the latter can be applied, it certainly can be ranked as the noblest and most attractive of fruit trees.

Is it, therefore, a matter of wonder and surprise that in favorable localities, as in southern California, Florida, or Louisiana, hundreds of enthusiastic cultivators will gather from the manufacturing villages of New England, the farms of the Northwest, and even the busy streets of New York and Boston, and devote their time, their labor, and their talents, both mental and metallic, to the cultivation of this noble fruit, especially when their labor, patient industry, and waiting are so much encouraged by such magnificent displays as are



found in the hall below, and the munificent financial results that each succeeding year makes more certain and tangible.

Nor is this question of profitable remuneration in orange growing any longer a matter of uncertainty to them. The history of the growth of this industry in this country, as well as in Europe and Asia, shows that while the increase of production has been rapid, the demand for the fruit and the profits of the business have more than kept pace with it.

In Sicily there was but 11,000 acres planted to orange trees in 1854, and the income was recorded at \$300 per acre. In 1874 the area planted to orange trees in that island had increased to 55,000 acres, while the income still kept pace with it at \$350 per acre. In South Australia the orange was first introduced in 1837. Over forty years have passed, and now the demand for the fruit is far in excess of the production, while the income is rated at some \$1,200 per acre. In Florida, ten years ago, the average price of oranges was but \$10 per thousand. The quantity produced there has more than doubled since that time, and the average price has advanced to \$20 per thousand. Even here in California the supply of fruit has also more than doubled in the last ten years, and yet it is a notable fact that for good merchantable fruit the price has largely increased, if not doubled. Yet with all this data before us, gathered from the experience of other lands and almost two generations of men, the question is always asked by the newcomer: "Are you not overdoing this business in the extensive orange plantations made in southern California and Florida, and will not a few years more see the markets of the United States overstocked and the fruit comparatively worthless?"

A few facts upon these points will give a sufficient answer.

The area for successful orange culture in the United States is limited to a comparatively small section of southern California, a narrow belt of country along the Gulf Coast from Texas to Florida, and probably one-third of the arable territory of Florida, but these two last named places can never be extensively cultivated on account of the unhealthfulness of the localities. On the other hand, the area over which this fruit can be marketed has increased steadily, extending over the United States, Canada, and the British Possessions in the northwest, containing a large and rapidly increasing population, with constantly increasing facilities for rapid and cheap transportation unequalled in the world.

The entire crop of oranges of the United States for the year 1879, as estimated then, would seem to be but 6,000 acres of bearing trees in the United States. From a careful estimate of trees planted and not bearing, it is found that at the present time there are not to exceed 25,000 acres planted to orange trees in the United States, including those already in bearing.

Ten years from this date, a period within which the seed can be planted, the trees grown, and fair crops of fruit raised, the population of the territory above named will require the crop of 300,000 acres, producing 100,000 oranges to the acre, to give them but one orange per day.

Is it not, therefore, fair to assume that under favorable conditions of business and the superior quality of the fruit that will be produced, the consumption of oranges will in the future increase in a much greater ratio than the production; also, that it will be necessary to increase the acreage annually planted much more rapidly

than is now done to keep up with the growth of population in the United States and the Canadas.

These being the conditions and prospects of this great industry, the question for discussion this evening naturally arises to those desiring to engage in it, "When and how shall we plant, cultivate, irrigate, and prune? and what enemies and diseases do we have to contend with?"

To describe these all in detail as taught by the books, and practiced in different countries by many experienced and successful cultivators, would require much more space and time than can be allotted to an ordinary essay. I will, therefore, only rehearse those most practiced in the leading orange growing districts of the world, showing the great and apparently contradictory systems in use for some portions of the world, and leave the discussion and selection of the fittest and best for southern California to the fruit growers assembled here.

As the orange is found in a wide range of latitude from the equator north and south to points where the temperature does not fall but a few degrees below the freezing point, the question of location within this limit involves only the quality of the soil, facilities for irrigation, when needed, shelter from prevailing heavy winds, accessibility to good markets, and pleasant and agreeable associations and surroundings. Hence, in this there is not so much difference of opinion. In the countries ranging along the parallels of latitude of southern California, the orange is planted from points within a few feet of the level of the ocean to an altitude of twenty-five hundred feet above it. Some claim that the fruit raised near the sea land, especially in moist climates, is much more juicy, with thin and tender pulp, but a skin too soft and delicate for transportation, except only for short distances from where produced. While that grown at greater altitudes and greater distance from the sea, or in arid climates near the sea, is noted for its excellent keeping qualities, undergoing transportation to long distances without injury, but possessing a tougher pulp. Soils also influence the quality of the fruit, but in the selection of these there is but one opinion among intelligent cultivators, that a well drained soil, rich in all the elements necessary for the growth of trees, is the best, and when these elements are wanting, they must be supplied, if success is desired. Shelter from prevailing winds is also conceded to be necessary, and in some countries, as in Sicily and Lower California, protection from heavy fogs and winds from the sea is much recommended.

The methods of planting, the stocks selected for the orchard, as well as the number of trees per acre, are widely different in different countries. Along the Mediterranean and in Florida the bitter, or sour, orange stock has been most recommended for budding, and in some instances several varieties of the lemon have been used for this purpose. The sweet seedling orange has, however, within a few years been very generally introduced, and will, no doubt, supplant all other stocks for orchard purposes. In Florida, Lower California, and some portions of Australia it is strongly recommended to plant the seed from well selected fruit, even the whole orange, in some cases, where the tree is to remain, claiming that the transplanting of the young trees from the nurseries, and the consequent injury to the tap root, will permanently injure the tree. In southern Australia, notably at Paramatta, where the orange is extensively and success-

fully grown, holes are dug but fifteen inches in depth, and the bottom of these are paved with large flat stones to keep the roots near the surface, and to keep the tap root from growing down.

The number of trees planted to the acre varies from 40, as in some portions of Florida, to 300 per acre, as upon some of the terraced side hills along the Mediterranean. The greater distance is, of course, given to the seedling tree in its best condition, and budded trees are exclusively used for close planting. These are now being more largely planted, as they bear earlier than seedlings, consequently give quicker returns and greater uniformity in the quality of the fruit.

Similar diversity of opinion and practice exists in regard to cultivation, some sections claiming that any disturbance of the surface that will injure the roots of the trees near the surface is injurious. In Australia, where planting upon flat stone is recommended, the best growers never dig amongst their trees, as they wish to keep the roots massed as near the surface as possible. In Florida, and in some portions of the Mediterranean, this custom is followed, keeping all weeds down with the hoe. They are particular, however, not to permit the ground to be trodden down or compacted by unnecessary tramping or carting over it. On the other hand we have skillful and also successful cultivators, who recommend deep annual plowings and frequent cultivation to the depth of six inches or more, destroying all surface roots within this depth.

Irrigation, of course, is only necessary in countries where the seasons are similar to those in southern California, some portions of the Mediterranean country and portions of Australia. In the latter country they endeavor to avoid it by heavy mulching, considering irrigation as injurious to the trees. The systems employed are as diverse as in other matters connected with orange culture, and are, unquestionably, yet subject to great improvement, both as to the quantity of water required and the method of applying it.

In pruning there is also great diversity, from no pruning at all to excessive annual cuttings. The system most practiced is to start the tree with a moderately low head, and gradually work it up until a clear trunk of some five or six feet is established, aiming, by judicious shortening in, to keep the top well balanced and sufficiently spreading to shade the body of the tree, always, of course, cutting out dead limbs, or those that cross or rub against each other. When the trees attain the age of ten to twelve years the interior of the tree is trimmed out, leaving simply a narrow rim of foliage over the entire top of the tree, which is carefully maintained from year to year.

Dr. O. H. Conger, of Pasadena, had been invited to read an essay on the Scale Insect. The Doctor could not be present, but he sent the following paper, which was read by James Bettner, of Riverside:

#### THE SCALE INSECT.

*To H. J. Rudisill, A. S. White, and James Bettner, Executive Committee Citrus Fair:*

GENTLEMEN: To comply with your expressed wish seems to me a waste of time, since the "Brown Scale Pest" has been the subject of so much study and comment from time immemorial, as well as an

uncompromising foe to citrus culture in all known regions of the globe susceptible to its culture. Yet unquestionably there exists a definite cause or causes for their unwelcome presence, although to the present time defying all effort at discovery. And at first view it appears somewhat surprising that no more thorough and systematic investigations have not long ago been instituted with this object in view, for the presence and persistence of so formidable an enemy ought to have stimulated more vigorous efforts than heretofore manifested for their utter extermination. Yet it may reasonably be asserted, perhaps, that it is a most difficult matter to decide where and how to begin.

If, however, this noble variety of the citrus family could but speak and tell us of its itchings, its aches and pains during a lifelong struggle to overcome this unnatural and excessive drain upon its vital forces, we could hope for a starting point to begin a systematic course of investigation into the causes that underlie all superficial examination, but if denied all these symptomatic advantages, we are left no alternative but to accept the situation fresh from the hand of aborted or improved nature. And while an attempt is reluctantly made to explore with a flickering taper these unknown recesses and processes of nature, it is accepted more as a duty than as a pleasure, that others may be induced to join in the common cause for a speedy extermination of an acknowledged enemy. Making this the prime object of this discussion, it may be well to bring the mind as near the beginning of plant life, at the outset, as is practicable or interesting in pursuing the subject. And for this purpose the tree will be treated as essentially of three distinct parts: the roots, the stem, and the leaves.

The former may be said to be a counterpart of the latter. The roots penetrating and spreading themselves out through the soil, while the leaves are correspondingly expanding in the sunlight and air; and it is to the life and vigor of root growth, as well as to the luxuriance of the foliage, that the stem is dependent for its food and increase. Starting with this general proposition a necessity arises for an examination into the functions of these different parts, to render intelligible the results predicated in this investigation. A common opinion seems to obtain that the roots contribute the greatest share to the well-being of the tree; and while it is true that they are the downward and lateral expansion of the stem, it is also equally true that the branches and leaves are the upward extension and expansion; yet each has its special functions to perform, and that which offers the least obstruction to either soon makes an unfavorable impression throughout the entire structure of the tree. The difficulty, therefore, surrounding an investigation of the true cause of nature's processes producing conditions of disease and contingent results, is apparent to all who will give it a consideration.

To project the most critical and extended examination possible consistent with existing circumstances of a scale-begrimed tree, and little or no satisfaction will be afforded or the slightest clue obtained as to its sickly and forlorn appearance. Or if we dig about its roots with equal care, we are still unrewarded for our labor; but if a cross section of some terminal root is microscopically examined, the trained eye at once detects indications of disease in its cellular tissue. The walls are thickened and less elastic than in health, and the sap is of

a semi-viscous consistency, especially where the disease is of long standing. And if the outer bark is subjected to as critical an examination, not only will minute pellicles of a gummy exudation be observed, but a section of the liber, or inner bark, will present an appearance quite analogous to that of the diseased rootlet. And still further, the leaves themselves are found covered over with these gummy pellicles. Yet it can hardly be assumed that this condition is the effect of the presence of the scale. It seems more reasonable to regard this as the cause rather than the effect. In either case, the tree must be regarded as seriously diseased. But the vital question is, What is it? And what are the unknown conditions to be provided to restore normal health and vigor? So far as the disease of itself is concerned, the science of citrus posology might not inappropriately be enriched by designating this disease as the citrus scabs or itch.

Do not suggest, however, lard and sulphur as a remedy. But aside from names, I presume it will be readily admitted that a disease exists in the infested trees. If so, from a physiological point of view, it may be asserted that any obstruction to the natural play of the function of the roots, stem, branches, or leaves, must inevitably result in impaired vitality and ultimate disease and premature decay, unless such obstruction is removed and the tree restored to its normal healthy condition. Hence, if the tree is planted in a soil containing properties incompatible with its necessities for appropriate food material, the presence and absorption of such objectionable material would in due course of time work great mischief, possibly, to the tree; for it is a well known fact that poisonous substances, arsenic, for instance, absorbed by the roots of plants, soon produces decay and death, although the roots are endowed with excretory powers, but it is plain to be seen that if the objectionable ingredients to organic life and health were first absorbed and carried into circulation and then expelled, this vicious product would soon accumulate about these organs to such an extent as to greatly endanger if not to utterly destroy their function.

The so-called gum disease is unquestionably due to a *fungi* absorbed from the soil by the roots and carried into circulation by the sap. This conclusion is reached mainly from the fact that it is susceptible of propagation by inoculation into other trees than those in which it originates. If, however, it should be discovered that the scale was the cause instead of the effect of the diseased condition of infested trees, it becomes no less a duty to immediately institute proper treatment for their restoration to health, than if the disease should arise from improper environment or treatment. It, however, would be regarded as far more satisfactory to be able to announce that the presence of the scale upon the tree was the true cause of its depressed and languishing condition, for there are known and simple methods of entirely eradicating the parasite, whereas, should this unhealthy condition arise from improper or scanty nutrition, or to an undue application or withholding of water at seasonable periods, the difficulty might be greatly complicated and appear almost insurmountable.

Whatever the true cause may ultimately prove to be, however, I am strongly of the opinion that there are two distinct conditions underlying this difficulty, viz.: impaired leaf and root function, and the primary causes must be sought through impaired nutritive

function or the presence of the scale. That I incline to the former as the cause, is from the assumed fact that the accumulation of dust and filth upon the leaves, remaining undisturbed for a brief or indefinite period, must seriously interfere with the solar influence upon the chemical processes going on therein. And this alone by returning unelaborated sap as nutriment to the whole tree, might account for its tardy growth and sickly appearance. And then again, should the roots be struggling in uncongenial soil, or if, on the contrary, the soil is found entirely compatible, injudicious treatment might prove equally injurious to the free play of functional energy. These must be regarded as definite causes of derangement, and the latter especially as a fundamental cause of a form of plant dyspepsia. Under such a condition of things, instead of the roots being able to contribute to plant life and health by a reciprocity with the leafy foliage, they can only serve to increase the existing complications and general derangement.

That the scale-infested tree almost entirely ceases to grow left to itself with but the ordinary culture, is too apparent to call special attention thereto. And it is also equally apparent that before the scale has made much progress in possessing the tree, the greater portion, if not the entire surface, will be found grim with the exudation before mentioned, dust and fungus.

Later in the progress of the parasite and disease, excrescences, both from insects that prey upon it, and the scale itself, will rapidly accumulate and thickly spread over leaf and branch in a short space of time. To arrest this is the first object, and for this accomplishment nothing but a thorough renovation by the cleansing process will produce the desired result. Thus freed from these foreign accumulations with a trimming away of all unnecessary inner twigs and filth receptacles, a slitting down of the stem bark on the shady side, with the addition of potash in the form of wood ashes, or of unslaked lime about the roots, *i. e.*, upon the surface of the ground about the tree, if in a sandy or gravelly loam, will speedily liberate the imprisoned functions, and new life and vigor will at once appear in an abundance of a rich and healthy foliage. In the adobe, clay, or heavily inclined and therefore naturally cold soil, a liquid fertilizer from the barnyard should be applied to the roots and a generous mulch of the coarse yard accumulations subsequently spread over the entire root surface of the tree. It is understood, however, that the application of these fertilizers should precede the washing, in order to permit the water to do double duty of cleansing the top and at the same time facilitate the fertilizers in penetrating the soil. The above treatment, if thorough, will prove entirely satisfactory in every respect.

I presume this or a similar course has been pursued by the majority of orange orchardists heretofore, but it may be a question whether it was adopted with a special or a double object in view. The use of a small jet of cold water under a pressure of twelve feet or more, acts mechanically in disengaging the scale and all adhering substances, and also as a detergent, but will not accomplish the full purpose of cleansing and invigorating the tree that is desired, in the worst forms of the disease and presence of scale, unless often repeated during a growing season, and also during the dormant stages of the tree. If this course is pursued, nothing else will be required to bring the tree up to a healthy standard.

Much more of interest bearing upon the insect plague of our orange

trees might have been said as the few points were introduced in the foregoing, but aware of the value of time and the indisposition of fair gatherings to listen to lengthy papers upon any subject, abridges this to a few hints and brief suggestions. Of the red scale I can say nothing, having no personal knowledge of its habits or ravages, but believe health and vigor of the tree are also indispensable in successfully combatting this destructive parasite.

The discussion at this point opened with a rather wide range of thought, and for two hours the firing was brisk all along the line. The forces were lead by Major-General George Stoneman, of San Gabriel, who had no scale bug in his orchard, and as he had not examined other orchards, he had nothing to say on that subject; but he had studied the transportation question, and as it is useless to raise fruit unless it can be taken to market at satisfactory rates, he thought this branch of the subject a proper one for discussion. He paid his respects to railroads in general, and California railroads in particular. At the first citrus fair he was appointed a member of the Committee on Transportation, with instructions to report to the Southern California Horticultural Society at Los Angeles, but soon after his appointment the people of the State inaugurated and carried forward a peaceable revolution in regard to the organic law of the land, making important changes in the laws governing common carriers. In this unsettled state of affairs the committee had made no report. The work of controlling railroads had but just been inaugurated. The more one studies the transportation question the less he seems to know. The railroad companies had purposely befogged the question, and it was doubtful if the officials understood it themselves. They laid great stress on competition; but in this age of great combinations a competition of to-day would inevitably result in pooling to-morrow, and the people must look to other remedies for self-protection. The great question at stake was, can these great corporations be subjected to legal control? Until that question is settled nothing can be done. The railroads had defied State and National authority. The Railroad Commissioners had a great work before them. It would be their duty to visit all sections of the State and find out what complaints must be redressed and corrected. One section would have one complaint, and another section another complaint. Riverside might demand redress on the rates of freight on fruits, while another section wanted cheaper freights for lumber, another oil, and another wanted empty crates and casks returned free. The transportation companies would leave no stone unturned to protect themselves and defeat the will of the people. It might be necessary for them to manipulate both branches of the Legislature. It is not an easy matter to buy legislators; they are generally managed in some other way. Political influence, social position, and every other means possible would be brought to bear. The Railroad Commissioners could not be expected to pursue a course that would cripple the railroad companies, but he firmly believed that the Commission as at present constituted, would see that justice was done to all parties, so far as they may have the power and wisdom to act. The present system is an experiment. If it prove a success, it will be copied by other States; if it prove a failure, it will retard the solution of the transportation question fifty years.

Mr. S. Richardson, of San Gabriel, could say but little on the

orange question, as he was no speaker; but he desired that those present should get right down to business in getting at the bottom facts on the best methods of citrus fruit cultivation. He advised to plow the ground thoroughly; break it up to a depth of eighteen inches so as to destroy the gopher runways. The next thing is to select good trees. It is cheaper to pay five dollars apiece for good trees than to plant poor ones if obtained as a gift.

Mr. Holt questioned him on his system of so-called "dry irrigation."

Mr. Richardson replied that he had tried that system thoroughly. Some of his twelve-year old trees had not been irrigated since 1872. He had oranges on exhibition in the hall which had not been irrigated at all. He believed that oranges could be raised without irrigation, but a little water would produce a larger fruit. Water had been used at San Gabriel injudiciously, and the result had been and would continue to be disastrous.

Question—What is your soil?

Answer—A deep gravelly loam. It is not known what the depth is to water. A well in this vicinity was sunk 160 feet before water was found; at this point an artesian strata was struck and the water rose thirty feet, leaving it 130 feet below the surface of the ground.

Question—How does your fruit that has been irrigated compare with that not irrigated?

Answer—It is as good but not as large. I subsoil to a depth of from thirteen to eighteen inches. Last summer I used a subsoil cultivator entirely. I have learned the fact that I can irrigate land several times during a season without cultivation, and in the fall it will be drier than land that is thoroughly cultivated, but not irrigated.

General Stoneman stated that Mr. Richardson was one of his neighbors, and he could vouch for the success attained by him in his "dry irrigation." At first he thought him foolish to attempt to raise oranges without water, but he now admitted that he had made it a success. Mr. Richardson had a black loamy soil, some of which was twelve feet in depth. He could tell no difference between Richardson's trees that had received no irrigation and his own which had had an abundance of water. Mr. Richardson's deep plowing and thorough subsoil cultivation was the secret of his success.

E. W. Holmes said that when he first came to this State he partly concluded at one time to locate at San Gabriel; he finally came to Riverside. He did not know before that any one but Doctor Conger believed in non-irrigation. He had compared his grapevines which had been frequently irrigated—Riverside style—with those in vineyards which had not been irrigated at all, and he found that the growth of his vines had been double that of those not watered. In Riverside last summer we had but two days of fogs, and he thought it possible that vineyards in sections subject to fogs would make a good growth without water, when they would not do so well with similar treatment in a dry climate like Riverside. Where there was no fogs cultivation would not develop moisture as it would in a foggy country.

John Lawshe did not expect to participate in the discussion. Although a '49-er he was yet young in this State, especially as regards horticultural questions. He had tried fruit culture but a few years. He had adopted a system of his own. He had failed to see a publi-

cation which referred to the moisture in the subsoil. One might have a soil sixty feet deep, with a quicksand to China; another, thirty feet of soil, with hardpan under it. The former would require heavy rains and frequent irrigations, and then the soil would frequently be too dry, while the latter would get along with little water. He had land the soil of which was twelve, twenty, and even sixty feet to clay. He had adopted the idea of winter irrigation. Some people told him that putting water on his ground in winter would ruin his trees. He answered, does a wet winter ruin the trees? If it is good for the country to have an abundance of natural winter irrigation, would it not be a good thing to have a thorough artificial winter irrigation in the absence of a bountiful natural down-pour? He simply proposed to make it a wet winter, whether the Signal Service said so or not. The roots to his trees were going down in search of moisture. The nearer he could keep his soil of an even moisture during the entire year the better. All that the land wanted in summer was water enough to supply the evaporation and the moisture taken up by the trees. He had tried sub-irrigation on a small scale; he had put down wooden boxes next to trees and filled them with water once a week. The trees so treated had grown nicely and were untouched by frost while others had been badly nipped. He was satisfied that the application of water below the surface was much the best plan, and trees thus treated would be much more healthy than when the surface was flooded. He had laid the asbestine system of pipe through a portion of his place as an experiment.

J. M. Hixson, of San Francisco, was not accustomed to citrus fruits, but had been engaged in deciduous fruit culture since 1838. When he planted his trees he dug holes three feet deep and three feet in diameter. Before planting his trees he had a small box made for each tree, which extended down to the bottom of the tree hole. He ran the water through his orchard in small streams, so as to fill these boxes. From these boxes the water would seep out through the soil. The orchard so treated was at Nevada City, and the trees thus irrigated were much more successful and vigorous than those irrigated in the ordinary way.

Judge H. M. Willis, of San Bernardino, had been interested in orange culture for ten years. He had no stream of water to pour on his trees. He thought that Mr. Richardson's remarks were very valuable; but what would do in San Gabriel would not do in San Bernardino. Dr. Conger had stated that dry earth exposed to the atmosphere over night, in the dry summer season at Pasadena, would gather moisture. He thought that if the doctor would try his experiment at San Bernardino after the first of June, his dry earth would be drier in the morning than the night before. He cultivates his land thoroughly up to the close of the rainy season, but not afterward. He was more successful in pursuing this plan than when he stirred his land in hot weather. A board laid on cultivated land over night would accumulate moisture on the under side; mulch acts in the same way. Last season taught him a lesson; he mulched his trees; and those trees which were mulched and had no water were to-day in a much more flourishing condition than those which had plenty of water and no mulch. Cultivate deep in winter, and mulch in summer. Too much water is used in his neighborhood. Trees that are irrigated often will suffer unless that frequent irrigation is kept up.

The session adjourned until two o'clock p. m. of Wednesday.

Wednesday afternoon the hall was again filled at two o'clock to resume the discussion of questions before the fruit growers.

E. W. Holmes, of Riverside, read the following paper on

#### LEMON CULTURE.

In response to a request from the Executive Committee that I should offer something upon the lemon and its culture, I present the following, feeling that the very short time given for preparation should be mentioned as an excuse for its incompleteness. Like most of you, I had no acquaintance with the subject five years ago, and feel that we are only just beginning to obtain facts which shall guide us in the attainment of the right varieties and of the best methods of cultivation. My attention was first directed to the cultivation of citrus fruits by the statement of acquaintances who had visited Florida; but after a careful study of the peculiarities of that climate in summer, I fancied it would not suit me, and started for southern California, with the intention of devoting my attention largely to the lemon, for the reason that I was then fearful that the great number of orange trees being planted would depreciate the price of that fruit below a paying basis—a fear which, I am happy to say, has not, and does not appear likely to be, justified—and because it seemed to me the more numerous uses to which the lemon could be put, its better keeping quality, and the fact that the tree, from its more tender character, could not be so extensively planted as that which produces its more beautiful but not more valuable sister, the orange.

Upon my arrival at Los Angeles I examined the fruit in the fruit stores to ascertain in regard to the truth of the statement of a dyspeptic acquaintance, who had asserted that Los Angeles oranges were sour and her lemons sweet. I found no fault with the best oranges offered—they were all seedlings, of course, at that time—but the lemons entirely justified the comment of my bilious friend. My first lemon test was like this: To a pitcher containing about a pint of water I added the juice of six of the largest lemons I could find, and, suspicious that I hadn't got juice enough to make satisfactory lemonade, added to it sparingly of sugar. It wasn't a success. An ordinary three-ounce lemon of any of the varieties now cultivated would have furnished more citric acid than the whole six. I had ignorantly invested in China lemons. None offered at that time, however, were of a satisfactory character. If this is a specimen of what California can do in the way of lemons, thought I, it would be best to give up the idea of a lemon ranch; and when I finally located at Riverside, only oranges were at first planted, of the citrus fruits, upon my ranch. During my residence in Los Angeles, however, I made the acquaintance of the venerable Mr. Wilson and other veterans in the business, and became convinced from their statements that the fault with the California lemon was that no pains had been taken in procuring choice varieties, and that the unhealthy condition of the trees was attributable either to the fact that they were principally grown from cuttings, or that a wrong system of irrigation had been followed. The next season new varieties were offered for sale, and I put out a few "Sweet Rinds," which, by the way, are not sweet rinds, except as compared with the seedlings before grown. Then the Lisbon was



imported, and having the statement of a reliable friend who had tested the fruit of the Lisbon and found it equal to the imported, I set out over 600 of that variety. Later I put out a few Eureka's, but stopped when I found, after the third specimen had failed to give satisfactory results, that it wasn't the variety I wanted.

So far I have written of my own experience, and I will add that since these trees have come into bearing, I have repeatedly put the Lisbon to all tests it is ever likely to receive, and almost invariably with satisfactory results. It is possible the Olivia, which the *Horticulturist* has so highly recommended, is as good a lemon, but it does not appear from the committee's report that it is more than an equal in any respect of the Lisbon; and if the specimen the committee tested is a fair representative, should consider its small size an objection. Now, it has been urged that the size of the Lisbon was an objection—that a seven ounce lemon was too large. I do not find the Lisbons all seven ounce lemons, by any means; and that it is not proper to assume because those exhibited are large that they invariably grow of that size. The average weight of those I have raised is not over five ounces; but I hope the coming season to grow them larger, for the reason that so long as our market is in San Francisco, so long it will be necessary to produce a lemon which can successfully compete with the China lemon. Quality is of no account in that market—China lemons bringing thirty-five and forty dollars when first quality five-ounce Lisbons only brought fifteen to twenty dollars.

Theoretically, a medium sized lemon is the most desirable; but it is a fact that they do not at the present time bring so good a price on this coast. I am very sure that when communications direct by rail are opened with the East, a more satisfactory market will be found, where a superior article will sell because it is of better quality. From the present outlook one might question if we were not upon the wrong track, that our judgment as to what constitutes a good lemon is wrong, and that this kind of fruit is nearest a success when it has as many seeds as a pomegranate, and is as dry as a desert wind in June. At all events, I repeat, so long as we have only this coast for a market, it would seem that size in a lemon is nothing against it. If it is fine grained, has sweet pulp, and is juicy, a lemon of five or six ounces is none too large. In the market report of the Boston *Herald*, a few weeks since, I noticed a commendation of Florida lemons because they were so much larger and better looking than the imported fruit; and here is another argument in favor of a good sized lemon.

Let us at this point review the report of last year's committee, as presented in the *Horticulturist*. It will be remembered that while giving a very full and satisfactory report of the tests made, they abstained from giving the credit of preeminence to any variety, very properly, perhaps, leaving that for each orchardist to do for himself. Of the thirty-two varieties tested, seventeen were unanimously rejected for bitterness of rind. Among these rejected specimens were four known as the "Sweet Rind" and two of the "Eureka." Only two specimens were *entirely* free from the bitter quality. One of these was the Lisbon, and the other the thornless variety submitted by Fisher, Richardson & Co., the latter, in the acid test, falling much below the former. In regard to the percentage of citric acid contained, we find that one of the Lisbons showed as high figures as 9.8

per cent., and was only excelled in this particular by one other specimen—Mr. Garcelon's seedling—against which inferior size is urged. The four Lisbons tested showed an average of over 7.8 per cent., while the average of the other eight was about 7.9; and if you take from the eight the little "Knobby" alluded to, with its high percentage of acid, the percentage of the remainder drops to only a little over 7.5. When we come to the *amount* of citric acid, it is shown that the Lisbons averaged .82 of a dram, against .65 of a dram of the four next highest. Isn't this report, then, conclusively favorable to the Lisbon on these three points? I have been led to dwell upon this matter because I have not been able to understand why our horticultural writers seemed so inclined to pass this variety by as only an average sort. It seems to me that the Lisbon, without further controversy, should be placed upon the list of entirely satisfactory varieties. Just as, in the case of the orange, we no longer argue the desirableness of the Navel, Du Roi, Konah, Malta Blood (true), Mediterranean Sweet, etc., for each has established itself as a standard sort, with characteristics peculiar to itself. I would place the Lisbon in the list of lemons about where the Konah is among the oranges; and more desirable varieties have yet to be discovered. If the Konah were a thornless tree, I would about as lief plant it as any orange we have, for it will fruit as soon as it has size to warrant bearing; but it has not been so popular as the thornless varieties, and I presume the same objection may, to some extent, prevent the planting of the Lisbon lemon. I wonder a little that most of the objections raised at the thorny character of the Lisbon come from those who reside in sections where, we have the assurance of honorable men, the wind never—or "hardly ever"—blows.

For a stock upon which to bud the lemon I decidedly prefer the orange. The Sicily seedling seems to impress a rough character upon the skin, at least where the stock is of a coarse habit. The China lemon root I have no complaint to make against so far as the fruit is concerned; indeed, I know the fruit raised upon it is superior; but a great many of the roots have failed to sustain the trees where the top had become of considerable size. Have not had experience with the lime, but have found it capable of recovering after once being affected with gum disease, as in the case of the orange, and therefore think it a desirable root to bud on.

In pruning—at least in a country like this, where we are certain to have more or less heavy winds during a portion of the winter—the tree must be formed low. Indeed, I think Riverside people are settling down to the opinion that very little pruning will answer for the lemon, and that it is better to shorten in branches at the top of the tree rather than to follow the method formerly more generally practiced of pruning high enough to allow a horse to be driven under the branches in plowing.

In regard to irrigating the lemon I have only this to say: That I think, in our soil, at least, it requires a more frequent irrigating than the orange. When the lemons are throwing out signals of thirst the orange will be looking its best. I do not believe water ever should run within two or three feet of the trunk, but should run long enough to wet down deep, and to be followed by a good thorough cultivation. Have always accepted the theory that the lemon did not need much water, but I am satisfied that had I irrigated them

the first season once more than I did my orange trees, I should have doubled the amount of my crop and produced a better lemon. Have had very little disease among my lemons, and attribute their healthfulness to the fact that I have never allowed the water to touch the trees. Think that Dr. Conger, at Pasadena, may get along with less water than we can here, but the treatment he gives his trees would injure them seriously in the drier air of San Bernardino County. It will not do to establish one rule for the treatment of the lemon in all sections. In the coast region, where there is a heavy dew almost every summer night, with thorough cultivation infrequent irrigating may answer; but in this valley, where one summer night in twenty no perceptible dew falls, and where the sun shines unobstructed from sunrise to sunset, a more plentiful use of water is an actual necessity, and a plan which will serve excellently where water is ten or fifteen feet from the surface is manifestly absurd to insist upon where the roots could not reach it in sixty feet. The fact is, a man must water his trees, and when they appear to need water give it them. Theories are well; systems in work are necessary, but a little common sense will also be found to be a valuable thing to make use of about the farm.

The hall was again densely packed on Wednesday evening, when the discussion was opened by J. DeBarth Shorb, of San Gabriel, President of the Southern California Horticultural Society, who read the following:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: To write an article on "The comparative values of grape growing for wine and raisins, and orange growing, taking the markets of the future as a basis of comparison," is, I confess, no easy task, and to do the subject proper justice, would consume more time than this occasion would warrant.

This is a problem in which many considerations will necessarily enter; in which so many outside influences will exercise control; in which the prosperity of the entire country and world will have effect; in which Federal legislation and hobbies of people must play an important part; in which a wide and liberal, or selfish and contracted policy of our transportation masters must, perforce, be so important a factor; that any opinion or judgment, written or spoken, must occupy the position of a conjecture only, and must be taken as such with all due allowances.

Apart from these considerations, it is difficult to draw a comparison between two great leading and important interests; when their relative values are new, so dissimilar, and again, in some respects, so much alike.

With all the productions of the soil, like manufactures and the precious metals themselves, the law of supply and demand prevails. This law of supply and demand means, not only the quantities produced and the extent of the people and buyers, but also what it costs to reach them.

The wants of all have grown marvellously alike now-a-days, while the capacity to pay for what they want is as widely different as at any past period of the world's history.

The question of people—great consumers—no longer means to the producer contiguity to dense centers of population; it means cheap

and rapid transit, either by rail or steamer, between places and races separated by long distances, climate, tastes, habits, and laws; rods, furlongs, miles, and leagues have been practically annihilated by the march of science and enterprise. The steam engine on its steel rail, and compound engines of the screw propellers, carrying their immense burdens along at a rate of from fifteen to sixty miles per hour, have changed all the laws of commerce as considered by our forefathers.

The tastes and habits of a people are constantly undergoing many and important changes. Those tastes, the gratification of which in a past age were confined to a very limited number possessing large wealth, as then considered, have become to the present generation matters of every day necessities. Nor does this change from luxuries to necessities, brought about by use, require even one generation to effect. The rapidity with which this change is accomplished seems limited only by the capacity to buy. To form any correct or approximately correct opinion of the future value of any commodity, the history of commercial interchanges between nations must be consulted. In fact, it has been commerce more than large armies that has made history, and told the story of the rise and fall of empires. I do not propose, however, to carry you over all this ground; but I cannot see how I can very well escape from the necessity of going back to Genesis to find my first vineyardist. Noah was the first we read of—a bad and unfortunate originator of the wine interest, we admit, for he was guilty of the indiscretion of drinking more of his own production than was good for him—an example that all other seafaring men have not failed to follow to this day, when they reach land.

But few of nature's great gifts to man are so widely and generously distributed. In almost every clime and zone you find the grape. Its home is almost everywhere; its adaptation to man's want as universal as its home. It is one of the best of foods, whether taken in the way of matured luscious berries, or drunk as wine. It carries nearly all the nutritive elements necessary to life. As wine, it serves to cheer in those hours of depression, care, and trouble incident to every man's life; it stimulates to renewed exertion the disappointed and disheartened; it warms man's blood, and enables him to withstand the cold of the frigid zones; it protects him from the deadly malarious influences and fever-laden atmosphere of equatorial countries, and, finally, restores health to many shattered constitutions when all other remedial agents fail.

The wine interest of California originated with the early missionary fathers at San Gabriel, in 1772 or 1773. There, at least, the first vineyard of any size or importance was planted. From my piazza I can look down on the site of the old vineyard, partly surrounded by the cactus fence. This vineyard was still in a flourishing condition in 1841, when the late B. D. Wilson came to this State. Now deep indentures mark the spot where stood the vines, made by the vandals who, under Mexican rule, dug them up for firewood. From this vineyard vines were distributed to the other missions, and hence the name of Mission grape.

From Mr. Arpad Haraszthy's able report to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, during the agitation of the Chouteau—so miscalled—reciprocal treaty, we find that the first official report of the vines then in the State was given in the *State Register*, stating

## SECOND ANNUAL CITRUS EXHIBITION

the number in 1855 at 1,500,000 vines; in 1857 at 2,250,000, and in 1859 at 4,000,000 vines. The estimated number of vines now reaches from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000, and this year's planting will possibly carry it to 50,000,000. This is a wonderful increase when we consider all the obstacles which the vineyardists have encountered in the development of this interest. Want of knowledge; bad judgment in selecting locations; high rates of interest for money; and finally, and worse than all, bad, mischievous, unfriendly Federal laws, we have had to encounter. Those laws still exist, which a wise Congress should wipe from our statute books. With this relief obtained, cheaper money, and a continued improvement in the quality of the wine produced, and consequent greater increasing demand, I am thoroughly impressed with the belief that, with the usual American push, by the close of this century, California will boast of nearly as many vines as France had in 1875, when, according to Mr. Charles A. Wetmore's valuable and exhaustive letters, they reached the enormous production of 2,190,000,000 gallons.

I know this statement will be considered wild; but let the capital and brains of America take hold of this industry as she should, and we shall do in twenty years what has required hundreds of years in France to accomplish.

And here arises, in giant form, the question of future markets. Every practical mind will consider, even admitting the possibility of such an approximate production in years to come, and will ask the question: What are we to do with this enormous production—where will our markets be?

Could not France, fifty years ago, have asked the same question? She now only bemoans the rapid extinction of her vines by the phylloxera. From the same source (Mr. Wetmore's letters), we find that the average consumption per capita in France was thirty-four gallons, based on a calculation of the entire population, while in the producing communities proper, this consumption was increased to sixty gallons per capita. The consumption appears to be governed by the price of the wines; it is increased or diminished by a short or bountiful crop.

With improved machinery, wise laws, and careful, economical cultivation, we can and do produce better wines at less cost than France can now. When America's population shall have reached 75,000,000 or 80,000,000, or more, as I believe it will by the close of this century, and they have learned to drink wine instead of beer, rum, and whisky, we shall consume all we can produce, even on 6,000,000 acres; and should there be any surplus, we shall export it to France.

Many curious facts are developed by the statistics of wine consumption in Europe, which I do not consider irrelevant to mention here, for it is following the question of future markets.

The average consumption per capita in Italy is 32 gallons; Portugal, 22; Switzerland, 13; Austria, 14; Spain, 8; and Wurtemberg, 5 gallons. Mr. Wetmore says: "In countries like Spain, the working classes use common alcohol diluted and flavored with anise-seed, as a common beverage. The poverty of the masses of people always reduces the consumption of wine and increases that of alcohol." Is there not here, in this statement, which is unquestionably true, a great consoling thought to that portion of our citizens, who, from a worthy and earnest desire to eradicate intemperance from the land,

invoke the law-making power in vain for its accomplishment? In the universal consumption of light, pure wines, a remedy is supplied not otherwise obtainable. Sisyphus will have reached the crest of the hill and passed over it with safety, and the Danaides have rested from their labors with their urns full, before the American nation will become a temperate one, unless you replace their whiskies, gins, and rums, and manufactured brandies, with cheap good wines.

The profit attending the cultivation of the grape at San Gabriel, and I think this is a good place to form estimates from, has been from \$50 to \$60 per acre. For many years these results were obtained. For a short period, during the dark days of this interest, when there were a few manufacturers buying, there was a material reduction of these figures; but now, when the old prices are either entirely restored, or a higher price paid, these figures can be realized.

Grapevines, ordinarily pruned, should yield about eight pounds per vine, or, say, 8,000 pounds per acre. The cost of pruning, cultivation, picking, and delivering, at convenient distance, should not cost more than from \$18 to \$20 per acre. I have done the work for less than \$18 per acre. I have contracted it done by others for less than \$20, and had a faithful performance of the contract. Estimating the cost, therefore, at \$20 per acre, and the yield at 8,000 pounds, sold at one cent per pound, or \$20 per ton, and you have the result of \$60 per acre. These figures relate exclusively to the Mission grape. When other varieties are found to be more valuable for wine purposes, as many of them are known to be now, a better price and higher profits will of course accrue. I wish, also, to be understood that I refer to the vineyardist's profits only, without regard to the profits of the manufacturer. I know some of my Riverside friends will think my estimates low on the average production per acre. They have vines, and so have I, that have yielded 20 to 30 pounds to the vine; but in giving an average you must consider not the production of one vine or acre, but the thousand of acres for a certain term of years.

For raisin making—and upon this branch of the subject I feel a great delicacy in speaking to a Riverside audience, who know so much more about the matter than I do—I propose to be brief, and to the point. The facts and figures I give you are gathered principally from gentlemen here, and if any mistakes are made I propose you shall bear the responsibility. The following statements taken from the *Riverside Press and Horticulturist* are considered reliable:

A correct statement of the raisins made by A. P. Combs, from the grapes off Shugart & Waite's vineyard of 890 vines:

275 boxes of London Layers, at \$2	-----	\$550 00
4 boxes of London Layers, at \$2 50	-----	10 00
50 boxes of London Layers, in half boxes, at \$2 15	-----	107 50
3 boxes of London Layers, in half boxes, at \$3	-----	9 00
50 boxes of London Layers, in quarter boxes, at \$2 35	-----	117 50
		<hr/> \$794 00

382	CASH PAID OUT.	
For grapes	-----	\$211 25
For teaming	-----	10 00
For picking	-----	28 00
For boxes	-----	52 00
For paper	-----	12 10
For Inspector's fees	-----	5 77
		<hr/> \$319 12
Net profit	-----	\$474 88



Mr. R. H. Henderson submits the following as the result obtained by him from two acres of vineyard. The vines were rooted one year old slips, planted in the spring of 1877. The crop of raisins made in 1878 was 140 boxes. The crop of raisins made in 1879 was 475 boxes, of which there were—

400 boxes of London Layers, sold at \$2-----	\$800 00	
75 boxes of Layers, sold at \$1 50-----	112 50	
		\$912 50
EXPENSES.		
Boxes and paper-----	\$63 25	
Pruning and watering-----	18 00	
Cultivation-----	15 00	
Picking-----	35 00	
Packing in boxes-----	40 00	
		\$171 25
Net profit-----		\$741 25

Or, \$370 62 per acre.

An English friend of mine recently handed me the following price list, as furnished to him by his brother, from England. I believe they represent the quotations on the Bristol market. The prices are reduced to Federal money:

Valencias—Per cwt. (112 pounds), in 28-pound boxes:		
First quality-----	\$11 50	
Second quality-----	10 25	
Third quality-----	9 25	
Ordinary-----	8 50	
Sultanas—Different sized packages:		
First quality-----	12 50	
Second quality-----	10 75	
Ordinary-----	8 75	
Muscatels—Different sized packages:		
First quality-----	27 50	
Second quality-----	26 25	
Ordinary-----	18 75	

Here is apparently a large margin over the prices that Riverside raisins sold for this year, and I am sure that its productions were equal to the best quoted, if they did not excel them.

The orange as a local question is of more importance to us than the grape; the former, while peculiarly our own in southern California, the latter belongs to the State. While there are millions of acres well adapted to grape culture, for at least wine and brandy making, from Shasta to San Diego, the area upon which the citrus cultivation can be safely followed is very limited indeed. I know the gentlemen in the northern counties will think my judgment in error, but the future will, I think, sustain this opinion, and they may thank me then for so candid an expression of it. In the southern Atlantic States the isothermal lines have undergone many important changes. Orange orchards in Louisiana, once flourishing and productive, have ceased to bear entirely, on account of the increased cold. The trees still live, and that is all. In Florida, in and around Jacksonville, where once flourished the largest and best groves of oranges, no young trees can be grown, nor is it safe, or a certainty, north of a line seventy miles south of Jacksonville. Nor is it at all probable that great changes should be confined to the Atlantic States. Are not the same changes likely to follow here that have occurred in Louisiana and Florida? The late cold weather and the destruction of trees in the northern counties answers this question in the affirmative. Even in the Coun-

ties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino the area for the safe culture of the orange has been narrowed down by the late cold weather and the fear of its recurrence.

Many of those actually engaged in this orange culture have entertained fears that we would eventually see the business overdone; that we could not safely look beyond Nevada, California, and Oregon to furnish our markets for the numbers that we would shortly produce. Although this thought has often occurred to me, I have never shared any of the fears held by others.

I early considered the keeping qualities of the oranges grown here, and, having practically tested this question to my entire satisfaction, I rested easy. In the last of March, 1875, I shipped eight boxes of oranges from my orchard to the agents of Wells, Fargo & Co., in London. They were shipped to San Francisco by steamer, thence by rail to New York, and by steamer to Liverpool, and by rail to London, where they arrived in perfect condition, not one having decayed in transit.

In order to open up new markets last year, I sent an agent to Salt Lake City towards the close of April, to whom I consigned seven car loads of oranges. Although quite late in the season, a reclamation of only eight boxes was made against me as arriving in damaged condition, and this was due to the defective condition of the roof of the car. So much for the keeping qualities. Salt Lake last year consumed fifteen car loads, when formerly only a few boxes of oranges sent by friends ever reached that market. I believe this year, following my theory, our Mormon friends would consume thrice as many as last year, each year afterwards largely increasing the consumption. From Salt Lake the trade of southern Utah, Idaho, and Montana could be worked up, until a large portion of our crop would find there a ready market. Then going eastward, Denver, Colorado, took a large number of boxes last year, and will take many more this year, if our crop can supply the demand.

In one year more I believe the Southern Pacific Railroad will have made an eastern connection, and the A. T. & S. F. will also have reached our valleys. This last company are not building their road for glory, and we can confidently anticipate lively competition for the eastern-bound freights. These roads will open up so many new markets, establish communication with so many orange eaters, that we will be ashamed that after all our talk of what we were doing we will scarcely be able to furnish one box for a thousand people. This is no idle talk. I honestly believe what I say.

The cry of over-production I have heard ever since my boyhood days. It is a remarkable fact, however, that this cry is generally indulged in by those who never had nor never will have a pound of anything to sell or ship. They are like unto the improvident farmer who, being disturbed by his energetic neighbors who were rising early to take care of their stock, turned over with the characteristic thought and expression: "Thank God, I have no pigs to feed!" It is astonishing how much sympathy this class of people have for their working neighbors. The energy of others seems to have a melancholic effect on them, and they are always ready with the original and generous sentence, "I told you so."

The profits of orange culture have been so oftentimes stated, and such statements have called forth so many adverse criticisms from newspaper men, who are too frequently seized with a great desire to

do some one some good, which is generally a blind leap in the dark, and which by accident and the grace of God they sometimes accomplish, that I almost fear to state results I myself have obtained.

From a statement given me for publication by my commission men in San Francisco—Messrs. A. Lusk & Co.—of the amount of money they paid me in 1877 and 1878, which was \$8,210, the profits that year were over \$1,000 per acre, as the orchard was less than seven acres. I do not anticipate any such results in the future. Nor would I wish to encourage others with such hopes; but I do believe that, by growing good fruit, when the trees have acquired an age of from ten to fifteen years, for all good fruit sold, a result of from \$250 to \$500 per acre, net, may be obtained.

Consumption always increases at a greater ratio than production, when transportation facilities are afforded the producer. Put this down as a rule to which there are few exceptions. When men cease to flock to cities to make their living by their wits, and when all consumers in the country go to work to earn and produce something, then you may fear over-production, and not until then.

My conclusions from all the foregoing can be readily drawn. From the limited area on which the orange can be successfully grown, and from the fact that the consumption will exceed the supply by the enlargement of our markets, my opinion is, that with us the orange interest will always pay more than the grape interest per acre. For the State, and nationally considered, the grape will become the great overshadowing interest, dwarfing in its great results the orange, cereals, and bullion yield combined. I believe this will occur before the close of this century.

When all our warm valleys are planted in orange, lime, and lemon, when all our sun-lit hills are covered with the graceful vine, pouring forth her rich treasures into the lap of the individual owner, county, State, and nation, then will you have heard the last murmurings of discontent and communistic threat; all this will be hushed; the cry of want will give way to the notes of joy and thanksgiving arising from happy homes and contented firesides throughout the land; cities will be drained of their tramp element, the laws will be better observed, and society saved.

The discussion at the Wednesday afternoon session was continued by James Boyd, of Riverside. He spoke as follows, on the subject of

#### IRRIGATION.

In speaking on the subject of irrigation, I shall speak solely from a Riverside standpoint, knowing that we are met at the outset with an almost total absence of information on that subject in the English language, and consequently we have to fall back almost solely upon our own personal experience in the matter.

Irrigation has been practiced from the most ancient times, and it would seem that in some respects we have not improved much on the methods of the ancients, as in our midst we can see almost all the ancient methods any day. We have had irrigation by hand, by animal power, by water wheels, by wind, and by steam, and last, and perhaps best and cheapest of all, by natural gravitation. I shall speak very briefly on the subject, and perhaps its brevity may be the best part of what I shall have to say. I shall speak as to the neces-

sity of irrigation, the objects to be accomplished, the methods in Riverside, and the benefits.

As to the necessity, no one who knows Riverside will deny that irrigation is a necessity. We have a peculiar soil and climate. The soil in Riverside is never wet down by natural moisture more than two or three feet, even in the wettest season, and out of eight crops of grain I have seen in Riverside, but two were really worth harvesting. Then our atmosphere is so dry that for many months in the year we have practically no dew, and although our sea breeze has a very cooling effect on the human and animal kingdoms, it has a very desiccating effect on the vegetable. The object, then, of irrigation is to supply that moisture to the vegetable kingdom which is lacking in the soil and atmosphere. Our almost perpetual sunshine also enables us to grow crops much oftener in the course of the year, as well as to grow them much larger and finer in quality.

Our method in Riverside is very nearly allied to the sub-irrigation system, and where water is plenty and money scarce our Riverside system is the most available. On all well regulated fruit orchards here it will be to the interest of proprietors to keep ditches in first class order, as it economizes water and labor, besides looking much better. The usual and best plan here is to have all distributing ditches terraced with rock or lumber, so that there shall be no washing out, but that the ditch shall always be kept at the same level with the same amount of water. Then as the ditch passes each row of trees, boards are inserted in the side of the ditch with as many auger holes as may be necessary to carry the water through the orchard row in, say, 10 or 12 hours, letting as little run afterward as will just run through without any waste. Having previously run furrows with the plow, it will be found that 24 hours' run of water will wet the ground thoroughly for two or three feet on each side of the furrow, the number of furrows being kept proportioned to the size of the trees, small trees requiring only one furrow on each side. After irrigating, a thorough cultivating of the soil, as soon as it is in proper condition to do so, will both tend to keep the soil damp much longer as well as to give the trees the full benefit of a thorough permeation of the atmosphere through the soil. Strange as it may seem, after your soil has been well irrigated, plowed, and cultivated, you can run water on it and dry it out much quicker than if you had not run it; and nothing can be more annoying than to have your neighbor flood you with water just after you have gotten your place in nice order.

As to the benefits of irrigation, there is not time here to enumerate a tithe of them. We claim that we can raise more fruit and of a finer quality by irrigation in connection with judicious cultivation, and I think facts will bear me out in that assertion. I need only refer you to some of our fruits in this building as part confirmation of what I say. A country where irrigation is practiced will always have a dense population. We have no need here of hundreds or thousands of acres to support a single family, but our five, ten, fifteen, or twenty acres are amply sufficient to supply not only the necessities, but also the luxuries of life. Our dense population will also in time give us the benefits of the country with all the privileges of the town. Irrigation, more particularly in connection with fruit growing, demands more skill in the cultivator of the soil, thus requiring a more intel-

lectual people to pursue such a calling. Further, all countries requiring irrigation have a dry soil and atmosphere, insuring as a rule much greater healthfulness than a climate where rain falls frequently. Our almost perpetual sunshine is in a remarkable degree healthful, and no people or country can long enjoy good health who are by any means deprived of sunshine. Then the density of population caused by irrigation will enable us to have fine schools, churches, railroads, telegraphs, etc., all of which will cause us to advance in all that tends to make life more elevated and pleasant. In conclusion, I will only say that those of us who have experienced the benefits of living under such happy circumstances have very little desire to change for a climate where nature is more liberal in the form of rain.

Samuel McCoy, of Riverside, had found the land wet down all the way to surface water, which was found at a depth of sixty feet.

James Bettner had dug a well near a ditch; he found surface moisture down two feet, then dry earth for a few feet, then moisture, which was evidently the leakage from the ditch, which extended down to surface water, a depth of seventy feet.

E. W. Holmes found moisture all the way down on irrigated land, but the soil was very dry to a considerable depth under the house where it could not get water, either from the clouds or the irrigation ditches. His trees stood it six weeks last summer without water, but showed the want of it before the end of the seventh week.

G. W. Garcelon would not put out lemon seedlings, they were not a success. Some had very good success with them, but he did not; they were unhealthy. He had lost nearly all his seedlings. He found that the Lisbon lemon budded on the seedling stock preserved the seedling root. He had dug a well to a depth of eighty feet, right where a domestic stream had run for several years; he found moisture all the way down, and he was of the opinion that irrigation was making the land permanently moist, so that it would require less water after being cultivated a few years than it does the first year after being broken up.

E. Caldwell had fifty seedling lemon trees, eight years old, in orchard; they were healthy. He believed that good cultivation would keep the seedling lemon tree in a healthy condition. He thought that the lemon, in the future, would play an important part in orcharding in southern California. Lemons would increase in value, while oranges would decrease. The lemon yet had its reputation to make. We all knew that it had a merit which would command a standing in the markets. Lemon trees must be cut back frequently.

Mr. Rudisill said that the lemon gum disease first made its appearance in 1822, in the Azores. In 1857 it was taken to Spain and Portugal; in 1863, to Sicily. France has had the subject examined by an expert; he reported that the disease was the result of trees overbearing; it attacked lemon more than it did the orange. In France they cut out the diseased wood, and then cauterized the wound with a hot iron. Here quicklime had been used to advantage.

E. W. Holmes believed in prevention; trees were planted too deep; he had never lost a seedling lemon root except where the tree had been too much flooded, or had been set too deep in the ground. He had lost orange trees that had received too much water when he had hard-pan for a subsoil two feet below the surface. By clearing away

shrubby, and giving his trees good cultivation, he had made most of his sickly trees healthy; his orange trees, on China lemon root, were planted too deep, and he had lost in consequence.

Mr. S. McCoy agreed with Mr. Holmes; the crown of the root should be planted even with the surface of the ground.

Dr. S. J. Magee had not been successful in cutting out the diseased portions of trees.

Mr. Caldwell thought that the gum disease was produced by local causes, and that it was not really a disease.

Mr. Holmes had planted unhealthy trees, but with good treatment they had nearly all recovered; he did not know how to select trees when he commenced his orchard, and hence was induced to take trees unfit for use; he thought that the gum disease was the result of improper treatment.

D. H. Burnham, of Riverside, thought the gum disease the result of improper irrigation and cultivation.

N. W. Blanchard, of Santa Paula, Ventura County, considered windbreaks very essential to the welfare of citrus trees. Those trees that were protected from the sea breeze had no black dust or scale bug. He spoke from observation in the Santa Clara Valley, Ventura County, which opened out upon the ocean. He had noticed corn in the same way. The corn in a field protected from the sea breeze by a row of eucalypti would stand high next to the trees, and then taper down to very poor corn at the further edge of the field. In the Azores they built stone walls to protect their orchards from the severe winds.

G. W. Garcelon said that from the experience of the past winter the people had become demoralized on the subject of windbreaks; old established theories had been completely upset, and for once those orchards which were most protected from the winds were the most severely damaged. This may appear paradoxical, but it was true.

W. N. Mann had planted corn among his trees; in irrigating his corn that in the upper side of his orchard got the most water and grew large, while that in the lower portion of the orchard was small. He noticed that the trees where the corn was large made much the best growth, and he thought the cause was the protection from the wind which the large corn gave the trees.

Mr. Garcelon thought that a windbreak did damage as well as good. The roots extended a great distance, sapping the moisture and strength from the soil. The row of trees next to a pepper windbreak was generally much the poorest row in the orchard.

James Bettner stated that trees a little distance from a windbreak would suffer more from the wind than if there were no windbreak at all.

Mr. Caldwell recommended the Monterey cypress as the best tree for a windbreak; it was also a tree of great beauty.

H. J. Rudisill thought that windbreaks were very necessary, and that we did not plant them close enough together.

Mr. Burnham stated that it was his experience that oranges were found most plentiful on the protected side of the trees; young trees nearly always fruited on the east or northeast side first.

Mr. Holmes agreed with Mr. Burnham, but thought that during the past winter the trees behind windbreaks had suffered most from the wind.

Mr. James Boyd said that several years ago a resident of Riverside put up a high board fence to protect his trees from the wind, but he had to remove it on account of the frost being so severe behind it.

Mr. Rudisill said it was not the freezing that hurt the trees, but the thawing out. He had a lemon orchard on the west side of a high windbreak; this windbreak kept the morning sun from the trees until the atmosphere became quite warm. Those trees suffered less from frost than trees not so protected from the sun.

John Lawshe, of Colton, stated that during a heavy norther a windmill twenty-four feet above the ground did not move, showing that the strong wind kept close to the ground. The same mill was run easily by a sea breeze.

Mr. Price thought windbreaks more cost than profit.

Mr. Caldwell did not agree with Mr. Price. Windbreaks are absolutely necessary; he wanted cypress for low breaks and blue gum for high.

After a little good natured sparring in regard to the advantages and disadvantages of different localities, the meeting adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

The hall was densely packed during the evening. Exercises were opened by the reading of a paper on "The Comparative Values of Grape Growing for Wine and Raisins and Orange Growing—taking the markets of the future as a basis of comparison," by J. DeBarth Shorb, of San Gabriel. This able paper was published in full in the *Press and Horticulturist*, of February 28th.

A. B. Clark, of Orange, was called for. He took the stand, and delivered the best and most practical impromptu speech of the fair. We regret our inability to do it justice, but nothing short of a verbatim report will present the subject as it deserves. He claimed to have but little experience in fruit culture, except with citrus fruits, and even that had not been extensive. He thought that thus far our discussions had not been sufficiently practical. The orange tree had its enemies; what we wanted was to find remedies for those enemies. He did not value sub-irrigation for all soils; what would do for one soil would not do for another; he had seen soils in which water would not seep away from an irrigating ditch more than five feet; in such a soil as that sub-irrigation would be a failure, unless pipes were laid every ten feet. All topics connected with fruit culture should receive attention; cultivation should not antagonize water—both are necessary. He had received a report on citrus culture from a United States official at Valencia; it contained more valuable information on this subject than he had ever seen come in one article from a foreign country before. The report contains valuable statistics and information on culture, picking, packing fruit, ease of reaching market, and total results to the producer. Single orange trees in the Azores had produced 20,000 oranges in a single season. Whole orchards at Valencia had been made to produce 2,500 oranges per tree by careful pruning. The orange disease had attacked the seedling and they had resorted to the bud. The red scale has been introduced into California by nurserymen importing infected trees, and now the pest was widespread. At San Gabriel it had progressed against all efforts to stop it. Information from experienced men is what the people needed. How much would he give for a valuable paper on pruning. Suppose one hundred men contribute \$10 each to

a fund of \$1,000. Divide this amount into sums of \$50 or \$100 each. Let these amounts be forwarded to American Consuls at foreign ports, with instructions to get able papers on different branches of citrus fruit culture. The cost will be slight, and for this small sum we can get forty papers for publication that will contain information of great value. He would like to see such a programme carried out.

James Bettner thought that the suggestion of Mr. Clark a good one, that ought to be adopted. He therefore moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three to solicit contributions to carry out the objects suggested by Mr. Clark.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the Chair appointed A. B. Clark of Orange, J. DeBarth Shorb of San Gabriel, and James Bettner of Riverside, as such committee.

Mr. Clark suggested that much time and money could be saved by starting the subscription at once, and suggested that Mr. Holt, the Secretary, take down the names of those who would contribute \$10 to the fund.

In fifteen minutes' time the following names were obtained:

J. DeBarth Shorb, San Gabriel; A. B. Clark, Orange; A. S. White, Riverside; James Bettner, Riverside; W. B. Russell, Riverside; W. N. Mann, Riverside; R. W. Waterman, San Bernardino; N. W. Blanchard, Santa Paula; J. H. Benedict, Riverside; S. Richardson, San Gabriel; E. W. Holmes, Riverside; Lyon & Rosenthal, Riverside; G. W. Garcelon, Riverside; Frederick Stephens, Orange; Dr. Jarvis, Riverside; Wm. Allen, Pasadena; A. D. Haight, Riverside; G. D. Carleton, Riverside; S. C. Evans, Riverside; James Boyd, Riverside; D. W. McLeod, Riverside; D. H. Burnham, Riverside; W. P. Russell, Riverside; T. W. Cover, Riverside; J. W. Anderson, Orange; Hagar & Weatherby, Orange; E. G. Brown, Riverside; D. C. Twogood, Riverside; A. J. Twogood, Riverside; H. K. Snow, Tustin; B. F. Allen, Riverside; J. F. Crank, Pasadena; John Lawshe, Colton; L. M. Holt, Riverside; Gen. George Stoneman, San Gabriel.

The discussion was continued.

Dr. Jarvis was recommended to go into orange culture at a time when grape culture was being pursued at a loss. He put out 3,500 little trees, but he was located on low ground, and a cold blast killed his trees. We must study the nature of trees and fruits. It is better to raise a few acres of choice fruit than many acres of poor fruit. We have here a higher temperature during the fall season than most other localities, hence our grapes here ripen better; as also do our oranges and other semi-tropical fruits.

This closed the discussion.

N. W. Blanchard of Santa Paula, J. F. Crank of Pasadena, and G. W. Garcelon of Riverside, were appointed a committee to draft rules to govern the exhibits of fruits, the methods of making tests by committees, etc., at the third annual exhibition of citrus fruits.

The awards were then read and the fair adjourned.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

At the conclusion of the discussion the reports of committees were read. Following is a complete list of entries, with the report of the committee attached to the entries in each class. Many of the persons appointed on the committees of awards were not in attendance, and the vacancies were filled by the Executive Committee from those present:

## CLASS I.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the Counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara, \$15.

*Entries.*

- 1 S. Richardson, San Gabriel.
- 2 Albert B. Clark, Orange.
- 3 G. C. Swan, San Diego.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to examine and report upon the best display of citrus fruit, by any one exhibitor, grown in San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, or Ventura Counties, beg leave to report, that but three displays of citrus fruit have been examined by them, to wit: one from San Diego, and two from Los Angeles, none having been exhibited from either Santa Barbara or Ventura Counties. We give the preference to exhibit No. 3—George C. Swan of San Diego, the fruit displayed having evidently been selected with better care and presenting a handsomer appearance than the others.

JOHN LAWSHE,  
E. G. BROWN,  
D. C. TWOGOOD,  
C. H. RICHARDSON,  
HENRY M. WILLIS.

## CLASS II.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the counties north of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, \$15. No entries.

## CLASS III.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the County of San Bernardino, \$15.

*Entries.*

- 1 Shugart & Waite, Riverside.
- 2 A. J. Twogood, Riverside.
- 3 G. W. Garcelon, Riverside.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Entry No. 1 is unanimously awarded the first premium. The other two displays are particularly commended by your committee. Entry No. 1, Shugart & Waite; Entry No. 2, G. W. Garcelon; Entry No. 3, A. J. Twogood.

ALBERT B. CLARK, of Orange,  
For the Committee.

## CLASS IV.

Best budded orange, \$10; second best budded orange, \$5.

*Entries.*

(Unless otherwise stated, the residence of persons making entries is at Riverside.)

- 1 George Crawford, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 2 Dr. Magee, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 3 E. W. Holmes, Du Roi.
- 4 E. W. Holmes, Large Saint Michael.
- 5 E. W. Holmes, Small Saint Michael.
- 6 E. W. Holmes, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 7 James Boyd, four entries of Keller's Best, from different trees.
- 8 Dr. Emory, Du Roi.
- 9 Dr. Emory, Konah.
- 10 E. A. Ball, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 11 E. A. Ball, Navel.
- 12 T. W. Cover, Navel, three entries from different trees.
- 13 T. W. Cover, Du Roi.
- 14 D. Battles, Acapulco.
- 15 D. Battles, Konah.
- 16 G. D. Carleton, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 17 J. B. Crawford, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 18 A. D. Haight, Chinese Dwarf Mandarin.
- 19 A. D. Haight, Navel.
- 20 W. O. Price, Du Roi.
- 21 Mrs. E. J. Davis, Navel.
- 22 Mrs. E. J. Davis, Acapulco.
- 23 D. C. Twogood, Small Saint Michael.
- 23½ D. C. Twogood, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 24 B. D. Burt, Large Saint Michael.
- 25a E. Caldwell, Navel.
- 25b E. Caldwell, Small Saint Michael.
- 26a Mrs. E. J. Davis, Du Roi.
- 26b Mrs. E. J. Davis, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 26c Mrs. E. J. Davis, Konah.
- 26d Mrs. E. J. Davis, Small Saint Michael.
- 26e Mrs. E. J. Davis, Large Saint Michael.
- 27a H. R. Tallmadge, Du Roi.
- 27b H. R. Tallmadge, Small Saint Michael.
- 28a P. D. Cover, Konah.
- 28b P. D. Cover, Large Saint Michael.
- 28c P. D. Cover, Small Saint Michael.
- 29a M. V. Wright, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 29b M. V. Wright, Rose's Best.
- 30a Edwin Hart, Navel.
- 30b Edwin Hart, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 30c Edwin Hart, Konah.
- 30d Edwin Hart, Large Saint Michael.
- 30e Edwin Hart, Small Saint Michael.
- 30f Edwin Hart, Bouquet.
- 30g Edwin Hart, Acapulco.
- 31a Cover & McCoy, Washington Navel, all from one tree.
- 31b Cover & McCoy, Konah.
- 32 A. P. Combs, Du Roi, second premium.
- 33a Shugart & Waite, Navel on orange root.
- 33b Shugart & Waite, Navel on lemon root.
- 33c Shugart & Waite, Konah on orange root.
- 33d Shugart & Waite, Konah on China lemon root.
- 33e Shugart & Waite, Acapulco on China lemon root.
- 33f Shugart & Waite, Chuchupia on China lemon root.
- 33g Shugart & Waite, Malta Blood on China lemon root.
- 33h Shugart & Waite, Mediterranean Sweet on orange root.
- 33i Shugart & Waite, Malta Blood on orange root.
- 33j Shugart & Waite, Pishon's Best on orange root.
- 33k Shugart & Waite, Large St. Michael on orange root.
- 33l Shugart & Waite, Large St. Michael on China lemon root.
- 33m Shugart & Waite, Small St. Michael on orange root.
- 33n Shugart & Waite, Small St. Michael on China lemon root.
- 33o Shugart & Waite, Du Roi.
- 33½ J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Navel.
- 34a A. J. Twogood, Mediterranean Sweet.
- 34b A. J. Twogood, Large St. Michael.

- 34c A. J. Twogood, Konah on orange root.  
 34d A. J. Twogood, Konah on lemon root.  
 35 S. Richardson, San Gabriel, Du Roi from blossom of July, 1878.  
 36 B. B. Handy, Rio.  
 37a G. W. Garcelon, Large St. Michael, thornless, on orange root.  
 37b G. W. Garcelon, Large St. Michael on China lemon root.  
 37c G. W. Garcelon, Du Roi.  
 37d G. W. Garcelon, Konah.  
 37e G. W. Garcelon, Acapulco.  
 37f G. W. Garcelon, Small or Paper-rind St. Michael.  
 37g G. W. Garcelon, Navel on orange root.  
 37h G. W. Garcelon, Navel on lemon root.  
 37i G. W. Garcelon, Mediterranean Sweet.  
 37j G. W. Garcelon, Konah, one year old orange.  
 38a A. B. Clark, Orange, Konah on lemon root.  
 38b A. B. Clark, Orange, Konah on orange root.  
 39 F. K. Stephens, Orange, Mediterranean Sweet without irrigation.  
 40 A. B. Clark, Orange, Missions in guarantee wrappers.  
 41 Sierra Madre Villa, Konah.  
 42 A. B. Clark, Orange, Budded Mission on orange root.  
 43 Mrs. Rouse, variety of buds.  
 44 E. Owens, San Diego, Asher's Best.  
 45 A. J. Chase, San Diego, Asher's Best.  
 46 W. S. Chapman, San Gabriel, China, Mandarin or Tangerine.  
 47a L. G. Riley, Orange, Navel.  
 47b L. G. Riley, Orange, Mediterranean Sweet.  
 47c L. G. Riley, Orange, Small St. Michael.  
 48a George C. Swan, San Diego, Large St. Michael.  
 48b George C. Swan, San Diego, Wilson's Best.  
 48c George C. Swan, San Diego, Malta Blood.  
 49 R. W. Waterman, Hot Springs, Mediterranean Sweet from one year old bud.  
 50 W. C. Kimball, San Diego, Navel, first premium.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Budded Oranges beg to report that, after a very careful examination of all the oranges submitted to them for examination, which were subjected to tests that seemed to them right and proper to determine their relative commercial values, they unanimously award to orange exhibit marked No. 50 the first premium, and to orange exhibit marked No. 32 the second premium.

No. 50 was the Navel grown by W. C. Kimball of San Diego.

No. 32 was the Du Roi grown by A. P. Combs of Riverside.

J. DEBARTH SHORB,  
 N. W. BLANCHARD,  
 DR. J. JARVIS,  
 W. T. CLAPP,  
 D. H. BURNHAM.

## CLASS V.

Best seedling orange, \$10.  
 Second best seedling orange, \$5.

*Entries.*

- 1 James Boyd, one plate.
- 2 Dr. Emory, one plate.
- 3 Lewis Cram, San Bernardino, three plates.
- 4 T. W. Cover, three plates.
- 5 W. B. Russell, eleven plates.
- 6 T. J. Wood, three plates, one of which was from seeds from the Sandwich Islands.
- 7 Mrs. E. J. Davis, one plate.
- 8 D. C. Twogood, three plates.
- 9 D. C. Twogood, largest orange.
- 10 E. Caldwell, one plate.
- 11 H. R. Tallmadge, one plate.
- 12 D. A. Coddington, one plate.

- 13 P. D. Cover, one plate.
- 14 Shugart & Waite, three lots seedlings from eight, nine, and ten-year old trees.
- 15 A. J. Twogood, three lots of seedlings and three bunches.
- 16 S. Richardson, San Gabriel, four plates.
- 17 Mr. Harrington, Temescal, four plates.
- 18 G. W. Garcelon, five plates.
- 19 Willie Van Kirk, the only orange on the place.
- 20 Captain Pishon, Old San Bernardino.
- 21 Anson Van Leuven, Old San Bernardino.
- 22 Sam. Rusk, orange.
- 23 J. DeBarth Shorb, San Gabriel.
- 24 J. DeBarth Shorb, seedlings.
- 25a Geo. C. Swan, San Diego, Swan's Late.
- 25b Geo. C. Swan, San Diego, Cincinnati.
- 25c Geo. C. Swan, San Diego, Seedling No. 11.
- 25d Geo. C. Swan, San Diego, Seedling No. 10.
- 25e Geo. C. Swan, San Diego, Pacific Rural.
- 25f Geo. C. Swan, San Diego, Cleveland.
- 26a J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Seedling No. 1.
- 26b J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Seedling No. 2.
- 26c J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Seedling No. 3.
- 27a R. W. Waterman, Hot Springs, small size.
- 27b R. W. Waterman, Hot Springs, large size.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee had placed before them thirty-six specimens of oranges selected from all the exhibits of the seedling orange in the hall; each orange had a number given it, by which number only it was known to the committee.

Among so many beautiful oranges from which the committee were expected to select the best two, we found a difficult task. We need not assure you that the presence of all our discrimination was required in our attack upon the luscious fruit.

The oranges were cut and tasted, at first with vigor, afterwards more sparingly, until the end was reached; and it was found, after our arduous labors, that to the orange known to us as 4a your committee would award the first premium, and the orange numbered and lettered 18b we selected as the second best, for the second premium.

One thing, particularly, was noticed by your committee, that the largest oranges were not the sweetest or best flavored; also, that some had been longer from the trees than others, which prevented the committee from getting at the equal merits of the fruit. We would suggest ten days picking of the orange before being exhibited, as a good rule to adopt.

We had presented to us for comparison some oranges from Panama, and their insipidity removed the flavor of the oranges we tested from time to time, and in this way we were glad to have them—to freshen us in our attacks.

No. 4 is a seedling, grown by T. W. Cover, of Riverside.

No. 18 is a seedling, grown by G. W. Garcelon, of Riverside.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

G. W. GARCELON,  
 R. W. WATERMAN,  
 H. G. BENNETT,  
 DR. C. J. GILL,  
 J. M. HIXSON.

## CLASS VI.

Best orange on exhibition, \$5.  
Largest orange on exhibition, \$5.  
Largest and finest cluster of oranges, \$5.

*Entries.*

- 1 Dr. Magee, Konah, four years from bud, largest and best cluster.
- 2 James Boyd, largest orange.
- 3 James Boyd, two clusters.
- 4 T. W. Cover, largest cluster, seedlings.
- 5 M. V. Wright, largest orange, two Acapulco.
- 6 M. V. Wright, largest bunch.
- 7 M. B. Van Fleet, largest orange, Navel, from three-year old bud.
- 8 Captain Pishon, Old San Bernardino, largest cluster.
- 9 Captain Pishon, Old San Bernardino, largest orange.
- 10 Captain Pishon, Old San Bernardino, largest orange.
- 11 J. DeBarth Shorb, San Gabriel, finest cluster.
- 12 L. G. Riley, Orange, largest orange.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee—Gentlemen:*

*Largest orange.*—We find, upon careful measurement of all the oranges presented in competition, that No. 12 is the largest, the size being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in transverse by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , longitudinal circumference measurement.

No. 12 belongs to L. R. Riley, of Orange, and is the Navel grown on the lime stock.

*Largest and finest cluster.*—Entry No. 4 consists of a single stem or cluster of thirteen oranges, seedlings, smooth skin, bright strong color, and of uniform size—above the average. We award it the merit of being the finest cluster on exhibition. Entry No. 4 belongs to T. W. Cover.

*Best orange on exhibition.*—Your committee are unanimously agreed that the seedling orange tested by us is the richer flavor of the two varieties presented to us, and we have, therefore, awarded the premium to the seedling variety. Entry No. 4, by T. W. Cover, of Riverside, takes the first premium.

J. F. CRANK,  
L. C. WAITE,  
A. B. CLARK,  
M. P. GROVE.

## CLASS VII.

Best lemons, \$10.  
Second best lemons, \$5.

*Entries.*

- 1 Dr. Magee, seedling.
- 2 Dr. Magee, Lisbon.
- 3 John Bonham, Lisbon.
- 4 E. W. Holmes, Lisbon, 6 ounces.
- 5 E. W. Holmes, Lisbon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.
- 6 E. W. Holmes, Lisbon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.
- 7 E. W. Holmes, Lisbon, 3 ounces.
- 8a E. A. Ball, Lisbon.
- 8b E. A. Ball, one specimen seedling to be tested for its quality.
- 9 T. W. Cover, seedling.
- 10 A. D. Haight, seedlings, four lots.
- 11 A. D. Haight, Lisbon.
- 12 R. H. Henderson, Lisbon.
- 13a B. D. Burt, seedlings, two lots.
- 13b B. D. Burt, sweet rind.
- 14a E. Caldwell, one Sicily seedling.
- 14b E. Caldwell, one seedling.
- 15 Mrs. E. J. Davis, Lisbon.
- 16 H. R. Talbnadge, Lisbon.

- 17 D. A. Coddington, seedlings.
- 18a P. D. Cover, seedless seedling.
- 18b P. D. Cover, sweet rind.
- 18c P. D. Cover, Lisbon.
- 19a Edwin Hart, Lisbon.
- 19b Edwin Hart, sweet rind.
- 19c Edwin Hart, seedling.
- 20a Cover & McCoy, Lisbon on China lemon root.
- 20b Cover & McCoy, Lisbon on orange root.
- 20c Cover & McCoy, sweet rind.
- 20d Cover & McCoy, seedling.
- 21a Shugart & Waite, Lisbon on China lemon root.
- 21b Shugart & Waite, seedling.
- 21c Shugart & Waite, Malaga.
- 21d Shugart & Waite, sweet rind seedling.
- 21e Shugart & Waite, sweet rind on China lemon root.
- 21f Shugart & Waite, Lisbon, tree imported from Australia.
- 21g Shugart & Waite, China lemon.
- 22 A. B. Derby, Lisbon.
- 23 D. H. Burnham, Lisbon.
- 24a G. W. Garcelon, Knobby seedling.
- 24b G. W. Garcelon, Lisbon.
- 24c G. W. Garcelon, Malaga.
- 24d G. W. Garcelon, China lemon.
- 24e G. W. Garcelon, sweet rind.
- 24f G. W. Garcelon, seedling lemon.
- 25 A. B. Clark, orange, sweet rind.
- 26 Mrs. Andross, Malaga.
- 27 M. Rosenbaum, Pasadena, seedling.
- 28 J. F. Gardner, orange, three varieties of seedlings from different trees.
- 29 L. G. Riley, orange, sweet rind.
- 30 Samuel Rusk, orange seedling.
- 31a A. J. Twogood, sweet rind.
- 31b A. J. Twogood, Lisbon.
- 31c A. J. Twogood, Australia.
- 32a George C. Swan, San Diego, Olivia.
- 32b George C. Swan, San Diego, seedling.
- 33a J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, seedling.
- 33b J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Eureka, second premium.
- 33c J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Lisbon, first premium.
- 33d J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Wolfskill's XX.
- 33e J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles, Bouton.
- 34 W. C. Kimball, San Diego, Lisbon.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Lemons would beg leave to report that they examined a large number of lemons placed before them, but the time for work was too short to do the subject justice.

They first examined the fruit for size, taking for a standard a lemon that would weigh from four to five ounces, marking it ten; if the lemon was either smaller or larger than this standard the mark was reduced one for every half ounce above five or below four.

The fruit was then cut, and thickness of rind, texture of pulp, and number of seeds were marked, ten being considered perfect, and fruit inferior on any of these points was marked accordingly.

At this point one-half of each lemon was used for a lemonade, which, after standing a few hours, was tested for bitterness. About one-third of the fruit was rejected as having a bitter rind.

This report is not made as complete as it was intended to make it, as the fruit was not in condition for making thorough tests. Most of it was picked from the tree just before being sent to the exhibition, while a few samples had been picked for from four to six weeks, and were thoroughly sweated. These few samples had a thinner rind,



more juice, and a larger percentage of citric acid, while the fruit just taken from the tree had a thicker rind, less juice, and a smaller percentage of citric acid. A lemon will increase in value for four weeks after being picked from the tree, and should, therefore, never be sent to market until it has passed through the sweat. Imported lemons do not reach a market for several weeks after being picked, and this one cause alone is enough to give them a good standing when placed beside fruit freshly picked.

An imported lemon was examined by the committee in connection with the California fruit. While it stood better than some of the fruit, it was inferior to half the samples tested as regards texture of pulp, thickness of rind, number of seeds, and flavor. In fact, there were no lemons that had passed through a sweat that stood so poorly as the imported fruit.

There was not time to make acid tests of all the lemons on exhibition, but taking three samples which were very fine, and which were nearly perfect as regards the five points mentioned, they were subjected to the acid test with the following result, as regards the two best: Lisbon lemon, grown by J. W. Wolfskill, of Los Angeles, contained a juice of which 8.56 per cent. was citric acid, and a Eureka lemon, also grown by Mr. Wolfskill, contained a juice of which 7.75 per cent. was citric acid. These lemons being the best examined, and being considered equal, except as regards strength of acid, the Lisbon lemon is awarded the first premium, and the Eureka lemon the second. Both lemons were budded on orange root.

ALEX. CRAW,  
L. M. HOLT,  
ANSON VAN LEUVEN,  
E. W. HOLMES,  
K. D. SHUGART.

## CLASS VIII.

Best display of limes, \$5.  
Second best display of limes, \$3.

## Entries.

- 1 Dr. Emory, display of limes.
- 2a T. W. Cover, picked and cured October 24th, 1879.
- 2b T. W. Cover, picked February 23d, 1880.
- 3 W. B. Russell.
- 4 A. D. Haight.
- 5 E. Caldwell.
- 6 Mrs. E. J. Davis.
- 7 H. R. Tallmadge.
- 8 P. D. Cover.
- 9 Cover & McCoy.
- 10 H. A. Westbrook.
- 11 Shugart & Waite.
- 12 A. P. Combs.
- 13 G. W. Garcelon.
- 14 Sam Rusk, Orange.
- 15 George C. Swan, San Diego.
- 16 J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Entry No. 3, by W. B. Russell of Riverside, is entitled to the first premium for best display.

Entry No. 2, by T. W. Cover of Riverside, is awarded the second premium for display.

A display of imported Mexican limes, sent down by Hixson, Justi & Co., of San Francisco, showed fruit of fair size and flavor, but not equal in appearance to those grown here.

W. B. RUSSELL,  
S. R. MAGEE,  
J. ANDERSON,  
R. F. HOUSE,  
H. S. GREGORY.

## CLASS IX.

Best box of raisins, \$5.  
Second best box of raisins, \$3.  
Best box of figs, \$3.  
Best specimen of preserved citron, \$3.

## Entries.

- 1 W. B. Russell, one twenty-pound box of raisins.
- 2 James Boyd, one five-pound box of raisins.
- 3 Iola M. Burnham, one twenty-pound, one ten-pound, and one five-pound box of raisins.
- 4 J. M. Alkire, one twenty-pound box of raisins.
- 5 Mrs. E. J. Davis, preserved citron.
- 6 Dr. J. P. Greves, one five-pound box of raisins.
- 7 A. D. Haight, one box of figs.
- 8 R. H. Henderson, two ten-pound boxes of raisins.
- 9 E. Caldwell, one twenty-pound and one five-pound box of raisins.
- 10 Mrs. Wright, one box of figs.
- 11 G. W. Garcelon, two ten-pound boxes of raisins.
- 12 Dr. Hall, one ten-pound box of raisins.
- 13 C. E. Packard, one ten-pound box of raisins.
- 14 D. H. Burnham, two drums of figs.
- 15 A. J. Twogood, three ten-pound boxes of raisins.
- 16 Mrs. E. Conway, one plate of citron made from China lemon.
- 17 R. H. Henderson, one box of figs.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, appointed to award premiums upon Class 9, for the best and second best box of raisins, best box of figs, and best specimen of preserved citron, beg leave to report as follows:

There were twelve exhibits of raisins, and, after careful consideration, we award the first premium to A. J. Twogood of Riverside, and second premium to H. A. Westbrook of Riverside.

We found R. H. Henderson's exhibit a very good article for immediate use, but not quite as dry as they should have been for an article of commerce. Entry No. 10, put up by E. Caldwell, calls for special mention, but lacked uniformity of clusters; the raisins were as good as any on exhibition, but not as carefully selected.

There were four exhibits of figs. Those packed in drums by D. H. Burnham were far superior to any other, and were given the first prize.

There were three specimens of preserved citron, including one from the China lemon. First premium is awarded to Mrs. E. J. Davis. Special praise is due Mrs. Conway for her preserved China lemon, the flavor being superior to the genuine citron, and if your committee could have gone beyond their duty, they would have awarded her the premium; they are convinced that it is an excellent



method of utilizing the China lemon, and would recommend it to growers.

WALTER LYON,  
C. E. CHUBBUCK,  
H. A. WESTBROOK,  
REV. DR. WARREN.

## CLASS X.

Best pickled olives, \$5.  
Second best pickled olives, \$3.  
Best olive oil, \$5.

## Entries.

- 1 Warren C. Kimball, San Diego, six bottles of pickled olives.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

## To the Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Olive Oil and Pickled Olives, beg leave to report that the exhibit of six bottles of pickled olives made by Warren C. Kimball, of National City, was the only entry offered for their consideration, and to him is awarded the first premium. In view of the satisfactory results obtained from the cultivation of the olive in different sections of our State, your committee cannot but express their regrets at the absence of other entries. No entries of olive oil were made.

JAMES H. BENEDICT,  
T. W. COVER,  
WILLIAM ALLEN,  
O. T. JOHNSON.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1 Mrs. E. J. Davis, three Pumalo.
- 2 E. A. Ball, one Pumalo and one Bergamot orange.
- 3 I. C. Haight, one plate citrons.
- 4 Mrs. Henderson, one dish Zante currants.
- 5 D. C. Twogood, six jars orange marmalade.
- 6a E. Caldwell, jar preserved citron.
- 6b E. Caldwell, one jar almonds.
- 7 Mrs. Dr. Hall, one bottle pulverized lemon peel for flavoring.
- 8 T. W. Cover and E. R. Pierce, two samples of lime juice: No. 1 was the juice of commerce, from San Francisco; No. 2, their own manufacture.
- 9a Shugart & Waite, Pumalo.
- 9b Shugart & Waite, Bergamot.
- 9c Shugart & Waite, Dwarf Mandarin.
- 9d Shugart & Waite, Myrtle Leaf.
- 9e Shugart & Waite, plate of citrons.
- 10 H. A. Westbrook, one jar almonds.
- 11 S. Richardson, San Gabriel, one lot citrons.
- 12 A. B. Derby, Pumalo.
- 13a Hixson, Justi & Co., San Francisco, plate Panama oranges.
- 13b Hixson, Justi & Co., San Francisco, one plate limes from Mexico.
- 13c Hixson, Justi & Co., San Francisco, one lot imported Malaga lemons.
- 13d Hixson, Justi & Co., San Francisco, one box Silver D'Argen prunes, sent by H. Prettyman, East Portland, Oregon.
- 13e Hixson, Justi & Co., San Francisco, one box Petit D'Argen prunes, sent by James Canney, San José.
- 14a G. W. Garcelon, Bergamot.
- 14b G. W. Garcelon, citrus "What-is-it."
- 14c G. W. Garcelon, Pumalo.
- 14d G. W. Garcelon, Dwarf Mandarin.
- 14e G. W. Garcelon, Sicily orange.
- 15 E. W. Holmes, Zante currants.
- 16 Orion Stiles, orange tree in fruit.
- 17 H. J. Rudisill, one plate China lemon and one of Lisbon lemon, for comparison.

- 18 Mrs. Magee, three specimens of the King orange from the Imperial Gardens at Saigon, Cochin China.
- 19 D. C. Twogood, preserved citron.
- 20 D. C. Twogood, lime juice.

The Executive Committee undertook the work of examining the miscellaneous entries, and submitted the following report:

The Executive Committee would respectfully report that they found upon the tables quite a number of articles connected with citrus culture that are deserving of special mention, such as the Pumalo, exhibited by Mrs. Davis, E. A. Ball, Shugart & Waite, A. B. Derby, and G. W. Garcelon; fine specimens of the Bergamot orange, by E. A. Ball, G. W. Garcelon, and Shugart & Waite; citrons by I. C. Haight, Shugart & Waite, Cover & McCoy, and S. Richardson, of San Gabriel; these last being the finest we have ever seen. There were two fine specimens of the Zante currant, one by Mrs. E. W. Holmes, the other by Mrs. R. H. Henderson, both of Riverside. The first mentioned was considered the most uniform in color and quality. The success of these ladies in growing and drying the Zante currant indicate that more attention should be paid to this fruit in southern California. One bottle of pulverized lemon peel was also very good; but your committee are of the opinion that it would be better for commercial purposes if not pulverized.

A collection of orange marmalade, of really excellent quality, indicates a new and valuable industry for southern California in working up the oranges not considered fine enough for shipment.

Specimens of lime juice, made by Messrs. T. W. Cover & E. R. Pierce, and D. C. Twogood, were exhibited, as also a specimen of the lime juice of commerce procured from San Francisco for comparison. That of Messrs. Cover & Pierce is much stronger in acid than the imported, but the dark color would be objectionable. That of Mr. Twogood, while also rich in acid, had too much pulp in it to make it a first class article, and was not sufficiently clarified. G. W. Garcelon and Shugart & Waite had fine specimens of ornamental oranges, such as Dwarf Mandarin and Myrtle Leaf. The former also exhibited a Sicily orange, and a hybrid between a lime and orange.

There was also a specimen of the Washington Navel, exhibited by Mr. J. F. Crank, of Pasadena. This was obtained at the last exhibition of citrus fruits held at Riverside, was laid away and dried perfectly without the least decay. It exhibits the excellent keeping qualities of this variety. Excellent specimens of dried prunes were exhibited by Messrs. Hixson, Justi & Co., of San Francisco. One grown by H. C. Prettyman, of East Portland, Oregon, was very fine, as also one specimen grown by Joseph Canney, of San José, California.

A very interesting exhibit was made by Dr. Magee of Riverside—several specimens of the King orange, from the Imperial gardens at Saigon, Cochin China, sent to the Doctor by John A. Bingham, U. S. Consul to Japan. The oranges had been several months on the way, and of course were not in their best condition for comparison. They indicate excellent qualities for transportation, were very sweet, but of course the quality could not be fairly estimated.

Four specimens of the Tanjarine orange were also on exhibition by Mr. Chapman, of San Gabriel. The color, form, and quality of the fruit recommend it very much as a dessert fruit, but not, we think, for general cultivation. A very pretty basket of wild flowers were placed upon the table by a committee of young school girls under the

lead of Miss Musselman. There was also a fine display of roses, carnation, etc., by A. B. Clark, of Orange. We think the custom of decorating the tables with flowers might be more generally adopted in future exhibitions, if there were room for it.

Respectfully submitted.

H. J. RUDISILL,  
A. S. WHITE,  
JAMES BETTNER.

The session was brought to a close at about ten o'clock of Wednesday evening. The receipts of the fair were sufficient to meet all expenses and pay all premiums in full, leaving a surplus of about fifty dollars, a large portion of which was appropriated to the fund being raised by the committee to secure information on citrus culture in other countries.

The Citrus Fair has been established as a permanent institution at Riverside, and may now be considered a fixture. The third annual citrus exhibition will be held at this place in February or March of 1881, under the auspices of the Riverside Fruit Growers' Association. At that time the work of securing fruit and the attendance of fruit growers from all portions of the State will be inaugurated at an earlier day than heretofore, and more systematic work will be done.

Respectfully submitted.

L. M. HOLT,  
Secretary of the Second Annual Citrus Exhibition of Southern California.

RIVERSIDE, March 1st, 1880.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Board of Bank Commissioners

OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TO

## THE LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY, 1880.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.  
1880.

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# REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS, }  
SAN FRANCISCO, January 7th, 1880. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California:*

In our "First Annual Report" to the Governor (printed copy of which is sent herewith and made a part of this report), we gave a history of the most important acts done by the Commissioners from the date of their appointment (May 16th, 1878,) to the 30th day of June, 1879. The present report will, therefore, only cover a period of six months, beginning with the 1st of July, and ending with the 31st of December, 1879.

## THE NUMBER OF BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The same number of banks and savings banks reported their condition on the 30th of June, 1879, as on the 31st of December, 1878, namely: sixty commercial banks and twenty-three savings banks. While the number of the latter remained the same, there was the following change:

The Farmers' Savings Bank of Stanislaus County, doing business at Modesto, having wound up its affairs prior to June 30th, did not report.

The French Savings and Loan Society, at San Francisco, having reorganized with a capital stock March 11th, 1879, reported its new business on the 30th of June, and received a license.

The five suspended savings banks did not report, and, owing to the ambiguous language of the Bank Commissioners' Act, it is doubtful if they are any longer under our jurisdiction to any useful extent.

## EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

The amount to be collected from the banks for the second year's expenses of the Commissioners was \$13,400, viz.:

For salary of three Commissioners.....	\$9,000 00
For salary of one Clerk.....	1,800 00
For traveling expenses of Commissioners.....	1,500 00
For rent of office.....	900 00
For fuel, stationery, etc. ....	200 00
Total .....	\$13,400 00

This was \$500 less than the first year, that amount having been allowed for the purchase of furniture, etc., for the office of the Commission.

## ASSESSMENTS FOR BANK LICENSES.

To meet the expenses of the first year, an assessment of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents on each \$1,000 of deposits, as of December 31st, 1877, was paid by the banks (see report to Governor, p. 6.) Owing to the retirement of the five suspended savings banks a great decrease in deposits took place, and the assessment for the second year, although \$500 less was col-

lected, had to be fixed at  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents on each \$1,000 of deposits, as of the 31st of December, 1878. On the 1st of July, 1878, eighty-four banks, in all, took out licenses, viz.: twenty-eight savings banks and fifty-six commercial banks. The number of the former, to whom licenses were issued on the 1st of July, 1879, was twenty-three, and of the latter sixty, a decrease of five in the number of savings banks, and an increase of four in the commercial banks. For particulars of the names and amounts paid by each, reference is made to the tables in the Appendix.

## BANK REPORTS, JUNE THIRTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE.

We are glad to note a marked improvement in the accuracy of the reports received from the banks in July last, not many requiring to be returned for correction. During our examination of the banks, we have shown, practically, how their reports should be made out, and there is no excuse for any mistakes hereafter. The request made in our former report is repeated here: that the banks will send in their semi-annual statements early in January and July, and not wait, as many of them do, until the last days of those months, just in time to escape the \$100 per day penalty. It will greatly facilitate our labors if this request is complied with, and enable us to prepare tabular statements from the semi-annual reports, before their interest and value are lessened by lapse of time.

The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities of the banking institutions of the State, according to their last reports, the items of each being given in the Appendix:

TABLE NO. 1.

Aggregate statement of the Banks and Savings Banks, June 30th, 1879.

	Twenty-three Savings Banks.	Sixty Commer- cial Banks.*	Totals of Eighty- three Banks.
<i>Resources.</i>			
Bank premises.....	\$890,569 33	\$2,209,262 23	\$3,099,831 56
Real estate by foreclosure.....	2,822,945 26	2,028,271 89	4,851,217 15
Loans on real estate.....	47,699,816 80	10,569,867 07	58,269,683 87
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	1,862,424 58	5,176,518 48	7,038,943 06
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	1,512,347 64	7,323,822 00	8,836,169 64
Loans on other securities.....	213,055 10	2,200,361 54	2,413,416 64
Loans on personal security.....	1,030,552 49	13,439,986 09	14,470,538 58
Money on hand.....	2,863,648 47	11,031,993 82	13,895,642 29
Deposits in other banks.....	991,598 04	9,415,661 40	10,407,259 44
Other assets.....	281,753 54	2,590,963 11	2,872,716 65
Total resources.....	\$60,168,711 25	\$65,986,707 63	\$126,155,418 88
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Capital paid in coin.....	\$4,326,144 22	†\$32,808,824 55	\$37,134,968 77
Surplus reserve fund.....	2,260,955 48	6,525,362 38	8,786,317 86
Due depositors.....	53,226,618 42	23,503,683 82	76,730,302 24
Other liabilities.....	354,993 13	3,148,836 88	3,503,830 01
Total liabilities.....	\$60,168,711 25	\$65,986,707 63	\$126,155,418 88

\* Of these 56 are home banks, and 4 are branches of foreign (English) banks, doing business in San Francisco.  
† This includes \$8,787,392 41, the amount due head offices at London, by the four branches of foreign banks, and \$24,071,432 14, the paid up capital of the 56 home banks.

NOTE.—The French Savings and Loan Society (new business) takes the place in the above aggregate of the Farmers' Savings Bank of Stanislaus County, retired.

## THE COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

In our annual report (pp. 11, 12,) were given tables showing the changes in the aggregate items of the banks and savings banks, for six months ending December 31st, 1878. We have not prepared a table for this report to show the changes in the items of the commercial banks, for the reason stated in our former report, which was that the changes in the items of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco are usually on so large a scale as to render generalization comparatively useless, unless it be excluded.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the aggregate items of the *live* savings banks, for the semi-annual terms ending December 31st, 1878, and June 30th, 1879; also, the total changes for the year beginning July 1st, 1878, and ending June 30th, 1879. It will be seen from this table that the changes in the aggregates for the first six months, ending December 31st, 1878, were very much smaller than for the succeeding half year ending June 30th, 1879. We shall refer hereafter to this difference, and state what we deem to be the causes thereof:

TABLE NO. 2.  
Showing the changes in the aggregate items of the twenty-three live Savings Banks, from July 1st, 1878, to June 30th, 1879.

	Six months, from July 1st to December 31st, 1878.		Six months, from January 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1879.		One year, from July 1st, 1878, to June 30th, 1879.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Resources.</i>						
Bank premises	\$25,022 61			\$14,675 49	\$13,347 12	
Real estate, by foreclosure	693,312 39		\$350,484 99		1,043,797 38	
Loans on real estate		\$1,009,761 86		3,507,820 07		\$4,517,581 93
Invested in stocks and bonds	18,529 16	185,947 86		1,058,053 71		1,039,524 55
Loans on stocks and bonds		270,719 17		789,792 35		975,740 21
Loans on other securities		582,321 53		335,325 86		609,045 03
Loans on personal security		1,081,825 90		403,578 73		909,900 26
Money on hand	30,812 70		488,284 00			393,591 90
Deposits in other banks	122,383 50		461,003 08		491,815 87	
Other assets				243,076 25		120,692 75
Totals	\$893,060 45	\$3,130,576 32	\$1,299,722 07	\$6,260,322 46	\$1,548,960 37	\$8,847,076 63
		893,060 45		1,299,722 07		1,548,960 37
Total decrease		\$2,237,515 87		\$5,060,600 39		\$7,298,116 26
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Capital paid in coin	\$120,800 00			\$160,065 78		\$36,265 78
Surplus reserve fund		\$262,563 68		59,270 28		322,133 96
Due depositors		1,893,028 66		4,619,406 66		6,512,435 64
Other liabilities		202,423 53		221,837 35		424,280 88
Totals	\$120,800 00	\$2,358,315 87		\$5,060,600 39		\$7,298,116 26
Total decrease		\$2,237,515 87		\$5,060,600 39		\$7,298,116 26

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS OF THE LIVE SAVINGS BANKS.

By reference to the foregoing tables it will be observed that the changes for the year ending June 30th, 1879, in the aggregate items of the twenty-three savings banks (leaving entirely out of consideration the five suspended banks mentioned in our report to the Governor), were as follows:

<i>RESOURCES.</i>	
1. Increase in bank lots and buildings	\$13,347 12
2. Increase in real estate taken for debt	1,043,797 38
Total increase in real estate owned	\$1,057,144 50
3. Decrease in loans on real estate	\$4,517,581 93
4. Decrease in stocks and bonds owned	1,139,524 55
5. Decrease in loans on stocks and bonds	975,740 21
6. Decrease in loans on other securities	609,045 03
7. Decrease in loans on personal security	990,900 26
8. Decrease in money on hand and in banks	101,776 03
9. Decrease in all other assets	120,692 75
Total decrease in loans, etc.	\$8,355,260 76
Deduct increase in real estate, as above	1,057,144 50
Net decrease in assets	\$7,298,116 26
<i>LIABILITIES.</i>	
10. Decrease in capital paid up	\$39,265 78
11. Decrease in reserve fund	322,133 96
12. Decrease in deposits	6,512,435 64
13. Decrease in all other liabilities	424,280 88
Net decrease in liabilities	\$7,298,116 26

The increase in the amount of real estate taken for debt by the banks, is not a healthy feature in the foregoing review of the year's business, but when everything is considered, it is not greater than was to be expected. For several years this State has, perhaps, endured a greater and longer continued depression in business, and in the values of real estate, than ever before in its history. The accumulation of property in the hands of banks and private money lenders is the natural and logical sequence of such financial epidemics. But it has been demonstrated, to our minds, that the savings banks, and in many instances the commercial banks too, have shown too much leniency towards borrowers, in the matter of the collection of interest when due; suits to enforce payment have, too often, been postponed until the accumulation of interest and taxes unpaid has absorbed the margin (originally too small in many cases), and compelled the banks to buy in the mortgaged property. This is an amiable fault on the part of bank directors, and less to be criticised on that account; but it is a serious mistake, nevertheless, and we hope it will hereafter occur less often, for it frequently embarrasses a bank, and is, in reality, scarcely ever an act of kindness to the borrower, *in the end*. Nothing prejudices the Commissioners so much in favor of a loan as the continuously prompt payment of interest when due, and they regard with suspicion any loan, secured or unsecured, on which the interest is largely in arrears. The decrease in "loans on personal security" (by which we mean loans secured by names only) is noted with pleasure. Loans not secured by the pledge of real or personal

property, are contrary to every theory of the real functions of savings banks; and the time is, we hope, not far distant, when they will appear no longer in the statement of any savings bank. As a rule they have been found only in the statements of those banks which have been doing a savings and commercial business jointly, under that anomalous provision of the law which allows savings banks with a paid up capital (or capital and reserve combined) of \$300,000 to do a class of business, which is really the province of banks of discount. We shall allude to this matter in another part of this report, and present arguments for immediate legislative action, to repeal this unwise and dangerous privilege.

#### ONE YEAR'S DECREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS, AND THE REASONS THEREFOR.

The following recapitulation shows the total deposits of all the incorporated banks of the State (including the four branches of the foreign banks at San Francisco), as reported to the Bank Commissioners on the mornings of the 1st of July, 1878, 1st of January, 1879, and 1st of July, 1879, together with the decrease in same, for the respective periods named, and the total decrease for the year ending June 30th, 1879. National and private banks, of course, do not figure in these estimates, not being under the supervision of the Commissioners:

	Deposits.
<i>First Reports—July 1st, 1878.</i>	
23 Savings banks.....	\$59,739,054
5 Savings banks (since suspended).....	11,729,527
28 Savings banks.....	\$71,468,581
56 Commercial banks.....	28,659,850
84 Banks—total.....	\$100,128,431
<i>Second Reports—January 1st, 1879.</i>	
23 Savings banks.....	\$57,846,025
60 Commercial banks.....	25,091,960
83 Banks—total.....	\$82,937,985
<i>Third Reports—July 1st, 1879.</i>	
23 Savings banks.....	\$53,226,618
60 Commercial banks.....	23,503,684
83 Banks—total.....	\$76,730,302

#### SAVINGS BANKS—DECREASE.

July 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878 (28 banks).....	\$13,622,556
Less 5 suspended banks (as above, July 1st, 1878).....	11,729,527
Decrease in 23 banks, July 1st to December 31st, 1878.....	\$1,893,029
Decrease in 23 banks, January 1st to July 1st, 1879.....	4,619,407
One year's decrease in 23 live savings banks.....	\$6,512,436

#### COMMERCIAL BANKS—DECREASE.

One year's decrease, July 1st, 1878, to June 30th, 1879.....	\$5,156,166
Total decrease, one year, in live banks.....	\$11,668,602
Add 5 suspended savings banks, as above.....	11,729,527
Total decrease in deposits of banks reporting on the 1st July, 1878, and 1st July, 1879.....	\$23,398,129

The foregoing recapitulation shows an enormous falling off in the total deposits reported by the banks and savings banks during one year (\$23,398,129), but it must not be overlooked that of this sum a little over one-half (\$11,729,527) was the amount on deposit July 1st, 1878, with the five savings banks which afterwards suspended. The latter owed depositors on the 1st of July, 1879, about \$8,452,657, having repaid during the year some \$3,276,870, so that the actual reduction in the deposits for the year was:

Decrease in 23 live savings banks.....	\$6,512,436
Decrease in 5 suspended savings banks.....	3,276,870
Total decrease in savings banks.....	\$9,789,306
Decrease in commercial banks.....	5,156,166
Total decrease in savings and commercial banks.....	\$14,935,472

It must be remembered that many unfortunate circumstances combined to test the stability and endurance of the savings banks of California, during the period just referred to, and it seems to us they stood the ordeal quite as well as was to be expected. The depositors in savings institutions are, as a rule, timid, suspicious, and excitable. To them "trifles light as air are confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ." They are easily panic-stricken, and "runs" are, in consequence, often brought about from very slight causes. But this ought not to excite surprise, when it is considered that, in the case of many depositors, all the economies of years of toil are dependent on the good management and solvency of savings banks. The earlier examinations of the Bank Commissioners revealed the insolvency of several institutions at San Francisco, and resulted during the first six months in the suspension of four savings banks in that city and of one at Sacramento. This created alarm and distrust in the minds of some depositors in other institutions, and a heavy withdrawal of deposits ensued. As shown already, the decrease in the total deposits of the savings banks (exclusive of those which suspended) amounted to \$1,893,029 during the six months ending December 31st, 1878. After the publication of favorable reports from the Bank Commissioners, concerning nearly all the remaining banks in the State, it was natural to expect a restoration of confidence and a re-deposit of much of the money withdrawn. Other disturbing influences, however, had arisen in the meanwhile, and the record of the succeeding half year (from January 1st to June 30th, 1879) shows, on the contrary, a much heavier falling off in the amount on deposit with the savings banks. There cannot be any difference of opinion as to the causes of this unfortunate result. They were:

*First*—The protracted session of the Convention to frame a new Constitution, and the apprehension that the new instrument might be fraught with danger to the prosperity of the State.

*Second*—The bitter contest that preceded the adoption of the new Constitution, during which much bad blood was displayed.

*Third*—The uncertainty as to the result of the State election, which would follow a few months later.

During the whole of the acrimonious struggle over the new Constitution an unfortunate prominence was given by writers and speakers to the effect which, if adopted by the people, it would have on the welfare of the savings banks. These institutions very unwisely, we think, were too pronounced and conspicuous in their hostility towards the new Constitution, and supplied weapons to its enemies which they should have known would be apt to injure them in the recoil. They have every reason to congratulate themselves that they were not "hoist with their own petard." In the heat of discussion, the writers and orators who favored the old Constitution, hoping to win to their side the thousands who are depositors in savings banks, endeavored to demonstrate that the result of the adoption of the new Constitution would be to so seriously reduce the dividends of savings institutions as to make United States four per cent. bonds preferable as an investment. Is it to be wondered at that a feverish, unhealthy, and disturbed state of mind was engendered by all these circumstances, in connection with the labor agitation of those dark days in our history? The decrease in the deposits of the *live* savings banks alone for that half year was \$4,619,407, a result not to be astonished at, except that it was not more disastrous in its effects.

The deposits of the commercial banks of the State fell off \$5,156,166 during the year ending June 30th, 1879; but it is unnecessary to comment on this, as the Nevada Bank of San Francisco lost \$5,206,023 of its deposits during the period just mentioned.

As stated heretofore, the total reduction in the deposits of all the banks (exclusive of National banks and private bankers) for the year was \$14,935,472. It is impossible to say, with any certainty, what disposition was made of this large sum; but it seems perfectly safe to estimate that seven or eight millions of it went into United States bonds, as it is reported from good authority that between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars were invested in four per cent. bonds here during the year referred to. A large amount was no doubt withdrawn by foreign depositors from the savings banks, and sent to them in Europe during the labor agitation in San Francisco, which, very naturally, injured our credit more abroad than at home, for "distance" in these cases does *not* "lend enchantment to the view." Probably much of the withdrawn deposits were used (about synonymous with *lost*) in mining stock investments, and in the payment of assessments (unusually heavy last year). Some went into real estate, when prices seemed to have "touched bed-rock." Considerable sums were no doubt buried in the ground and hidden in old stockings by the "doubting Thomases," and last and most unfortunate result, a very large portion was, from necessity, required for the daily sustenance of those out of employment, in consequence of the general depression in all kinds of business, and for whom the "rainy day" was at hand. But the darkest hour is just before dawn. The evidences of restored confidence and faith in the future are beginning to show themselves in financial circles. Croakers, lately regarded as oracles, are now avoided as pests. An unprecedented revival of business and prosperity has set in, after six years of trial and depression in the East,

and if no hostile or unwise legislation takes place this winter, California may have her "boom" before this year is out; and when it comes no interests will revive more rapidly or receive greater benefits from it than the banking interests of the State.

#### PRIVATE BANKS—SHOULD THEY REPORT AND BE SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION?

In our annual report (page 26), we referred, cursorily, to the question of whether our powers extended to the right of investigation into the affairs of the private banks or no, and remarked that "while we do not advocate the examination of the affairs of private bankers, we are in favor of their being compelled to make semi-annual statements (under oath) to the Bank Commissioners." In this report we enter more at length into the discussion of this question. The following extract from a recent very able English work, full of wise suggestions, inspired by the terrible failure of the Glasgow Bank, entitled "Banking Reform," by Alexander Johnstone Wilson, and from which we shall quote again on other subjects, will be found to take the affirmative view, in these words: "It will no doubt be said by some that private banks should be exempt from the obligations laid upon joint stock banks. But there is no really strong ground for such exemption. Private banks have of late years been driven to enter more and more into competition with joint stock banks for deposits, and are affected by precisely the same temptations and dangers. At the same time they offer to the public less security than corporate institutions do in the matter of reserves of cash and unpaid capital. Their copartnership is always changing, and without the check imposed by the necessity for publishing accounts periodically, a private bank can easily grow, as it were, hollow. Death or retirement may take away the support of moneyed partners, and leave the customers to deal with only men of straw or reckless speculators. Therefore, the private banks of the country ought to be made to submit to the same law as their joint stock neighbors. The mere plea of uniformity and completeness ought, apart from these considerations, to be sufficient reason for including all banks. We have no complete banking statistics, and should no longer be without the means of assessing so essential a part of our national wealth. \* \* \* The best way to avert the strain of distrust is for the private banks to descend to the arena with their joint stock neighbors, and boldly make their position known to the world."

We differ from Mr. Wilson in regard to the inquisitorial duties. But we renew our former recommendation that private banks and bankers be required, under the same penalty for non-compliance as the other banks, to make sworn statements, semi-annually, to the Bank Commissioners, on blanks furnished by the latter, which shall contain such information in regard to their financial condition as may be deemed necessary and useful by the Commissioners. But we protest against personal examinations being required to be made by the Commissioners, as in the case of incorporated banks, for the reason that such a duty would, to a certain extent, make private detectives of the Commissioners, and would naturally be very disagreeable work, as it would be necessary for them, in many cases, to pry into the affairs and circumstances of the individual partners, in

order to arrive at the real condition of solvency or insolvency on the part of the bank or copartnership.

Mr. Wilson is a staunch advocate of the introduction into Great Britain of public officers having supervisory powers over all banking institutions, somewhat similar to the Bank Commissioners, Examiners, or whatever they may be called, in many of our States. His arguments are cogent, strong, and almost unassailable, although, perhaps, from personal prejudice to the work, we have differed from him, as above, in regard to private banks and bankers. On the subject of the sufficiency of bank reports, without verification by public Auditors or Examiners, he says:

Banking safety does not lie in any prescribed form of published accounts but in the steps taken to make the reform a *reality*. \* \* \* It would not be possible to frame a balance sheet which could not be made a vehicle of fraud and deception, if the compilers of it so chose, and an audit to establish the authenticity of the balance sheets of all banks is consequently essential to any banking reform worthy of the name. \* \* \* Bank directors and managers are not, in the nature of things, to be trusted to audit their own accounts, and it is monstrous that they should make the claim to do so. They cannot help taking an over-sanguine view of bad or doubtful transactions. They have the strongest possible inducements to minimize losses, and will always do so. The story of the City of Glasgow Bank proves this. \* \* \* We must protect bankers and bank managers from themselves, as well as from the pirates or privateers of trade, and teach them to be content to work within well defined lines, where, if their profits are less, their risks will be less also.

#### SHOULD COMMERCIAL BANKS PAY INTEREST ON DEPOSITS?

We shall introduce this subject now, as we shall quote extensively from the author just mentioned, for he handles it as cleverly and fearlessly as he does all other matters discussed by him in his treatise on "Banking Reform." We premise our remarks, however, by saying, that so far as we know, it has never been customary for the commercial banks of San Francisco to allow interest on deposits; at any rate, we can say, they do not do so now—with one exception (the Grangers' Bank). In the strict meaning of the term it is doubtful if a genuine commercial bank (except national banks) exists in California, outside of San Francisco. But there are nearly fifty institutions in other parts of the State which are incorporated under the same general laws, and are classed as commercial banks; two-thirds of which are probably offering interest on deposits, nearly always on time certificates, it is true. Mr. Wilson says:

We have seen incidentally that "deposit money" plays a most important part in guiding the policy of nearly all bankers now-a-days. They take enormous sums on deposit, and are hounded on by these deposits to assume dangerous risks, and to use money without due regard to contingencies or common prudence. In one sense the custom of taking money on deposit, at interest, may be said to have bred the high dividend craze by which our joint stock banks have been corrupted. When people were making money freely they lent it to the banks, under temptation of interest, and apparently ample security, and when trade was active the banks made high profits by this money. A bad habit was thus cultivated which, in times of adversity, the banks have not the courage to abandon. They are determined to make the big dividends still, and therefore they try to retain their deposits which thus spur them on towards many dangers. The spur acts with much stronger force than the actual money paid away to the depositors, as interest, might lead us to suppose, because the habit of looking on deposit money, as money which must at all hazards be used, extends its influence, in the banker's mind, to all the money he holds. He practically draws no distinction between one class of liability and another, and consciously or unconsciously comes to regard all the money in his keeping as money which he must, somehow, and at all hazards make profit upon under peril of direct loss. Big dividends thus act and react on each other. That the mischief bred by this deposit system can ever be entirely rooted out of our banking habits is, I fear, impossible. Late events have checked the flow of money towards that form of investment, as it may be called, and some banks have, as we have seen, lost a good deal of what money they once held in this way. The

London banks alone have lost about £22,000,000 (\$110,000,000). For one thing, the depositors are always the first people who cause a "run" upon a bank. Its regular customers who keep balances, and who, it may be, get occasional advances, never, as a rule, rush to withdraw their money at the first breath of suspicion. They are too intimately bound up with the interests of the bank to do so. But the depositors rush, like scared sheep, the moment a whisper of danger reaches their ears and demand payment. At such times, the fact that depositors are supposed to be obliged to give notice of withdrawal, avails the bank run upon very little. It dare not allow its credit to be "blown upon," as the slang phrase is, and usually pays at once, over the counter, all money demanded of it. The consequence is that these very persons, whose money may have impelled a bank into taking dangerous risks, are usually the first to cause its stoppage. I believe that no thoroughly sound bank has ever yet been pulled down by a depositor's scare, but that does not alter the fact, that a liability of this kind involves a danger of embarrassment, such as, at times, puts a strain on all banks. Indian and Colonial banks get over this difficulty, to some degree, by taking deposits at longer dates—for one, two, three, even five years; but in the end their safeguard, in this respect, may prove their snare. The same or even greater impulsion is given to them to take risks outside legitimate banking business, for they usually engage to pay fixed and tolerably high rates of interest for the money, and they have no fear of a "run" before their eyes, such as in the case of home banks may occasionally act as a check.

We have quoted, *in extenso*, on this subject, as we propose to recommend, in this report, legislation to prohibit savings banks doing a commercial business; and, it seems to us, the reverse is also advisable (although we shall not make any recommendations to that effect at this time), that banks of discount should not be permitted to pay interest on deposits. There should be no interference by one class of banks with what is legitimately the province of the other.

#### CONDENSED HISTORY OF SAVINGS BANKS.

It seems to us this report would be incomplete without a short account of the origin and progress of savings institutions in the Old and New World, and of the early legislation concerning them, more particularly in New York and the New England States. We have compiled nearly all the facts which follow from that most laborious and useful work "A History of Savings Banks in the United States," by Emerson W. Keyes, and we desire to express here our appreciation of the great value of this work to all persons interested in savings banks, and to recommend to the managers of those institutions in our State a careful and unprejudiced study of its contents. Many of the recommendations in this report have been suggested to our minds by this work, and in some places its very language has been used; but no apology is needed for plagiarism which is calculated to do so much good.

#### EARLIEST SAVINGS BANKS IN EUROPE.

Some writers claim that the first savings bank was founded at Hamburg, over a century ago, in 1778. Others give this credit to Berne, Switzerland, in 1787. It is generally recognized now that these were not savings banks in the present sense. They seem to have dealt in a business more like the sale of deferred annuities, and no withdrawal of moneys was allowed.

Several different persons claim the honor of inaugurating the first savings bank in Great Britain. In 1798 a "friendly society" was established at Tottenham, for the benefit of women and children, under Mrs. Prescilla Wakefield, the original design of which was to grant annuities to members after a certain age, or a weekly allow-



ance in case of sickness, and a sum for burial at death. Before 1801 there was combined with it a "fund for loans" and a "bank for savings," which was regularly organized in 1804. It is also claimed that the Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, was the first person to introduce the idea of savings banks, in 1799, at which date he circulated proposals in his parish to receive any sums of money on deposit in summer, and return them with a large bonus at Christmas. Regardless of which was a year or so ahead of the other, both Mrs. Wakefield and Mr. Smith are entitled to recognition as founders of this beneficent agency. The first publication of the idea of savings banks in England is attributed to the celebrated Jeremy Bentham, in whose schemes for the management of paupers (1797) was included a system of "frugality banks." Malthus, in his "Essay on Population" (1803) favors the establishment of county banks, to encourage laborers to economize by the payment of interest on deposits. The next society that we read of was formed by ladies at Bath, in 1808, for female servants.

The first savings bank of which we have any record, in Scotland, was founded by Rev. Henry Duncan at Ruthwell, in 1810, and his "Parish Bank" served as a model for the institutions which followed. In the year 1814 was established the "Edinburgh Savings Bank." It seems almost beyond dispute that the Rev. H. Duncan is entitled to the credit of first reducing to practical form the idea of savings banks. Patrick Colquhoun, a Magistrate of London, claims to have been the originator of the idea of "Provident Banks," upon a national plan, as far back as 1806, in his treatise on indigence, but that the public mind was not then prepared for them.

In 1807 a bill was introduced in Parliament by Mr. Whithead (but failed to pass, being so much in advance of public sentiment), which is remarkable for having proposed means for the establishment of government savings banks, some of which were recognized and incorporated into legislation nearly fifty years later. These measures were probably suggested by Mr. Colquhoun and gave rise to his claim, as before mentioned. He was, most likely, the progenitor of the plan, and Mr. Whithead only the sponsor, but the latter is entitled to honor for the clear and logical arguments (which the practical experience of half a century later has verified), used to promote a project so far in advance of the time in which he lived.

Not until 1817 were savings banks recognized by the British Government. Before this they were limited in their operations, and dependent upon the confidence reposed in their projectors. In August, 1817, was passed the first Act of Parliament to secure government recognition. Great frauds and abuses occurred afterwards, being perpetrated without detection on account of the overweening confidence, on the part of the trustees and public, in the integrity and ability of the officers of the banks. No thorough examination was made of the books and affairs, and the reports of the officers in charge were accepted and believed with a blind confidence which led to the disasters that followed. After fruitless efforts to amend the system, on its original basis, in 1861, the old institutions were superseded by the *Post-office Savings Banks*.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts was the first State to give legislative sanction to the institution of savings banks. Hon. James Savage, of Boston, was the originator and chief promoter of these institutions in Massachusetts. The first public notice of them appeared in the "Christian Disciple" for December, 1816, in an article entitled "Savings Banks," and began in these words: "Under this novel title it is proposed to form an institution in Boston for the security and improvement of the savings of persons in humble life, until required by their wants and desires." \* \* \* He is the most effective benefactor to the poor who encourages them in habits of industry, sobriety, and frugality."

The Act to incorporate the "Provident Institution for Savings," in Boston, was approved on the 13th of December, 1816. This is believed to be the first public act of legislation in the world recognizing the beneficent character of savings banks, and investing them with the sanction and protection of law. The population of Boston at this time was about 35,000. Down to 1834, with one exception, the same form of incorporation was followed by all the savings institutions in Massachusetts. No supervision was exercised, and reports, even, were not required, until 1834, at which time there were twenty-two savings banks in operation in the State, with about \$3,407,000 deposits, and 24,256 depositors. The object was to reduce to a uniform system the operations of these institutions, whereby they should find, in general laws, their powers and duties fully defined, and subsequent legislation has adhered strictly to this rule. In 1838 Bank Commissioners were first appointed, with visitorial and inquisitorial powers. At first the object was merely to call, in the reports, for such facts as would indicate the financial condition and the status of solvency or insolvency be determined. *The current transactions of the year from which a knowledge of the practical work wrought by savings banks could be gained were not included in the items of information required*, until seven years later (1845). (This same defect exists in the present California law, which ought to be remedied). In 1843 the office of Bank Commissioner was abolished, and in 1851 created again.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN CONNECTICUT.

The first savings bank in Connecticut (the Society for Savings, at Hartford), was organized in July, 1819, in which month, also, the first savings bank in New York was opened. The first general Act relating to savings banks in Connecticut, was passed in 1833, requiring annual returns to the Controller of Public Accounts. In 1837 provision was made for the appointment of two Bank Commissioners, but there seems to have been no report from them concerning savings banks until 1846. Powers were specifically conferred upon them in 1853, and, beginning with 1854, reports of the savings banks had become a permanent feature in the documentary volumes of the State. In 1868, the Bank Commissioners, following, no doubt, a similar suggestion in the New York report the year before, recommended that the "Commissioner be empowered to make such discretionary order as he may deem expedient, when he finds the business of any

savings bank, conducted in an illegal or unsafe manner." The Legislature considered the recommendation favorably, and passed laws to give it effect. (We shall recommend similar legislation in California, conferring this discretionary power upon the Bank Commissioner or Commissioners in the case of all banks.) Another suggestion was also adopted (which is worth considering in California), requiring two Auditors, not Trustees, to be appointed yearly by the Trustees, to examine the books, accounts, and securities, and make a sworn statement of the condition of the bank, in January of each year, one copy of same to be forwarded to the Bank Commissioners, and one placed on file in the institution examined.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The first savings bank in New Hampshire (Portsmouth Savings Bank), was incorporated in June, 1823. It had been under consideration in 1819, but was at that time rejected. In 1847 Bank Commissioners were first required to make yearly examinations. Their first report was made in 1849, and we have found some valuable suggestions in their report for 1878, which we shall refer to hereafter.

## MAINE.

In 1819, before it was admitted as a State, the first savings bank was incorporated in Maine. The year 1819 is notable as the "banner year" for legislation concerning savings banks in so many States, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. During thirty years only three savings banks were put into successful operation in Maine. The first one established suspended in 1838, and this is said to be the only instance of disastrous end to the inception of savings banks in any State. In 1852 banks were chartered with the double privileges of savings and commercial business. The effort to combine the quite dissimilar objects and purposes of regular banks of discount and of savings banks was not successful, and after a few years was abandoned and succeeded by genuine savings banks. They were first made subject to examination by two Commissioners in 1855. In 1840 Commissioners had been appointed for banks of discount alone. In 1868 Commissioners were superseded by a single officer called an "Examiner of Banks and Insurance Companies," subsequently divided into two offices, a "Bank Examiner" and an "Insurance Commissioner." The first general Act for the regulation of savings banks, etc., was passed in 1869, and contained several regulations which might, with great propriety, be incorporated into our savings bank laws, viz.:

1. That "no deposit is to be received under any contract or agreement to pay any specified rate of dividend or interest for its use."
2. No loans to be made on the security of names alone.
3. That the reserve fund shall not be diminished (except for losses) until it amounts to more than ten per cent. of the total assets.

## VERMONT.

The first savings bank in Vermont was started in 1846. In 1851 a Bank Commissioner was authorized to examine savings banks; in

1853 it was made the *duty* of this officer to visit and examine them, and report their condition to the Auditor. In 1867 the office of Bank Commissioner was abolished. In 1874 the aggregate deposits of all the savings banks in Vermont only amounted to a little over five million dollars; not enough, it seems, to warrant the continuance of such an office.

## NEW YORK.

The first savings bank in New York ("The Bank for Savings"), was incorporated in 1819. Savings banks seem to have had their inception in New York, through the active efforts of Thomas Eddy, encouraged by Patrick Colquhoun, of London, whose services in England have been already alluded to. Among the charitable associations of New York, prior to and preparatory to the introduction of savings banks (which had their origin in the same cause, viz.: the amelioration of the same conditions that gave rise to the former) was the "Society of Tammany," in New York City (incorporated in 1805). This fact is mentioned by Mr. Keyes, because he deemed it "new to many, that this organization, which is now only known as the most powerfully organized political institution in the country, was originally incorporated as a charitable institution, \* \* \* and is said to have been originally formed as a burlesque upon the various friendly societies then springing up all over the country, upon the model of similar institutions in Great Britain, the object being to ridicule the growing practice of importing our institutions from the country from which we had so recently declared and established our independence."

In 1839 three Bank Commissioners were appointed who were authorized to visit and inspect savings banks in New York, whenever they deemed it proper. There is no evidence that they ever discharged this duty, and the office was abolished in 1843. Thereafter this never exercised power of visitation was vested in the Comptroller of State until 1857, when it was transferred to the "Superintendent of the Banking Department." The laws of New York seem to have been very defective in regard to the duties of the bank department, and the character of reports from savings banks for some years later. In 1871 it was made the *duty* of the Superintendent to visit himself, or, through others appointed by him, *once in two years*, all the savings banks in the State, examine their affairs, and report their condition, etc., and this is still the rule in New York. In the New England States examinations are made *once a year* by the Commissioners, and we repeat the recommendation made in our report to the Governor that the law prescribing the duties and powers of Bank Commissioners in California be amended so that only *one* examination *yearly* be required. As stated in our former report, it is not feasible to make one *effective* examination every six months, and the experience of other States seems to prove that it is unnecessary.

We shall not include the history of savings banks in any more of the Eastern States, as too much space has perhaps been already used in this way, but come now to the history and discussion of them in our own State.

## CALIFORNIA.

Prior to the Act "for the formation of corporations for the accu-

mulation and investment of funds and savings" (approved April 11th, 1862), three savings banks had been organized in California (all in San Francisco), under the general Act for the formation of corporations, approved April 14th, 1853. The three banks mentioned were:

1. The Savings and Loan Society, incorporated July 23d, 1857.
2. The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, incorporated April 7th, 1859.
3. The French Savings and Loan Society, incorporated February 1st, 1860.

They were originally organized without capital stock, on what is known as the "Mutual plan."

The first savings bank organized under the new Act of April, 1862, was the San Francisco Savings Union, incorporated June 18th, 1862. It was also the first savings bank which organized with a capital stock. Mr. Keyes falls into a very natural error in his sketch of California savings banks in enumerating among them banks which are savings banks in name only, such as the *Petaluma Savings Bank*, *Savings Bank of Santa Rosa*, *Farmers' Savings Bank*, *Lakeport*, and *Oliver Irwin's Savings Bank*, *San Rafael*. The three former are incorporated under the general laws, and are really banks of discount; the latter is a private bank. We do not like this "sailing under false colors," and hope legislation will be enacted to correct it, in the above instances, and prohibit it in the future, as calculated to deceive the public.

There was no provision in the laws of California for the publication of any statements of their financial condition by the banks until April, 1876, nor for examination by any public officer previous to the passage of the Act, approved March 30th, 1878, under which the present Board of Bank Commissioners was appointed.

In concluding the epitomized history of savings banks we cannot refrain from quoting at some length from the "*Special Report on Savings Banks*," by Superintendent Schuyler, to the New York Legislature, in 1868 (written by Emerson W. Keyes, the Deputy Superintendent), which handled all the questions relating to savings banks and their management so ably, and discussed all the legislation deemed necessary for their safety and continued prosperity so impartially and thoroughly. We do not think the depositors in savings banks, as a general thing, appreciate the importance of their influence in our social economy, and the following remarks from the source above referred to, may help to open the eyes of depositors in our own State to the real position they occupy, through their savings, as important factors in the political, social, and commercial world. The report says:

Whatever the purposes of the founders of savings banks in their inception, in their result, as a practical fact to-day, they have outgrown their early distinctive character as charitable institutions, and take their place proudly in the front rank among the great powers of the social state. \* \* \* In the old systems of public economy mankind was divided into two classes, the capitalist and the laborer, but through the agency of savings banks, in later years, our political economy must be written anew, for behold, the laborers have become the capitalists in this new world! Thirty-one millions\* of the earnings of the poor are loaned to the rich on bond and mortgage in this State. \* \* \* Savings banks are revealed as a sort of cooperative union of the industrial classes. Their savings aggregated as capital minister to public enterprises, and

\* January 1st, 1879, nearly one hundred millions in New York, and over fifty millions in California.

these public enterprises demand laborers for their prosecution, and thus return to labor in the form of wages what they have borrowed from it in the form of capital. \* \* \* Other "unions" are formed as combinations of labor *against* capital, but here is a combination of labor *and* capital. The former seeks to control the price of labor by arbitrary dicta; the latter affects the price of labor, favorably to the laborer, through the operation of natural laws.

We recommend the foregoing remarks to the unprejudiced attention of the laboring classes of our own State, and feel certain they cannot fail to recognize the fact that any legislation which is hostile to the interests of the savings banks will react upon themselves, and that any policy which is unfriendly, either by excessive taxation or otherwise, will, if carried out, injure the laborer as much as, if not more than, the capitalist.

#### GROWTH OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The rapid accumulation of deposits in the savings banks of our country is something almost beyond belief. Prior to 1834 (in Massachusetts), there were no official records in any State of the Union. From estimates compiled by Mr. Keyes, so far as possible from official sources, it appears that the deposits in the savings banks of the United States increased as follows:

From \$14,000,000 in 1840, to \$43,000,000 in 1850; from \$43,000,000 in 1850, to \$150,000,000 in 1860; from \$150,000,000 in 1860, to \$550,000,000 in 1870; from \$550,000,000 in 1870, to \$941,000,000 in 1876.

The increase seems to have culminated in 1876, and from that time until 1879 there was a very general and considerable decrease in deposits all over the country. But since the reaction set in last summer, after the six years of depression following the panic of 1873, a decided increase is again perceptible.

Mr. Keyes gives the following figures regarding savings banks in the United States in the year 1876:

1. Total number of savings banks.....	781
2. Total number of depositors.....	2,368,630
3. Total amount of deposits (of which about one-third in New York).....	\$941,000,000

His estimate for California, included in the above, was:

1. Number of savings banks.....	30
2. Total number of depositors.....	99,700
3. Total amount of deposits.....	\$72,542,700

As a rough estimate, down to 1876, Mr. Keyes thinks the whole number of deposit accounts opened in the United States was 8,700,000, the whole amount deposited, \$4,750,000,000, and the interest credited, \$300,000,000. In 1870 he estimates the ratio of savings bank deposits to the estimated total wealth of the country as one to sixty.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his last report (1879), gives the total number of depositors in the savings banks of fourteen States as 2,268,707, the total amount of deposits as \$802,490,298, and the average amount due to each depositor as \$353 72. His estimate for California, included in above, was based upon statements in our report to the Governor last year, and gave the total number of depositors in the savings banks of this State on the 1st of January, 1879, as

85,913, the total deposits as \$57,846,025 (the five suspended banks not included), and the average to each depositor as \$372 53. We wish this larger average proved that the laboring classes of California were more frugal and had saved larger sums than their Eastern neighbors; but we are afraid this large average is more due to the fact that much larger amounts are received from one person on deposit here than in the Eastern States; and this very naturally brings up the question,

SHOULD THERE BE A LIMIT TO DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS FROM ONE INDIVIDUAL?

The danger involved in large deposits from one individual is entitled to very grave consideration, particularly in California, where the habit of receiving deposits in large sums from one person has been universal on the part of savings banks, and where, in many instances, these sums have been alarmingly large. By reference to the "statistical information" of the savings banks published in our report last summer, this fact will be very apparent. The Capital Savings Bank, for instance, reported on the 1st of January, 1879, as the "largest amount due to any one depositor," the enormous sum of \$376,000. It also had fifty-three deposit accounts exceeding \$5,000 each, amounting to over a million dollars, or an average of nearly nineteen thousand dollars each. It does not seem inappropriate to mention here that the above condition of affairs (although materially improved in the meanwhile), was one of the main reasons inducing the Directors of this bank to put it into liquidation on the 2d instant (January.) They were afraid of these large depositors after the unsatisfactory report by the Commissioners of the bank's condition on the 29th of December last.

One of the strongest objections to deposits of large sums from one person is, that in time of financial distrust and panic they are, usually, the first to be called for; and during a "run," the withdrawal of these large amounts depletes the resources of a bank too rapidly. It is the large deposits in large sums, usually placed in savings banks for safety and profit by capitalists until a more profitable form of investment turns up, that are the most sensitive when the slightest suspicion of insecurity is rumored. The deposits which are the result of years of good fortune, or of labor and economy, and are gradually accumulated, cannot subject savings banks to any considerable peril, for which reason we incline to the view that the limitation should be on the amount deposited by one individual during the year (say \$3,000 as the maximum for any one year.) The managers of savings banks may claim that they are in no danger from large deposits, because they can, at any time, enforce the rule requiring notice before their withdrawal. Heretofore there has been more danger in the disposition of bank managers to pay without notice, than in any abuse of the discretion to require it.

In the *Special Report on Savings Banks* (New York, 1868), it is suggested that a good check on large deposits would be effected by a "limitation of the rate of dividends (or interest) on sums above a certain limit, or by requiring these sums to be on deposit for a certain period, long enough to secure their profitable employment by the institutions before becoming entitled to dividends." This might

lessen the danger and impropriety of receiving these large sums on deposit, and would perhaps influence depositors to divide their deposits among several banks, instead of placing the whole sum in one, but it would not do away with the danger of large deposits during a panic. The New York *General Savings Bank Law* (1875), however, did not adopt the suggestion referred to in the *Special Report*, but limited the amount to be received from any one depositor, directly or indirectly, to three thousand dollars (\$3,000). In Connecticut the maximum amount that any savings bank may receive on deposit from any individual, in his own name, or in the name of another, in any one year, is one thousand dollars (\$1,000). But by an amendment in June, 1876, the Directors may discriminate in declaring dividends between deposits of \$2,000 and less and those over that sum, in favor of those under \$2,000, the discrimination, however, not to exceed one per cent. per annum.

It is the almost universal custom in other States to limit the amount that can be taken on deposit from one individual, and a rule that is so general where savings banks have been in operation for sixty years should, it seems to us, be adopted in California (with reasonable allowance for difference in business wants and habits) almost without argument.

To illustrate how general this bad habit of large deposits from one person has become in this State, we present here some figures from our report to the Governor last year. On the first of January, 1879, twenty savings banks owed twenty depositors over a million dollars, in such single sums as these: \$376,000, \$87,000, \$68,000, \$64,000, \$54,000, etc., down to \$6,000, the lowest. The average largest deposit in each bank was, therefore, over \$50,000! Twenty banks also owed 2,065 depositors, in sums exceeding \$5,000 each, over \$21,000,000, or an average to each depositor of over \$10,000! One of the most unanswerable arguments against these large deposits—and it applies with particular force in this State—is this: the custom of receiving deposits in large sums from one person, engenders another habit, its natural corollary, that of loaning very large sums to one person. The question of the

#### LIMITATION OF LOANS TO ONE PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION,

Is, therefore, intimately connected with the question of limiting deposits, and can hardly be separately treated. The accumulation of large amounts of money, in short periods of time, through large deposits, and the desire to pay large dividends together, often lead bank managers into making very large loans to one person or association of persons, with discretion inversely to the size of the loan. Had the same amount accumulated through daily deposits in small sums it would, probably, be loaned out from day to day in moderate amounts, bringing more profit to the bank in the end, and doing more good to the community at large. Small loans are always safer, and have this great advantage over large ones: they can be easily converted into cash in time of strain on a bank's resources. The great objection to large deposits from one person, is that they are usually called for when it is least convenient for a bank to repay the money, and cannot be repaid (without the depositor's consent) when a bank would most like to return the amount. Exactly the reverse

is the case with large loans (still to the disadvantage of the bank); when a bank most needs the money it cannot get it, and when it has least use for the money it will most likely be returned.

We have seen, practically, during our short experience, the evil results of large loans. For instance, the French Savings Bank, whose disastrous failure is recorded in our former report, loaned to one person some years ago over \$850,000 which the present Directors would be glad to settle for \$500,000. It had another loan of \$250,000, which it willingly compromised for fifty per cent. of its face value. Outside of the large loss to its members by the defalcations of its late manager, this corporation was mainly ruined by its large loans. The Odd Fellows' Savings Bank lost nearly \$180,000 on a loan of less than \$400,000 to one person, or it would not be now in liquidation. The Masonic Savings Bank lost \$224,000 through loans on one class of security, but for which it might not have been found insolvent when the Commissioners examined it. It is not necessary to cite more instances, but we are firm in our conviction that an immediate reform is necessary in this particular, and we earnestly recommend that hereafter no commercial bank be permitted to loan more than *fifteen per cent.* of its paid up capital; and no savings bank more than *five per cent.* of its total assets to any one person, corporation, or firm. The necessity for such a regulation applies, perhaps, with more force to a commercial than to a savings bank, because the latter has less latitude in the kind of securities it may accept.

The National Banks are only allowed to loan ten (10) per cent. of their paid up capital to any one person, company, corporation, or firm (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof). "But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed."

We do not desire to be considered too radical in our suggestions, and have, for that reason, recommended fifteen per cent. as the limit of liability by one person, firm, or corporation to a commercial bank. Moreover, we deem greater liberality necessary, in some respects, in a comparatively new State. In addition to which, the commercial banks of California generally have their large loans secured by real estate, which is contrary to the provisions of the National Bank law.

#### DIVIDENDS.

We have found it necessary during our examinations in the cases of some banks, both savings and commercial, to recommend the reduction of the rate of dividends to depositors in some, and the entire cessation, for a certain period, of dividends to stockholders in other instances. Great embarrassment is encountered in legislating on the subject of dividends in this State, so far as the savings banks are concerned. It arises from the fact that in California we have two kinds of savings banks, several being on the "mutual plan," and the others having capital stock. So far as the former are concerned we think no dividends should be allowed which are not based upon interest, rents, etc., actually received in money. In the case of those with capital stock, there is no occasion to recommend any restrictions of this kind, as the Directors (who are always stockhold-

ers) are not likely to pay larger dividends to the depositors than the actual profits justify. On the contrary, if anything is needed in this line, it is to see that the stockholders do not get more than their due share of the net earnings. The Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire say, in their report for 1878, on this subject:

Our experience in the last year proves the fact that one of the most serious evils that has crept into the management of our banks is the way in which so many of them have computed their dividends, \* \* \* often paying large dividends or interest because their more fortunate neighbors did. The practice in many of the banks heretofore has been to compute the interest upon *all* the investments and securities of the bank, good, bad, and indifferent, up to the time of declaring the dividend. \* \* \* This is entirely wrong, and it has been our aim to impress upon the banks the idea that dividends must be declared only upon the *net earnings of the bank actually received*; and, in accordance with this view, we have reckoned at our last examinations of the banks, as assets of the bank, no accrued interest that did not appear as cash. \* \* \* Banks should promptly collect all interest, keep themselves within their actual earnings, and declare and pay such dividends only as the condition and standing of the bank will warrant.

The Savings Bank law of New York is so strong and decided on this point that it makes "Trustees personally liable for the amount of interest upon which a dividend is computed, unless it has been actually earned and received by the bank, and placed upon its books of record."

The savings banks in New York and in the New England States are all "mutual" associations, and for that reason the same difficulties are not encountered there as in our State in effecting general and homogeneous legislation, for we must legislate for two distinct classes of savings banks—those with and those without capital stock.

In our examinations we have not gone to the same extreme as the New Hampshire Commissioners in the matter of "accrued interest;" we have only made it a rule not to reckon among the assets of a bank (commercial or savings) any interest much in arrears, and the collection of which we deemed doubtful. We have treated interest accrued just as we have the principal of any debt, estimated it when considered good, and thrown it out when deemed bad, or of even doubtful value. Some of the banks in this State do not include any "interest accrued and unpaid" in their statements, but the majority of them do, the savings banks almost universally. It is our invariable rule to scrutinize more closely the character of the securities of any institution which reckons "interest accrued" in its assets. We are not prepared at this time to make any recommendations on the subject of dividends, unless it be this: that the Commissioners be clothed with discretionary powers to order a dividend or dividends to be reduced, or even passed entirely, when they deem it for the welfare and security of either the depositors or stockholders of any bank. In the case of savings banks having no capital stock it might be well to enact a law similar to what is known as

#### THE "CUT-DOWN" LAW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

These are its words:

SEC. 10. Whenever the assets of any bank shall be reduced in value below the total amount of deposits, any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, in connection with the Bank Commissioners, shall, on the written petition of a majority of the Trustees or Directors, reduce the deposit account of each depositor, so as to divide such loss equitably amongst the depositors; *provided, however, if the bank shall hereafter realize from the assets a greater amount than that fixed upon by the Judge and Bank Commissioners, the amount so realized shall be equitably*

divided and credited to the accounts of the depositors which had been thus reduced, but to the extent only of such reduction.

SEC. 11. Whenever it appears to the Bank Commissioners that the assets of any savings bank are reduced below ninety per cent. of the deposits, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, in connection with a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, of their own motion, to proceed as provided in section ten.

#### SHOULD SAVINGS BANKS DO A COMMERCIAL BUSINESS?

The experience of the past eighteen months has demonstrated to us the impropriety of savings banks being permitted also to do a commercial business. In no quarter have we met so many embarrassing questions as in matters connected with the savings banks which were so doing. The present laws provide that savings banks having a paid up capital, or reserve and capital combined, of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) may make loans on personal security, buy and sell exchange, etc.; in other words, fulfill the functions of a bank of discount (with the limitation created by the Bank Commissioners' Act, requiring fifty per cent. of their loans to be thereafter on real estate).

The first reports sent to us (in July, 1878), and our earlier examinations revealed to us the fact that many of the savings banks were ignorant of or indifferent to the restrictions placed by law upon their actions.

The second bank examined by us (August 30th, 1878), was the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Savings (San Francisco). This bank had a nominal capital of \$300,000, but a paid up capital of only \$60,000. It had been doing a commercial business in contravention of law, and was closed by us, not on that account alone, but because we doubted its solvency. Some of its worst loans were, in our judgment, the results of its commercial business. Many of the savings banks in the country took alarm at our prompt action in the case just mentioned, and a much more rigid compliance with law has prevailed ever since.

The Farmers' Savings Bank, of Stanislaus County, notified us soon afterwards that it recognized the impropriety of doing a savings and commercial business together, and had determined to wind up and organize a new bank (under the name of the "Modesto Bank"), to do a commercial business only.

The "Odd Fellows' Savings and Commercial Bank" (Sacramento), had been doing this dual business and suspended (September, 1878), shortly after we closed the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," as its Directors knew it could not stand the ordeal of investigation soon to follow.

The "Savings and Commercial Bank of Vallejo" had met with very heavy losses before the Bank Commission was created, and when examined its capital was found greatly impaired (nearly two-thirds of it gone), and it was ordered to keep within the law and thereafter only to do a savings bank business.

The "Los Angeles County Bank" was doing both classes of business from its organization until December last, when, not having been very successful, its Directors resolved to discontinue the savings department and hereafter to do a strictly commercial business.

The "San José Savings Bank," while perfectly solvent, has suffered serious losses by its commercial business, and had recently to call in

\$30,000 additional capital (all of which will be paid this month) owing to the Commissioners having, at their last examination, found the reserve fund entirely "wiped out," and the capital somewhat impaired.

The "Capital Savings Bank" (Sacramento), which went into liquidation a few days ago (January 2d), is another, and the last instance of the utter incompatibility between these two radically distinct classes of banking, and is the seventh example of the practical want of success of such unhealthy "unions." When we first examined the last named bank in November, 1878, we had to "write off" over two hundred thousand dollars (nearly its whole reserve fund) on account of losses which, we believe, were principally incurred in its commercial business. Does not this record of eighteen months prove that the functions of a savings and of a commercial bank are so distinct and uncongenial that they ought never to be united in one corporation? The matter is so self-evident that it seems almost superfluous to discuss it, but we shall add ourselves and quote some additional reasons in support of our view. No one can dispute the fact that the qualifications required to make a successful savings bank manager are entirely different from those which should belong to the manager of a commercial bank, and are seldom, if ever, united in one person. Among writers on banks and banking laws the opinion is almost uniform that savings banks and banks of discount *should not even be allowed to locate in the same building*, when they are both managed by the same officers.

The *Special Report on Savings Banks* (New York), before quoted, says:

The specific office of each of these two classes of institutions is clearly defined. They are so wholly distinct and unlike, that there is or should be no antagonism between them. For the same reason there should be no intimate connection. It is the business of the bank of discount to make money for its stockholders. \* \* \* They are a public benefit, \* \* \* but they are still private enterprises instituted by their projectors for their own advantage. Their capital resources are largely invested in what is called business paper. \* \* \* Of course such a business is more or less hazardous, especially when we reflect that the resources thus invested are not alone the capital which is paid in, \* \* \* but their deposits, which often greatly exceed the capital, and though \* \* \* the prevailing commercial integrity of business men, and the course and laws of trade, enable those long practiced in watching financial movements to steer clear of the more imminent dangers to which such business is necessarily exposed, still it is more or less hazardous, and can attract capital to it as an investment only by the prospect of larger gains than ordinary investments in bond and mortgage. \* \* \* The bank of discount receives deposits not primarily for the benefit of the depositor, \* \* \* but the bank uses them as a means to increase its own profits. In short, all the operations of a bank of discount are for the purpose of making money for the stockholders. \* \* \* The business of such banks is perfectly legitimate and honorable and important to the interests of the community, but that does not make savings banks of them, nor entitle them to be invested with savings bank powers. Savings banks, on the contrary, are instituted *not for the promotion of the interests of their projectors, but for that of the depositor.* Security is their first consideration, profit for the depositors the second. The purpose of their institution will admit of no hazards: *they must be safe.* Hence the profit to be realized from them, when conducted upon this basis of absolute security, can rarely equal the lawful rate of interest at which safe investments may be made, for into these same investments the deposits must be transferred, and the expenses of conducting the business will take something from the legitimate and moderate profit thus earned. \* \* \* Whenever a savings bank engages in discounting paper or selling exchange, or doing any of the various kinds of business which banks of discount do, in so far it abandons its real character, which should be discountenance and corrected. And so should banks of discount be restrained from assuming the title or character of savings banks by the offer of interest upon individual deposits. The only feature in common between a savings bank and a bank of discount is this: *they both receive deposits.* "But from this common point in all their theory, purpose, and mode of operation they diverge. \* \* \* Where there is no competition deposits will come in the legitimate course of business without offering a bonus for them, and where there is competition, the result is that all advantage to either is effectually destroyed by both



or all engaging in a practice which all would be better off to abandon. \* \* \* The duty of the State to foster savings banks should not only prompt but justify such a prohibition as protection from this embarrassing competition. \* \* \* There are instances, it is true, where this tendency is overcome by the wise and able control of Directors, but even here the danger lurks that, through changes in the Board of Directors and managers by death or otherwise, a more lax policy may supervene, and lead to peril and disaster."

In the report of the Massachusetts Bank Commissioners for 1858, similar objections are urged to the union of savings and commercial banks, in these words:

The two classes of business are utterly incompatible, and in no case should savings banks be permitted to locate even in the same building with banks of discount, and be managed by the same officers. Relations may grow up more intimate than the law allows, and the interests of one or the other be sooner or later neglected. \* \* \* There is a hazard concerning the best personal security from which bonds, mortgages, and public stocks are exempt, and the only true theory concerning the administration of a savings bank is, that so far as possible, every element of hazard should be eliminated from its transactions. Everything for safety, and nothing for profit that is incompatible with safety, should be the rule and guide of these institutions. Besides the invasion of what is distinctly the province of ordinary banks, and of what is distinctly *not* the province of savings banks, tends naturally to incite jealousies and competition on the part of the former, which find themselves thus supplemented in their proper sphere of operations, and they in their turn invade the precincts of savings banks.

It would not be just on our part not to mention that several institutions in this State have carried on this dual business very successfully, and it may seem like a hardship to punish them for the faults of others. In matters of general public policy however, individuals must often suffer, and they cannot expect "special dispensation" in their cases. It affords us pleasure to state that the "Commercial and Savings Bank of San José," the "Oakland Bank of Savings," and the "Stockton Savings and Loan Society," have demonstrated that the two kinds of business *can* be united with safety and success, but a change in the managers of these corporations may occur any day, "by death or otherwise, and a more lax policy supervene and lead to peril and disaster."

For the foregoing reasons we have no hesitation in recommending that no savings bank, not now engaged in the practice of so doing, should be allowed, hereafter, to make loans on personal security, or to transact any business which is properly the province of a bank of discount, and that those institutions which are so doing, in accordance with the laws at present in force, should be required, on or before the first of January, 1882, to elect which business they will pursue, and to discontinue the other.

#### OBJECTIONS TO SECTION ELEVEN OF BANK COMMISSIONERS' ACT.

There is a serious defect in the Bank Commissioners' Act, which should be remedied at an early date. Section eleven of the Act requires the Commissioners, when they find any banking corporation "conducting business in an unsafe manner," to address an order for the discontinuance of all "unsafe practices," and upon a refusal or neglect to comply with such order they must report to the Attorney-General, and he must immediately bring a "suit to enjoin such corporation from transacting any further business," and, "if the Judge of the Court where the case is tried finds it is unsafe for such corporation to continue to transact business, *and that it is insolvent*, he shall issue the injunction applied for." The objection to this sec-

tion is two fold: the punishment is in most cases unnecessarily harsh, and bad practices may need correction, where the Commissioners cannot prove insolvency, and this renders their supposed power entirely inoperative.

The same difficulty attended the earlier legislative enactments in New York, but was remedied in the General Savings Bank law of 1875. In his report for 1867, the Superintendent of the Bank Department said on this subject:

It is unfortunate that the Act does not provide some less severe but equally efficacious remedy for the correction of minor abuses in conduct. An institution for savings may be financially sound, although there may have been gross departures from the strict letter of the law in the management of its affairs. It is highly desirable to correct the irregularities, but to do this by dissolving the corporation might, in some crises, be the very worst thing that could be done. Power vested in the Superintendent, or other person, to suspend the functions of Trustees, and in certain cases to remove them from their office would be more effective, because a remedy more easily applied and more certain to be employed, and would be less harsh in its operation, by still preserving the organization intact, and with it, in control of its affairs, such of its officers as had been faithful amid the faithless to their trust.

These remarks, in our case, will apply also to commercial banks, and, in several instances within our experience, had the Commissioners possessed some such discretionary power it could have been exerted with beneficial results. We hope this question will receive especial attention, as section eleven should be amended in some way that will add to the usefulness of the Bank Commission, and not impair reasonable freedom on the part of banking institutions. And in this connection, it is proper to urge early legislation conferring general supervisory powers on the Commissioners in the case of banks, which have gone or may hereafter go into liquidation, whether voluntary or involuntary. Some additional power (there is virtually none now), is absolutely necessary for the protection of depositors in

#### SAVINGS BANKS WITH CAPITAL STOCK, WHEN LIQUIDATING.

Is it natural or just to permit a Board of Directors, composed entirely of stockholders, to have the exclusive control of the affairs of such an institution, while being wound up? Ought not the depositors, who are always the parties most in interest in these cases, to have representation on the Board of Directors? When in active operation there is a selfish incentive for Directors to win and seem to merit the confidence of the public without which deposits will not come in. The success of any savings institution cannot be achieved unless the public has faith in the honor and ability of the Directors, and the knowledge of this fact acts as a spur, in some respects, and as a check in others, upon their administration of the bank's affairs while in successful operation. But let adversity come, and liquidation follow, who cares for the depositor's opinion then? Only one thought fills the Director's mind then—the stockholder's (his own) interests—before everything else. We shall prove, by practical illustration, that this picture is not overdrawn. Before doing so, we desire to say that our guiding rule has been to treat all banks justly, and without fear or favor. If any of them have deserved criticism they must not expect to escape it, and, when it may do good, we shall not hesitate to mention the institution by name, as in the case of

## THE ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK (SAN FRANCISCO).

This institution, on the 5th of February, 1879 (after a correspondence which is published in our report to the Governor, pp. 23, 24), resolved to go into liquidation. At that date the bank owed to depositors, by its own statement, over two million dollars, (\$2,117,120), and to stockholders the sum of \$128,975, its paid up capital. From our standpoint the actual indebtedness to the depositors was nearer \$2,200,000, as no interest or dividend had been credited to their accounts since the 1st of July, 1878. We are satisfied that had the net earnings of the preceding term been credited to depositors, as was their legal and equitable due, the bank, from depreciation in real estate, bad loans, and other causes, was virtually insolvent, or at any rate that it would have absorbed nearly all of its paid up capital, (which was a guarantee to depositors), to pay off its liabilities. (For full discussion of this question, see letter to the Attorney-General, pp. 22, 23, of our report to the Governor). And what has this bank done in liquidation under the management of the same Directors and officers, who were in charge of its affairs at the date of its suspension? In one year it has declared dividends in liquidation amounting to the total sum of \$529,280, or 25 per cent. of \$2,117,120, ignoring entirely, as we are informed and believe, *all interest on deposits since July 1st, 1878, a period of over eighteen months.* In the meanwhile, no doubt, the surplus of interest and rents collected (over and above the expenses and taxes of the institution), which must, during these eighteen months, have amounted, at a low calculation, to \$150,000, has gone to rehabilitate the capital. In other words, this money has gone out of the pockets of the depositors, where it belonged, into the pockets of the stockholders, where it did not belong! By reference to the copy of sworn statement of the bank's condition on the first instant, (see Appendix), it will be seen that its officers report its paid up capital (\$128,975), as intact, and that a small surplus besides (\$971) exists. Is this fair play? Is it honest? The interest earned by the depositors' money should be as sacred as the principal itself, and to deprive him of one is as bad as to defraud him of the other. Such conduct brings reproach upon the very name of savings bank, and every savings bank manager in the State should repudiate it and denounce the guilty parties! If the laws do not protect depositors in such cases, a premium is offered to deception and dishonesty on the part of Directors (stockholders), and the sooner savings banks having a capital stock are abolished, the better. We respect the Directors and managers of most of these institutions, and believe them to be honorable and competent men, but a wise suggestion from Divinity itself, says "lead us not into temptation," and we, therefore, earnestly recommend legislative action to prevent this abuse of power, and to further protect the depositor in this matter through the Commissioners, so that he will not have to employ a portion of his humble economies seeking his just dues before a Court of law or equity.

It is hardly necessary to say that in the case of savings banks on the "mutual plan," and of commercial banks, this injustice and conflict of interests cannot arise. The importance of early action in this matter will be seen at once, when it is remembered that twenty-one of the savings banks out of the twenty-four doing business in

this State last year have capital stock, while only three are on the "mutual plan." Of the five suspended banks besides, four are savings banks with, and only one without, capital stock. This embarrassing question may arise in other cases besides the Odd Fellows' Bank, any day; indeed, it is very likely to come up soon in the case of the Capital Savings Bank (Sacramento), which went into liquidation on the 2d instant (January), owing depositors over \$1,400,000, and having a paid up capital of \$300,000. One of the Directors, or rather several of them, gave, as a reason for retiring from business, that they "were tired of working for depositors." This remark was probably caused by the fact that the Commissioners had required them not to pay any dividends to stockholders for the preceding year, and after their late examination of the bank's affairs (December 29th), had indicated a similar intention as regarded the ensuing (this) year. If some remedial law is not enacted this winter to meet the necessities of the cases that have occurred, and may hereafter occur, dilatory liquidation will be at a premium, and solvent as well as insolvent savings banks may "go into liquidation," take their own time in liquidating, on the plea of "bad times to dispose of property," etc., and stockholders have a veritable "bonanza" out of depositors—the larger the deposits in proportion to the capital the bigger the "bonanza." The remedy is, we think, simple, effective, and just to all—whether stockholders or depositors. The Commissioners might be clothed with large discretionary powers in these cases, such as, in conjunction with a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, the power to suspend or remove officers and Directors deemed derelict in their duty, and to appoint their successors. It might be wise and just to give the depositors a certain representation in the Board of Directors, when their interests seem to be in jeopardy from a liquidation deficient in energy and judgment. But, by all means, a law should be enacted in terms somewhat like these: Whenever any savings bank having a capital stock is in liquidation it shall be required to keep an accurate account of all interest, rents, and other income received by it from the day upon which the liquidation began, and all amounts so received, over and above the current expenses and taxes of such corporation, shall be credited semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of every year, to the capital stock and to the accounts of the depositors, pro rata—that is to say, an equal rate or percentage on each dollar of paid up capital and of deposits; and if any surplus remains, after paying the depositors their principal and the dividends so credited, in full, then the said overplus to be divided among the stockholders in proportion to the number of shares of stock owned by each, and not otherwise.

To make such a law really effective the Bank Commissioners would, perhaps, have to be required and empowered to examine liquidating banks periodically, and act as a sort of Board of Arbitration in all disputes brought about by the conflict of interests between stockholders and depositors. Our language may seem rather harsh in discussing this subject, but it is not stronger than the occasion requires, for it is one of vital importance to depositors. Before everything else we regard the Bank Commission as created to *protect depositors*, but under the present law we do not see how this can be done after a bank resolves to liquidate, for from that moment all the moral power—which is really the soul of the Commission vanishes.



## SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANKS.

The Commissioners are not required by law to procure and give in their reports information concerning the suspended banks, but we have deemed it a matter of interest and importance to obtain such information from them as would indicate the wisdom and energy of their officers, or the contrary, in the process of liquidation. The replies to our circular letter to each, requesting a statement containing the amount due depositors at the date of suspension, the number, percentum, and amount of each dividend since declared, the estimated outcome of the liquidation, and the condition of the bank's affairs on the 1st of January, 1880, will be found in the Appendix. We would like to see more life infused into the settlement of the affairs of some of them, and think it will soon appear, if the suggestions just made by us are favorably received and acted upon by the Legislature.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Nearly all the banks in the State, in answer to our request, have courteously furnished the items of "statistical information" found in this and our former report, and published in the Appendix, with the semi-annual statement of each bank which responded. We look upon this information as of particular value and interest, as it indicates, to a large extent, the prodigality or economy of the administration of each bank's affairs. While most of the banks have returned the blanks for "statistical information" filled out as requested, some of them have only done so partially, and others have entirely ignored our request. We therefore suggest that the Commissioners be required to obtain some such information, but that they be vested with a reasonable discretion to determine what shall be the matter and form of the returns made to them, as the forms for savings banks and those for commercial banks should be different. As was said by Bank Superintendent Schuyler, of New York, in his report for 1867:

The law should be so full and explicit in its requirements that there shall be no opportunity (for a bank) to escape a full exposition of its affairs, by reason of negligence or indifference on the part of the official supervisory head: and at the same time there should be ample authority to supplement the specific requirements of the law by such other requirements as his experience may suggest as necessary for a more perfect revelation of the condition and working of these (savings) institutions.

While, as before stated, scarcely any of the banks have refused to give us such information as we asked for, yet the time may come, unless it be made an obligation and not a courtesy, when the very institution from which it may be most desirable to get such information may decline to give it, as it might expose weakness or improper practices on its part which would otherwise escape observation.

## FALSE STATEMENTS, EMBEZZLEMENT, ETC.

False statements of the condition of any bank, and false entries in the books of any bank, by any officer, agent, or clerk, should be declared a felony and punished with a heavy fine and imprisonment. In the State of Iowa the penalty for such evil practices is a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and imprisonment in the

State Prison not less than two nor more than five years. The law of New Hampshire provides that "any officer of any savings bank who shall embezzle, abstract, or willfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the bank, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank, \* \* \* or to deceive any officer of the bank, or any committee or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of any such bank, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years."

Fear of punishment renders many men honest and trustworthy whose moral qualities alone would not suffice to keep them from wrongdoing. The existence of laws on our statute books, however, is of little use unless prosecution and punishment follow promptly on the heels of crime.

There is in this State, we regret to say, a too general disposition to condone embezzlement and defalcations. The only thought of the party injured, in such cases, seems to be to get back all he can of the amount purloined. If the defaulter gives up all he possesses, and can raise something from his friends to help him "out of the scrape," an agreement is frequently made to "hush up" the whole matter and to forego prosecution. A strict sense of public duty should always induce good citizens to stand the loss of the money rather than to "compound a felony." There will be fewer cases of embezzlement in this community when there is more danger of punishment and degradation being its natural sequence.

## RECORDS SHOULD CONTAIN VALUATIONS IN WRITING OF REAL ESTATE.

We have noticed with surprise, during our examination of the banks, that many institutions keep no record *in writing* of the appraised value of real estate when mortgaged to them. The Directors of these banks have a stereotyped answer to any criticism of such neglect: "We discussed the loan in open Board, and it was approved by all the Directors; we do not recollect who reported on the value of the mortgaged property, but it is all right."

In every case of this kind we have recommended a form of blank to contain the requisite appraisement, and to be signed by the surveyor or Directors who examined the property.

Some of the banks adopted our suggestion at once, but others preferred to follow their old rule. We regard this in the case of savings banks as a very important matter in regard to the marginal values of their securities, and we were confident all bank officers would recognize the necessity of following our suggestion without a compulsory statute. Many of them, however, have not done so, and it becomes necessary to recommend that, before making any loan upon real estate, the banks be required to have the property offered as security appraised by one suitable person at least, and that such appraisement shall be in writing, and express on its face the estimated market value of said property, and that it shall be kept on file by the institution. In addition to this, it might be well to require the names of Directors of savings banks, consenting to loans or

investments, to be entered upon the records, in order to fix the responsibility where it belongs.

#### BOOK-KEEPING.

The importance of systematic book-keeping should never be overlooked. While, as a rule, proper attention is paid to this subject, some instances have been observed by us among the country banks where the use of the ledger was not properly understood. The ledger, as the final book of accounts, should be scrupulously kept, constantly posted, and often and periodically balanced. The habit of relying upon balances made up on a card or balance book, without verification by the ledger, is very reprehensible. The practice of making a daily balance, of both general and private accounts, cannot be too highly commended. If the books are properly prepared the extra labor is very slight. And we greatly prefer the practice of indorsing on the back of notes all payments on account of interest and of principal, recommending bank officers to instruct their clerks to indorse the payments of principal in *red ink*, as it attracts the eye of the examiners, facilitates the labor of bank clerks, and renders errors less likely to occur. These indorsements on the notes are, to a certain extent, checks upon frauds by the clerks, and render it unnecessary for borrowers to take receipts (which are liable to be lost or mislaid) when they make payments to any bank of either interest or principal. Borrowers have a right to demand that this be done.

#### RECAPITULATION OF SUGGESTIONS FOR EARLY LEGISLATION.

The following are the matters concerning which *immediate* legislation is most necessary:

*First*—For the better protection of the depositors in savings banks with capital stock, while liquidating.

*Second*—Prohibiting savings banks from doing a commercial business, with proviso suggested in the report.

*Third*—Requiring banks to have an appraisalment, *in writing*, of real estate mortgaged.

*Fourth*—Prohibiting any diminution or division of the reserve fund of any savings institution (*except to offset losses and depreciation in value of assets*), until the paid up capital and reserve together, or the reserve fund alone, where there is no capital stock, exceed ten (10) per cent. of the liability to depositors, and *then only to the extent of such excess*.

*Fifth*—Amend section 11 of the "Bank Commissioners' Act," as suggested, or in some other manner, to make it effective for good.

*Sixth*—Amendment requiring one examination per year, instead of one every six months, which is unnecessary, and impracticable if the examinations are to be thorough.

*Seventh*—Require an annual report to the Governor, on or before the 1st of September, instead of June 30th, so that it may contain statements showing the condition of the banks on the morning of the 1st of July of every year.

*Eighth*—Repeal section 13 of the Act requiring a "general report to the Legislature."

*Ninth*—Limitation on the amount that can be loaned to any one person, firm, or corporation, and limiting the amount that may be received by savings banks from any one depositor.

#### CONCLUSION.

There are other suggestions which might be made for the better regulation of the banks, and to improve the Bank Commissioners' Act, but further experience will better qualify the Commissioners to judge what is needed, particularly as the workings of the new Constitution may have considerable bearing in determining what further legislation is advisable. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Bank Commissioners be required to revise and consolidate the laws concerning the savings institutions of this State, with such amendments thereto as they may deem important, to report the same, in the form of one complete and general Act, together with such facts and suggestions in relation thereto as they may deem it desirable and expedient to communicate, to the Legislature during the first week of its session in 1881.

Also, to make such suggestions and recommendations in regard to the supervision and government of the other banking corporations and private banks of the State as may seem to them (the Commissioners) most advisable. A resolution, presented to the Legislature of New York, almost in the same words, led, several years afterwards, to the adoption of that admirable law known as the "General Savings Bank Law of New York" (1875.)

In conclusion, we would remark, that while our views on the various questions discussed in this report may not be uniformly concurred in, either by bank officers, by the general public, or by your honorable body, we think their leading features will meet with general and cordial approval. At any rate with the expression of such a hope this report is respectfully submitted.

EVAN J. COLEMAN,  
ROBT. WATT,  
WM. F. WHITE,  
Bank Commissioners.

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Supplementary Report to January 1st, 1880.

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## SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF BANK COMMISSIONERS, }  
SAN FRANCISCO, February 9th, 1880. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California:*

The foregoing report has been held back in order to incorporate with it a supplement giving the "advance statements" of the banks and savings banks of the State on the first of January, 1880, together with such statistical and other information as could be obtained at short notice. Had the report been sent to the Legislature "during the first week of its session," it could only have furnished statements showing the financial condition of the banks on the 1st of July, 1879, the value and interest of which would have been greatly depreciated by age. This was the case with our "First Annual Report to the Governor," June 30th, 1879, the latest returns in which were as of January 1st, 1879, and about eight months old by the time the report was published. We have made suggestions in this report which, if favorably received and acted upon, will overcome this difficulty in the future.

### NUMBER OF BANKS REPORTING JANUARY FIRST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

The total number of banks which reported their financial condition on the morning of January 1st, 1880, was as follows:

Commercial banks.....	58
Savings banks.....	24
Total number reporting.....	82

There have been the following changes in the number and status of the banks since July 1st, 1879:

Three (3) commercial banks—the *Bank of Fresno*, *Bank of San Diego*, and *Commercial Bank of San Diego*—have retired from business, and one new bank—*The Consolidated Bank of San Diego*—has been organized. The latter institution was organized by the stockholders of the two San Diego banks just mentioned as having retired. This consolidation seems to have been a wise measure of economy, and an admirable method of escaping from a dangerous competition in a place where the business necessities of the community are fully satisfied by one bank.

One new savings bank—*The People's Savings Bank*—was organized last year, and began business at Sacramento on the 1st of July, 1879. It was organized by about four-fifths of the depositors in the defunct Odd Fellows' Savings and Commercial Bank, who became the stock-

holders of the new corporation. For statements of its condition when examined (December 5th, 1879), and from its own standpoint on the 1st of January, 1880, see Appendix.

### SAVINGS BANKS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, ETC.

Of the twenty-four savings banks which reported on the 1st of January, two are winding up business, viz., the *Capital Savings Bank* (Sacramento), and the *Napa Valley Savings and Loan Society* (Napa City).

The *Los Angeles County Bank*, heretofore classed as a savings bank, has notified us of its reorganization, and of its intention, hereafter, to do only a commercial business.

On account of the above facts it should be noted that, although twenty-four savings banks reported on the 1st of January, and are included in the tables, comparisons, etc., herein contained, there are, at present, only twenty-one savings banks in the State, which are in active operation. The total number of banks now under the supervision of the Commissioners (exclusive of those in liquidation) is, therefore, eighty; of which fifty-nine are commercial and twenty-one savings banks. On the 1st of July, 1878, the number of active banks in the State was eighty-five; of which fifty-seven were commercial and twenty-eight savings banks. From suspension, retirement, etc., the number of savings banks at present doing business is, therefore, seven less than it was when the Bank Commissioners' Act went into operation, about twenty months ago. The commercial banks have increased two in number during the same period, from fifty-seven to fifty-nine.

### SYNOPSIS OF BANK REPORTS ON JANUARY FIRST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

The tables which follow give the aggregate items of resources and liabilities of the California banks on the 1st of January, 1880. The table relating to commercial banks is compiled from their "advance statements," and does not contain as many "items" as similar tables on other occasions. But the table relating to savings banks is quite as full as any in former reports.

TABLE No. 3.

Aggregate statement of the Commercial Banks on the 1st of January, 1880.

	Home Banks.	Foreign Banks.	Totals.
<i>Resources.</i>			
Bank premises and real estate taken for debt	\$3,829,660 17	\$111,470 50	\$3,941,130 67
Invested in stocks, bonds, and county warrants	4,380,080 41	174,205 43	4,554,285 84
Loans, discounts, interest accrued, etc.	24,679,542 03	7,498,633 98	32,178,176 01
Money on hand	9,353,741 99	3,178,630 76	12,532,372 75
Due from banks and bankers	9,170,997 70	900,005 79	10,071,003 49
Total resources	\$51,414,022 30	\$11,862,946 46	\$63,276,968 76
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Capital paid up and surplus	\$23,630,725 49	*\$6,477,863 38	\$30,108,588 87
Due depositors	25,283,359 52	4,296,075 76	29,579,435 28
All other liabilities	2,499,937 29	1,089,007 32	3,588,944 61
Total liabilities	\$51,414,022 30	\$11,862,946 46	\$63,276,968 76

\* This (\$6,477,863 38) is the amount due head offices, at London, by the four (4) branches of English banks at San Francisco.

TABLE No. 4.

Aggregate statement of twenty-four Savings Banks on the 1st of January, 1880.

<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$886,512 17	
Real estate by foreclosure	4,215,470 76	\$5,101,982 93
Invested in stocks and bonds		3,215,817 30
Total investments		\$8,317,800 23
Loans on real estate	\$43,640,398 05	
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,511,226 29	
Loans on other securities	278,334 50	
Loans on personal security	676,169 75	46,106,128 59
Money on hand	\$3,122,539 37	
Money in other banks	1,165,935 32	4,288,474 69
All other assets		400,345 74
Total resources		\$59,112,749 25
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid up	\$4,415,338 23	
Reserve Fund	2,397,372 36	
Due depositors		\$6,812,710 59
All other liabilities		51,864,903 29
		435,135 37
Total liabilities		\$59,112,749 25

AGGREGATE ITEMS OF THE COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the aggregate items of the assets and liabilities of the banks of California (exclusive of

National Banks, private bankers, and the suspended savings banks), on the morning of January 1st, 1880, were as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate owned by commercial banks	\$3,941,130 67	
Real estate owned by savings banks	5,101,982 93	\$9,043,113 60
Stocks and bonds owned by commercial banks	\$4,554,285 84	
Stocks and bonds owned by savings banks	3,215,817 30	7,770,103 14
Loans, etc., of the commercial banks	\$32,178,176 01	
Loans, etc., of the savings banks	46,506,474 33	78,684,650 34
Money on hand, commercial banks	\$12,532,372 75	
Money on hand, savings banks	3,122,539 37	15,654,912 12
Due from banks to commercial banks	\$10,071,003 49	
Due from banks to savings banks	1,165,935 32	11,236,938 81
Total resources		\$122,389,718 01
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital and surplus of commercial banks	*\$30,108,588 87	
Capital and surplus of savings banks	6,812,710 59	\$36,921,299 46
Due depositors by commercial banks	\$29,579,435 28	
Due depositors by savings banks	51,864,903 29	81,444,338 57
Other liabilities of commercial banks	\$3,588,944 61	
Other liabilities of savings banks	435,135 37	4,024,079 98
Total liabilities		\$122,389,718 01

\* This includes \$6,477,863 38, the amount due head offices (London) by the four English branch banks (San Francisco).

## DIMINUTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

The returns of the following banks show a reduction of capital during the latter part of the past year, viz.: The Nevada Bank of San Francisco, from \$10,000,000 to \$3,000,000; the Bank of California, from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000; the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, from \$475,000 to \$200,000. In these cases there was an actual reduction of paid up capital, and in some others which we shall not mention (as we never take into consideration, in our statements, any not paid up capital), there was a reduction of capital stock. The decrease in the capital of the Nevada Bank, seven millions of dollars, is the only reduction of capital which affects the aggregate of "capital and surplus" in the January returns; for, in the other cases mentioned, the diminution of capital went into "surplus," and did not, consequently, change the aggregate result.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LAST HALF-YEAR'S BUSINESS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The following changes took place in the aggregate items of the active savings banks during the six months ending December 31st, 1879, computed on the basis of twenty-three (23) institutions on the 1st of July, 1879, and twenty-four (24) on the 1st of January, 1880:

<i>Resources.</i>	
Increase in real estate taken for debt .....	\$1,392,525 50
Decrease in bank premises .....	4,057 16
Net increase in real estate owned .....	\$1,388,468 34
Increase in stocks and bonds owned (principally in United States bonds) ....	1,353,392 72
Increase in loans on other securities .....	65,279 40
Increase in money on hand and in banks .....	433,228 18
Increase in other assets .....	118,592 20
Total increase in real estate, bonds, etc. ....	\$3,358,960 84
Decrease in loans on real estate .....	\$4,059,418 75
Decrease in loans on stocks and bonds .....	1,121 35
Decrease in loans on personal security .....	354,382 74
Total decrease in loans on real estate, etc. ....	\$4,414,922 84
Deduct increase as above .....	3,358,960 84
Total decrease in resources .....	\$1,055,962 00
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Increase in capital paid up .....	\$89,194 01
Increase in reserve fund .....	136,416 88
Increase in other liabilities .....	80,142 24
Total increase in capital, reserve, etc. ....	\$305,753 13
Decrease in deposits .....	\$1,361,715 13
Deduct increase as above .....	305,753 13
Total decrease in liabilities .....	\$1,055,962 00

## CONCLUSION.

In the Appendix will be found the latest information obtained from the suspended savings banks; also, statements in detail showing the condition on the first day of the year of every banking institution in the State which is under our supervision.

Hoping the fresh matter presented for your consideration will amply compensate for the short delay that has occurred, this supplement is very respectfully submitted.

EVAN J. COLEMAN,  
ROBT. WATT,  
WM. F. WHITE,  
Bank Commissioners.

## APPENDIX.

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STATEMENTS  
OF THE  
AMOUNTS PAID FOR BANK LICENSES  
BY THE  
BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

July 1st, 1879.

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NOTE.—The amount collected from each bank is based upon its deposits, as reported to the Bank Commissioners, on the 1st January, 1879.

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# STATEMENTS.

## STATEMENT

*Showing the amount paid by each savings bank for its license, July 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1880.*

1. California Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco	\$44 00
2. Capital Savings Bank, Sacramento	392 85
3. Commercial and Savings Bank of San José	121 40
4. Franco-American Bank, San Francisco	15 15
5. French Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco	48 45
6. German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco	1,572 85
7. Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco	2,471 20
8. Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco	178 95
9. Los Angeles County Bank, Los Angeles	27 25
10. Marysville Savings Bank	158 60
11. Mendocino, Bank of, Mendocino City	38 35
12. Merced Security Savings Bank, Merced City	27 65
13. Napa Valley Savings Bank, Napa City	63 30
14. Oakland Bank of Savings	238 35
15. Sacramento Savings Bank	296 80
16. Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan	35 40
17. San Francisco Savings Union	1,601 20
18. San José Savings Bank	91 00
19. Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco	1,131 20
20. Security Savings Bank, San Francisco	394 70
21. Stockton Savings and Loan Society	202 60
22. Union Savings Bank, Oakland	204 40
23. Vallejo Savings and Commercial Bank	9 75

Total for savings banks ----- \$9,365 40

## STATEMENT

*Showing the amount paid by each commercial bank for its license, July 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1880.*

1. Anaheim, Bank of	\$4 00
2. Anglo-California Bank (limited), San Francisco	266 20
3. Bodie Bank	5 25
4. British Columbia, Bank of, San Francisco	55 65
5. British North America, Bank of	27 55
6. Butte County Bank, Chico	26 55
7. Bank of California, San Francisco	835 55
8. Chico, Bank of	38 85
9. Citizens' Bank, Nevada City	9 45
10. Colusa County Bank	36 05
11. Commercial Bank of San Diego	31 15
12. Commercial Bank of Los Angeles	32 80
13. Bank of Dixon	13 40
14. Farmers' Bank of Wheatland	5 00
15. Farmers' Savings Bank, Lakeport	13 10
16. Farmers' and Merchants', Los Angeles	58 20
17. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Healdsburg	19 05
18. Fresno, Bank of	3 25
19. Gilroy, Bank of	10 30
20. Grangers' Bank of California, San Francisco	16 50
21. Healdsburg, Bank of	6 25

Carried forward ----- \$1,514 10



Brought forward.....	\$1,514 10
22. Hollister, Bank of.....	23 05
23. Humboldt County Bank, Eureka.....	18 45
24. Kern Valley Bank, Bakersfield.....	5 15
25. Lake, Bank of, Lakeport.....	8 45
26. Laporte, Bank of.....	4 10
27. London and San Francisco Bank (limited).....	259 45
28. Martinez, Bank of.....	24 80
29. Mendocino Discount Bank.....	30
30. Merced, Bank of.....	5 55
31. Modesto Bank.....	15 00
32. Mono County Bank.....	2 80
33. Napa, Bank of.....	44 10
34. Nevada, Bank of, San Francisco.....	1,239 40
35. Pacific Bank, San Francisco.....	109 10
36. Petaluma Savings Bank, Sonoma County.....	21 00
37. Sacramento Bank.....	145 90
38. Salinas City Bank.....	22 40
39. Santa Barbara County Bank.....	17 25
40. Santa Clara County, Bank of.....	21 70
41. Santa Cruz County Bank.....	13 55
42. San Diego, Bank of.....	10 80
43. San Joaquin Valley Bank, Stockton.....	17 10
44. San José, Bank of.....	99 60
45. San Luis Obispo, Bank of.....	13 55
46. Santa Rosa, Bank of.....	33 00
47. Santa Rosa Savings Bank.....	16 25
48. Sonoma County Bank.....	37 30
49. Sonoma Valley Bank.....	4 80
50. Stockton, Bank of.....	3 25
51. Suisun, Bank of.....	29 25
52. Tehama County Bank.....	21 30
53. Tomales, Bank of.....	9 00
54. Ukiah, Bank of.....	15 50
55. Vallejo, Bank of.....	3 30
56. Ventura, Bank of.....	9 95
57. Visalia, Bank of.....	13 85
58. Watsonville, Bank of.....	19 05
59. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank.....	147 65
60. Woodland, Bank of.....	30 75
Total amount paid by commercial banks.....	\$4,045 85
Total amount paid by savings banks.....	9,365 40
Grand total.....	\$13,411 25
Deduct exchange on drafts.....	11 25
Total amount paid into State treasury.....	\$13,400 00

## SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

## SAVINGS BANKS, JULY 1ST, 1879,

AND

Statements of their condition when last examined by the Commissioners.

# REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

## 1. CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 24th, 1873.]

DAVID FARQUHARSON, President.

VERNON CAMPBELL, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Sept. 4, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$60,828 90	\$60,885 90
Loans on real estate.....	190,638 44	185,315 36
Invested in bonds.....	20,000 00	19,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	12,008 71	5,792 82
Loans on other securities.....	12,100 00	11,600 00
Money on hand.....	4,876 67	8,627 06
Furniture.....	200 00	200 00
Interest accrued.....	6,563 90	6,309 98
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		1,362 02
Total resources.....	\$307,216 62	\$299,093 14
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$66,780 00	\$69,075 44
Reserve fund.....	4,755 85	7,141 48
Due depositors.....	225,569 01	218,050 08
Interest collected.....		3,863 19
Net earnings.....	10,111 76	
Other liabilities.....		962 95
Total liabilities.....	\$307,216 62	\$299,093 14

Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	\$323,469 57
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	272,836 66

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of California Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	1,482
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	484
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	41
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	90
5. Largest amount due any one depositor July 1st.....	\$17,667 60
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000 July 1st.....	9
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000 July 1st.....	\$83,636 44
8. Average amount of each deposit account open July 1st.....	\$466 05
9. Amount deposited during the last six months.....	\$55,443 22
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months.....	\$109,860 47
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$7,731 82

## CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—Continued.

12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	7 and 5½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	None.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital .....	Nothing.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$1,782 63
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$366 40) for the last six months, and salaries, \$990 .....	\$2,603 67
17. Amount net earnings last six months .....	\$10,111 76
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$118,803 79
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	8½ per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	Monthly.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per annum .....	11½ per cent.

## 2. CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated February 8th, 1869.]

R. S. CAREY, President.

JAS. N. PORTER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 29, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure .....	402,708 52	411,314 87
Loans on real estate .....	1,038,718 41	768,430 43
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	30,157 63	32,847 18
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	93,437 42	86,290 23
Loans on other securities .....	38,012 67	-----
Loans on personal security .....	248,035 36	85,929 23
Money on hand .....	107,147 06	128,215 20
Deposits in other banks .....	22,388 20	134,281 60
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	3,450 00	3,450 00
Interest accrued .....	-----	17,419 12
Other assets .....	36,486 50	16,285 37
Total resources .....	\$2,120,541 77	\$1,784,463 23
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$300,000 00	\$300,000 00
Surplus reserve fund .....	11,671 30	579 66
Due depositors .....	1,805,425 47	1,444,674 50
Due banks and bankers .....	3,445 00	-----
Interest and rents collected .....	-----	34,684 30
Taxes due and unpaid .....	-----	4,524 77
Total liabilities .....	\$2,120,541 77	\$1,784,463 23

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	\$2,896,403 48
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....	2,436,217 93

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

NOTE.—This bank went into voluntary liquidation January 2d, 1880.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Capital Savings Bank, Sacramento, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits .....	8,928
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	1,782
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits .....	123
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	234
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$255,802 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	47
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$868,080 89
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$911 22
9. Amount deposited during the last six months .....	\$677,070 78
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	\$1,392,011 12
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$50,164 92
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	6 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	None.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital .....	None.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$22,536 86
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$—) for the last six months, and salaries \$ .....	\$21,432 75
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	\$72,701 78
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$1,998,499 53
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	9.69 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	March 1st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. Average rate per annum of interest on loans .....	11½ per cent.

## 3. COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated May 8th, 1874.]

E. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.

H. HOFFMAN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 17, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$62,379 78	\$87,379 78
Loans on real estate	681,979 83	589,752 83
Invested in stocks and bonds	42,213 33	79,749 90
Loans on stocks and bonds	78,774 16	78,548 11
Loans on other securities	25,590 08	58,718 55
Loans on personal security	107,091 73	119,778 23
Money on hand	62,015 60	36,027 34
Deposits in other banks	28,871 94	118,087 24
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	5,617 37	5,617 37
Interest accrued		37,608 00
Expenses, taxes, etc.		7,706 09
Total resources	\$1,094,533 82	\$1,218,973 44
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00	\$300,000 00
Reserve fund	96,623 38	95,799 76
Due depositors	697,910 44	790,727 01
Interest		32,446 67
Total liabilities	\$1,094,533 82	\$1,218,973 44
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		\$787,989 66
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		752,990 55

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Commercial and Savings Bank of San José, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of depositors, July 1st	1,088
2. Number of depositors receiving interest	910
3. Amount due depositors bearing interest	\$582,246 02
4. Amount due depositors not bearing interest	\$115,664 42
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$20,000 00
6. Decrease during the last six months in deposits	\$55,080 11
7. Amount of interest to depositors for last six months	\$19,547 12
8. Rate per cent. per annum of such interest	7 and 6 per cent.
9. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	None.
10. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	None.
11. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$15,256 64
12. Expenses (including taxes, \$4,272 90) for the last six months, and salaries \$5,150	\$12,550 10
13. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$43,803 76
14. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$213,394 01
15. Average rate per month of interest charged on loans	nearly 1 per cent.
16. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	May 20th, 1879.
17. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.

## 4. FRANCO-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated March 26th, 1877.]

GEO. C. PERKINS, President.

L. BRAND, Secretary.

A. COMTE, JR., Manager.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, October 11, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Loans on real estate	\$174,990 61	\$195,975 42
Invested in bonds	5,000 00	11,274 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,797 41	1,310 00
Money on hand	26,800 73	8,835 91
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,500 00	2,500 00
Interest accrued	50 00	1,293 49
Expenses, taxes, etc.		1,932 46
Total resources	\$211,138 75	\$223,121 28
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Reserve fund	3,000 00	3,000 00
Due depositors	106,751 74	113,794 04
Interest collected		4,940 23
Contingent dividend	1,387 01	1,387 01
Total liabilities	\$211,138 75	\$223,121 28
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		\$89,981 98
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		93,900 84

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Franco-American Savings Bank of San Francisco, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	257
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	204
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	79
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	7
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$11,500 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	2
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	\$17,000 00
8. Average amount of each account open, July 1st, 1879	\$549 63
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$74,388 34
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$64,426 45
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months, credited July 15th, 1879	\$2,689 01
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	5½ and 7
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$200 07
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$—) for the last six months	\$3,479 91
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$4,657 03
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization, including above dividend	\$10,401 98
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	6½ and 7½ per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	July 1st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans	9.79 per cent.

## 5. FRENCH SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

\* LA SOCIETE FRANCAISE D'ÉPARGNE ET DE PRÉVOYANCE MUTUELLE—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Reincorporated March 11th, 1879.]

GVE. TOUCHARD, President.

A. BRAND, Secretary.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 6, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Loans on real estate	\$94,500 30	\$328,659 00
Invested in United States bonds	250,454 96	118,646 68
Money on hand	1,971 39	3,624 46
Deposits in other banks	137,245 17	195,087 57
Furniture, fixtures, and safe		1,628 50
Expenses, taxes, etc.	2,637 25	4,936 14
Total resources	\$486,808 77	\$652,582 35
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$48,110 00	\$70,925 00
Due depositors	437,665 16	570,116 59
Interest collected	1,033 61	11,385 76
Other liabilities		155 00
Total liabilities	\$486,808 77	\$652,582 35

\* Commenced business March 15th, 1879, with a capital stock.

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

NOTE.—The above statements refer to the new business only.

## 6. GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 10th, 1868.]

L. GOTTIG, President.

F. ROEDING, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Aug. 26, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$80,000 00	\$80,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	56,122 29	56,040 91
Loans on real estate	8,970,652 86	8,674,136 31
Invested in bonds	75,000 00	72,000 00
Loans on bonds	1,000 00	1,000 00
Money on hand	489,327 12	403,557 08
Furniture	500 00	500 00
Interest accrued		186,271 38
Expenses, taxes, etc.		6,122 90
Other assets		384 26
Total resources	\$9,672,602 27	\$9,480,021 84
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$243,500 00	\$250,000 00
Reserve fund	80,000 00	80,000 00
Due depositors	9,331,714 72	9,035,501 79
Federal tax	17,387 55	
Interest collected		114,180 62
Other liabilities		339 43
Total liabilities	\$9,672,602 27	\$9,480,021 84

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 ..... \$9,530,407 24  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878 ..... 9,754,176 59

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of German Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

- Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits ..... 24,210
- Number of open accounts, deposits ..... 8,628
- Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits ..... 1,332
- Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits ..... 1,243
- Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879 ..... \$76,042 80
- Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 ..... 372
- Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 ..... \$3,810,017 00
- Average amount of each account open, July 1st, 1879 ..... \$1,081 56
- Amount deposited during the last six months ..... \$2,163,106 51
- Amount withdrawn during the last six months ..... \$2,593,855 82
- Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months ..... \$291,761 87
- Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends ..... Ordinary 6; term, 7½ per cent.
- Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months ..... Jan. 1st, 1879.
- Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital ..... 11 cents.
- Amount added to reserve fund last six months ..... 8½ per cent.
- Expenses (including taxes, \$18,167 89) for the last six months, and salaries, \$ ..... \$36,580 60
- Amount of net earnings last six months ..... \$339,561 53
- Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization ..... \$3,756,191 60
- Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization ..... 8 and 9½ per cent.
- As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? ..... Jan. 1st, 1879.
- What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? ..... 11 cents.
- Average rate per annum of interest on loans ..... 8½ per cent.

## 7. HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 12th, 1859; reincorporated August 29th, 1864.]

MYLES D. SWEENEY, President.

EDWARD MARTIN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 24, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$213,381 73	\$213,895 73
Real estate by foreclosure.....	491,395 05	909,020 62
Loans on real estate.....	13,184,556 61	12,171,391 75
Invested in United States bonds.....	443,768 43	1,568,613 65
Loans on personal security.....	2,244 45	2,314 11
Money on hand.....	1,070,344 69	567,294 47
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,298 85	2,662 85
Interest accrued.....		334,408 65
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		38,914 17
Total resources.....	\$15,407,987 81	\$15,808,516 00
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Reserve fund.....	\$1,264,518 77	\$1,269,607 64
Due depositors.....	14,143,469 04	14,138,058 18
Interest collected.....		400,850 18
Total liabilities.....	\$15,407,987 81	\$15,808,516 00

Total deposits June 30th, 1878..... \$15,283,079 87  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878..... 15,323,241 69

Examined by Commissioners Coleman, Watt, and White.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	69,509
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	18,626
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	2,192
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	3,507
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879.....	\$31,336 11
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879.....	412
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879.....	\$3,010,369 65
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879.....	\$759 34
9. Amount deposited during the last six months.....	\$2,229,549 34
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months.....	\$3,851,002 55
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$452,384 11
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	6½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	} Has no capital stock.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	\$11,388 69
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$14,276 56) for the last six months, and salaries, \$23,535.....	\$51,761 58
17. Amount of net earnings last six months.....	\$520,712 89
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	\$13,324,926 74
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	10 1/100 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1878.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans.....	8.36 per cent.

## 8. HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated November 24th, 1869.]

A. C. WEBER, President.

A. HARTMANN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Sept. 5, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$73,105 89	\$73,105 89
Real estate by foreclosure.....	36,464 28	36,489 53
Loans on real estate.....	1,033,010 85	1,031,169 02
Invested in United States bonds.....	53,453 36	52,828 36
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	696 64	700 00
Loans on other securities.....	21,914 92	12,896 14
Money on hand.....	11,744 18	21,656 92
Deposits in other banks.....	79,582 73	67,928 78
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,689 02	2,689 02
Interest accrued.....		28,389 81
Other assets.....	858 24	858 24
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		4,548 97
Total resources.....	\$1,313,520 11	\$1,333,260 68
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$80,000 00	\$80,000 00
Reserve fund.....	29,530 05	29,530 05
Due depositors.....	1,199,870 06	1,190,325 83
Interest collected.....		32,263 90
Other liabilities.....	4,120 00	1,140 90
Total liabilities.....	\$1,313,520 11	\$1,333,260 68

Total deposits June 30th, 1878..... \$1,123,499 02  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878..... 1,109,966 11

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	2,725
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	1,734
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	140
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	59
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879.....	\$61,182 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879.....	57
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879.....	\$705,115 00
8. Average amount of each deposit account open.....	\$691 96
9. Amount deposited during the last six months.....	\$497,520 88
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months.....	\$442,311 81
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$34,694 38
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	7 5/16, 3 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	\$4,000 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital.....	10 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	\$1,666 98
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$—) for the last six months.....	\$8,411 81
17. Amount of net earnings last six months.....	\$38,120 42
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	\$525,770 65
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	9 2/5, 7 1/8, 4 1/3 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger, and on every 1st day of each month?.....	July 1st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	None.
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans.....	9.13 per cent.

## 9. LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated May 20th, 1874.]

I. S. SLAUSON, President.

J. M. ELLIOT, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 12, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$33,251 75	\$37,495 46
Loans on real estate	304,061 11	270,571 46
Invested in stocks and bonds	20,000 00	
Loans on stocks and bonds	5,793 75	18,242 15
Loans on other securities	83,445 45	36,300 24
Loans on personal security	15,082 75	31,437 01
Money on hand	2,670 30	26,217 33
Deposits in other banks	1,900 00	1,900 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safe		5,774 73
Expenses, taxes, etc.		
Total resources	\$466,205 11	\$429,938 38
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$286,600 00	\$286,600 00
Reserve fund	44,667 45	17,572 26
Due depositors	131,590 75	115,051 86
Due banks and bankers	202 01	9,507 65
Interest collected		913 82
Other liabilities	3,144 90	292 79
Exchange account		
Total liabilities	\$466,205 11	\$429,938 38

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 ----- \$176,987 56  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878 ----- 169,061 46

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and White.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Los Angeles County Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. *Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	1,415
2. *Number of open accounts, deposits	234
3. *Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	40
4. *Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	122
5. *Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$7,677 42
6. *Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	2
7. *Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	\$14,341 81
8. *Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879	\$359 01
9. *Amount deposited during the last six months	\$28,173 76
10. *Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$59,262 45
11. *Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$2,587 28
12. *Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends (ordinary 6, term 7)	6 and 7 per cent.
13. *Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	None.
14. Amount added to reserve fund last six months, none (delinquent interest not charged up)	None.
15. Expenses (including taxes, \$1,739 50) for the last six months, and salaries, \$4,501 21	\$8,163 50
16. Amount of net earnings last six months (delinquent interest not charged up). Amount collected	\$2,476 88
17. *Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$59,892 10
18. *Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	8.40 per cent.
19. *As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	June 19, 20, 1879.
20. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
21. Average rate of interest per annum on loans	About 15.95 per cent.

\*Relates to the savings bank business only.

## 10. MARYSVILLE SAVINGS BANK—MARYSVILLE.

[Incorporated April 8th, 1869.]

M. MARCUSE, President.

F. W. H. AARON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 3, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	55,085 91	61,397 13
Loans on real estate	884,299 84	584,992 71
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,530 63	400 00
Loans on other securities	215 54	
Money on hand	5,345 68	7,831 05
Deposits in other banks	3,340 14	12,937 16
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,149 84	2,134 84
Expenses, taxes, etc.		5,897 62
Total resources	\$954,967 58	\$678,590 51
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Reserve fund	\$24,187 29	\$14,691 35
Due depositors	890,389 29	653,130 23
Interest collected		10,768 93
Dividends unpaid	40,391 00	
Total liabilities	\$954,967 58	\$678,590 51

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 ----- 1,123,262 27  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878 ----- 983,460 49

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Marysville Savings Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	3,442
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,035
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	23
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	180
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$28,061 83
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	31
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	\$288,504 00
8. Average amount of each deposit account open July 1st, 1879	\$860 27
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$29,579 90
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$167,219 50
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$40,391 00
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	9 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	Has no capital stock.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$5,264 85
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$2,212 57) for the last six months, and salaries, \$4,008	\$7,418 47
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$45,629 90
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$740,696 13
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	11.27 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	June 30th, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per annum	12.24 per cent.

## 11. BANK OF MENDOCINO—MENDOCINO CITY.

[Incorporated July 13th, 1870.]

EUGENE BROWN, President.

WM. HEESER, Secretary.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, May 24, 1879
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure .....	\$10,233 06	\$10,283 06
Loans on real estate .....	207,888 91	181,663 10
Loans on stocks .....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Loans on other securities .....	2,958 58	3,213 66
Money on hand .....	5,352 32	5,767 69
Deposits in other banks .....	10,573 86	15,543 71
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	139 00	139 00
Expenses, etc. ....		809 73
Other assets .....		46 17
Total resources .....	\$237,145 73	\$232,466 12
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Reserve fund .....	\$9,036 53	\$8,055 95
Due depositors .....	227,246 47	223,267 04
Interest, rents, etc. ....		1,143 13
Other liabilities .....	862 73	
Total liabilities .....	\$237,145 73	\$232,466 12

Total deposits June 30th, 1878..... 223,456 78  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878..... 237,694 47  
 Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Mendocino, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	862
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	369
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits (besides six old accounts reopened) .....	36
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	61
5. Largest amount due any depositor, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$12,134 86
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	4
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$37,396 43
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$615 84
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, including dividends credited .....	\$119,185 77
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months, including fees and charges .....	\$129,633 77
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$10,581 75
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	9½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	Has no capital
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital .....	stock.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$1,007 81
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$245 56) for the last six months .....	\$2,592 96
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	11,958 61
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$118,368 78
19. Average rate of dividends per annum to depositors since organization .....	10.34 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	June 30th, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	\$28 56
22. Average rate per annum of interest on loans .....	13.11 per cent.

## 12. MERCED SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—MERCED.

[Incorporated March 11th, 1875.]

ELIAS PERKINS, President.

CHAS. F. ABBOTT, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Oct. 21, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$11,826 24	\$11,826 24
Real estate by foreclosure .....	432 43	432 43
Loans on real estate .....	99,531 77	122,203 23
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	9,599 98	15,120 14
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	1,157 52	2,956 01
Loans on other securities .....	29,024 54	31,970 49
Money on hand .....	23,493 69	21,582 41
Deposits in other banks .....	60,881 81	29,205 29
Interest accrued .....	7,040 20	5,341 90
Other assets .....	242 85	135 15
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....		1,510 18
Total resources .....	\$243,231 03	\$242,283 47
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00
Surplus reserve fund .....	10,377 52	10,377 52
Due depositors .....	202,853 51	200,562 11
Interest collected .....		1,343 84
Total liabilities .....	\$243,231 03	\$242,283 47

Total deposits June 30th, 1878..... 132,910 37  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878..... 171,535 68  
 Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Merced Security Savings Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	666
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	234
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits .....	38
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	33
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$13,000 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	7
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$47,054 19
8. Average amount of each account open, July 1st, 1879 .....	925 12
9. Amount deposited during the last six months .....	\$61,011 31
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	\$45,651 24
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$4,531 55
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	7½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	\$1,125 00
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital .....	7½ per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$1,612 64
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$880 33) for the last six months, and salaries, \$1,500 .....	\$2,725 15
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	\$7,269 19
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$27,158 57
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	9 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	Every 30 days.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans .....	13.87 per cent.



## 13. NAPA VALLEY SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—NAPA CITY.

[Incorporated September 25th, 1871.]

GEO. E. GOODMAN, President.

RICHARD DUDDING, Cashier

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 17, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure .....	\$15,266 57	\$8,200 00
Loans on real estate .....	361,879 74	122,800 57
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	18,000 00	
Loans on stocks and bonds .....		3,528 10
Money on hand .....	7,660 09	17,183 29
Deposits in other banks .....	66,000 00	61,000 00
Interest accrued .....		12,956 00
Total resources .....	\$468,806 40	\$225,667 95
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Reserve fund .....	\$47,653 01	\$29,050 60
Due depositors .....	421,153 39	196,617 36
Total liabilities .....	\$468,806 40	\$225,667 96

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 ..... 442,319 91  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878 ..... 392,619 20

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Napa Valley Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits .....	1,303
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	452
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits .....	80
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	49
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$22,000 56
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	8
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$63,448 27
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$931 71
9. Amount deposited during the last six months .....	\$108,761 99
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	\$88,710 54
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$12,810 13
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	Has no paid up capital.
14. Rate per cent. per annum on paid up capital .....	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$2,134 70
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$—, for the last six months, and salaries, \$—, .....	\$1,307 04
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$164,545 66
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	9.24 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	June 30th, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans .....	10.12 per cent.

## 14. OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS—OAKLAND.

[Incorporated August 13th, 1867.]

E. C. SESSIONS, President.

W. W. GARTHWAITE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 18, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$79,954 71	\$79,954 71
Real estate by foreclosure .....	56,755 84	60,687 22
Loans on real estate .....	1,356,232 35	1,302,430 54
Invested in bonds .....	136,410 07	136,398 17
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	20,217 00	46,514 50
Loans on other securities .....	2,700 00	67,453 65
Loans on personal security .....	57,979 49	43,617 20
Money on hand .....	78,648 13	60,818 45
Deposits in other banks .....	95,339 25	113,556 85
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Interest accrued .....		34,662 50
Other assets .....		13,890 42
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....		9,167 77
Total resources .....	\$1,885,756 84	\$1,975,651 98
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$475,000 00	\$475,000 00
Reserve fund .....	17,000 00	17,000 00
Due depositors .....	1,389,334 18	1,416,654 82
Due banks and bankers .....		1,939 07
Interest account .....		60,873 56
Rents, etc. ....		1,864 52
Other liabilities .....	4,422 66	2,320 01
Total liabilities .....	\$1,885,756 84	\$1,975,651 98

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 ..... 1,371,249 64  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878 ..... 1,477,977 57

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Oakland Bank of Savings, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, savings accounts .....	5,818
2. Number of open accounts, savings accounts .....	1,832
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, savings accounts .....	363
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, savings accounts .....	357
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$41,500 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	43
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879 .....	\$446,210 08
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879 .....	654 13
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, including last dividend .....	331,688 02
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	395,670 74
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	41,013 41
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	7½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	\$16,387 50
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital .....	7½ per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$11,600 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$4,422 66) for last six months .....	17,508 48
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	69,506 08
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	501,448 81
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	9.95 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	Dec. 31st, 1878.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	\$5 68
22. Average rate of interest on loans July 1st, 1879, per annum .....	10.55 per cent.

## 15. SACRAMENTO SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated March 19th, 1867.]

W. P. COLEMAN, President pro tem.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, July 29, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$25,275 46	\$25,275 46
Real estate by foreclosure	59,847 58	59,052 99
Loans on real estate	1,118,578 32	1,095,069 35
Loans on other securities	800 00	
Money on hand	210,796 27	177,481 68
Deposits in other banks	27,444 61	16,894 42
Expenses, taxes, etc	12,938 32	1,796 80
Total resources	\$1,455,680 56	\$1,375,570 70
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Reserve fund	\$60,026 91	\$65,456 90
Due depositors	1,248,152 00	1,167,915 29
Mortgage tax	43,581 11	43,636 21
Interest and rents collected		12,240 42
Dividend account	101,113 53	50,175 57
Gross earnings	2,807 01	36,146 31
Other liabilities		
Total liabilities	\$1,455,680 56	\$1,375,570 70

Total deposits June 30, 1878 ..... 2,110,285 69  
 Total deposits December 31, 1878 ..... 1,840,557 20

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Sacramento Savings Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	10,020
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,757
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	None.
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	206
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$25,000 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	36
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	\$283,263 65
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879	\$700 50
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$130,187 66
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$722,176 42
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$42,167 00
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	6 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	Has no capital stock.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	\$7,000 00
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$12,938 32
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$2,007 50) for the last six months	\$47,647 75
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$2,453,111 16
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	9½ per cent.
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	July 1, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans	10½ per cent.

## 16. SANTA CRUZ BANK OF SAVINGS AND LOAN—SANTA CRUZ.

[Incorporated March —, 1870.]

ELBERT AUSTIN, President.

E. J. COX, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, May 10, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$6,652 73	\$6,652 73
Real estate by foreclosure	39,973 98	29,914 41
Loans on real estate	115,617 96	131,784 96
Invested in stocks and bonds	1,500 00	1,500 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	18,726 80	15,126 80
Loans on other securities		3,600 00
Money on hand	12,024 25	9,920 88
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,000 00	2,000 00
Interest accrued	6,110 42	8,728 72
Other assets		591 24
Impairment of capital		9,845 78
Total resources	\$202,606 14	\$219,665 52
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin *	\$10,154 22	\$20,000 00
Surplus reserve fund	1,010 08	193,038 52
Due depositors	191,441 84	6,627 00
Interest due depositors		
Total liabilities	\$202,606 14	\$219,665 52

\*Capital paid up is \$20,000, but the Commissioners reported it impaired May 10th, 1879, to the extent of \$9,845 78 (see report to Governor, p. 236).

Total deposits June 30th, 1878 ..... 281,851 13  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878 ..... 219,367 82

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	2,378
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	466
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	63
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	122
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$16,052 74
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000 July 1st, 1879	4
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000 July 1st, 1879	\$34,551 11
8. Average amount of each deposit account open July 1st, 1879	\$410 81
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$62,094 07
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$91,137 19
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$9,972 31
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	9 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	None.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	None.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months, unapplied surplus	\$1,010 08
16. Expenses (including taxes, State, etc., \$258 30, net reserve, \$664 48) for the last six months, and salaries, \$1,125	\$2,288 09
17. Amount net earnings last six months	None.
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	Unable to say.
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	Unable to say.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	June 30, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per month (approximated)	1½ per cent.

## 17. SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 18th, 1862.]

JAMES DE FREMERY, President.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Oct. 29, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$119,099 43	\$119,099 43
Real estate by foreclosure	431,835 97	762,627 76
Loans on real estate	8,374,579 77	7,538,508 43
Invested	396,973 50	392,247 50
Loans on stocks and bonds	592,462 00	682,000 00
Loans on other securities		14,200 00
Money on hand	451,703 55	601,378 03
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,693 72	4,853 02
Interest accrued		327,850 00
Other assets	1,028 89	10,633 09
Expenses, taxes, etc.		12,544 07
Total resources	\$10,370,376 83	\$10,465,941 33
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$400,000 00	\$400,000 00
Surplus reserve fund	52,915 62	52,915 62
Due depositors	9,898,712 47	9,681,875 46
Rents collected		7,050 32
Collected		245,655 44
Contingent fund		36,991 78
Other liabilities	18,748 74	41,452 71
Total liabilities	\$10,370,376 83	\$10,465,941 33
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		9,251,766 88
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		9,929,883 06

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 18. SAN JOSÉ SAVINGS BANK—SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated January 30th, 1868.]

H. MABURY, President.

H. H. REYNOLDS, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Sept. 23, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$53,773 14	\$53,773 14
Real estate by foreclosure	32,284 76	115,668 74
Loans on real estate	476,333 64	393,085 16
Invested in stocks and bonds	994 87	1,420 76
Loans on stocks and bonds	15,329 65	11,405 15
Loans on other securities	2,915 82	8,621 71
Loans on personal security	228,491 61	120,214 29
Money on hand	63,135 05	52,548 75
Deposits in other banks	38,106 32	36,847 75
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	4,664 59	4,664 59
Interest accrued		10,784 56
Other assets	2,873 36	743 00
Impairment of capital		*8,419 34
Total resources	\$918,900 81	\$818,196 94
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00	*\$300,000 00
Reserve fund	40,099 98	
Due depositors	566,439 72	518,124 44
Due banks and bankers	12,288 61	
Other liabilities	72 50	72 50
Total liabilities	\$918,900 81	\$818,196 94

\*Capital impaired—since made good. (See statement January 1st, 1880.)

Total deposits June 30th, 1878	643,706 92
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	564,375 22

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of San José Savings Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	24,501
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,256
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	847
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	1,014
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st	\$20,000 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st	10
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st	\$151,777 44
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st	\$383 55
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$1,219,587 12
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$1,248,114 77
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$21,609 56
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	8, 8, 6, and 7½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	Nothing.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	Nothing.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	Nothing.
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$4,973 25) for the last six months, and salaries	\$5,125
17. Amount net earnings last six months	\$10,917 82
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	Nothing.
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	\$466,635 67
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	8½ per cent.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per annum	May 29th, 1879 12.45 per cent.

## 19. SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated July 23d, 1857.]

SAMUEL COWLES, President.

CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, August 11, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$61,500 00	\$61,500 00
Real estate by foreclosure	876,463 00	893,037 18
Loans on real estate	4,583,815 14	4,248,045 70
Invested in stocks and bonds	263,018 66	306,152 48
Loans on stocks and bonds	308,977 48	238,021 16
Money on hand	77,010 45	88,622 27
Expenses, taxes, etc.	2,488 06	5,190 10
Other assets		
Total resources	\$6,173,272 79	\$5,840,568 89
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00
Reserve fund	391,664 93	308,986 32
Due depositors	5,270,896 46	4,988,034 42
Taxes	10,711 40	9,443 74
Interest collected		33,750 28
Other liabilities		354 15
Total liabilities	\$6,173,272 79	\$5,840,568 89

Total deposits June 30th, 1878. 9,179,477 22  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878. 7,015,265 24

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	35,877
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	5,572
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	173
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	1,540
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, deposits	\$91,667 90
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	211
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$2,295,001 77
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$945 96
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$473,117 96
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$2,217,486 74
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$115,453 11
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	4½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	None.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	None.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$28,658 55
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$10,574 94,) for the last six months	\$119,968 17
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$9,914,854 25
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	10.85 per cent.
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	

## 20. SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated March 2d, 1871.]

JEROME LINCOLN, Vice-President.

WINFIELD S. JONES, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, October 8, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$13,744 27	\$13,744 27
Loans on real estate	1,959,311 74	1,861,723 00
Invested in stocks and bonds	10,186 00	10,186 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	310,425 00	437,900 00
Loans on other securities	25,300 00	13,000 00
Money on hand	17,292 07	14,484 53
Deposits in other banks	272,364 71	111,312 83
Furniture	150 00	150 00
Expenses, taxes, etc.	17,655 21	4,004 96
Other assets		5,944 33
Total resources	\$2,626,429 00	\$2,472,449 92
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00
Due depositors	2,451,846 17	2,268,322 09
Contingent dividends	20,126 72	20,901 77
Interest and rents collected		33,226 06
Other liabilities	4,456 11	
Total liabilities	\$2,626,429 00	\$2,472,449 92

Total deposits, June 30th, 1878. 2,294,840 63  
 Total deposits, December 31st, 1878. 2,447,966 67

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Security Savings Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	3,383
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,305
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	189
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	129
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$41,401
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	142
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	\$1,505,755 60
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879	\$1,878 69
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$544,220 03
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$540,340 53
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$76,150 29
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	7.02 and 5.85 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$5,250 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	7 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months, no reserve fund	Nothing.
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$4,456 11) for last six months	\$13,999 77
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$88,891 16
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$838,600 65
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	8.82 and 7.35 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	June 30th, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date	Nothing.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per annum	8.93 per cent.

## 21. STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—STOCKTON.

[Incorporated August 12th, 1867.]

AUG. MINTER, Cashier.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Oct. 7, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$47,489 25	\$29,171 23
Loans on real estate	991,284 97	1,039,923 17
Invested in stocks and bonds	6,436 00	8,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	37,331 50	54,702 40
Loans on other securities	47,449 93	164,309 87
Loans on personal security	273,869 33	101,772 53
Money on hand	60,546 60	117,468 66
Deposits in other banks	107,157 71	218,563 97
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	3,000 00	3,000 00
Interest accrued	91,298 84	45,343 36
Expenses, taxes, etc.		3,987 97
Total resources	\$1,665,864 15	\$1,786,243 16
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00
Reserve fund	29,976 81	29,473 95
Due depositors	1,106,685 24	1,255,864 75
Exchange account		904 46
Dividend (stockholders)	25,000 00	
Other liabilities	4,202 10	
Total liabilities	\$1,665,864 15	\$1,786,243 16

Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....\$1,008,315 86  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....1,256,350 86  
 Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Stockton Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	Do not know.
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,635
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	173
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	239
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, July 1st, 1879	\$41,400 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	30
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, July 1st, 1879	\$311,771 19
8. Average amount of each deposit account open, July 1st, 1879	\$740 00
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$2,487,095 18
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$2,330,200 97
11. Amount of interest to depositors for last six months	\$32,664 43
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	Seven per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$25,000 00
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	Ten per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last twelve months	\$6,062 24
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$5,157 69) for the last six months, and salaries	\$14,689 27
17. Amount of net earnings last six months, after payment of interest and dividend to stockholders	\$6,030
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$4,520 41
19. Average rate of interest to depositors since organization	Do not know.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	About 8 per cent.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	June 30th, 1879.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per annum	None.

12 per cent.

## 22. UNION SAVINGS BANK—OAKLAND.

[Incorporated May 26th, 1869.]

H. A. PALMER, Cashier.

J. WEST MARTIN, President.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 15, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$63,000 00	\$63,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	2,884 07	2,884 07
Loans on real estate	1,467,059 82	1,393,868 45
Invested in bonds	76,843 65	108,750 91
Loans on personal security	6,685 00	6,601 26
Money on hand	33,557 40	88,345 62
Deposits in other banks	35,247 80	96,824 86
Interest accrued	52,532 33	52,532 33
Other assets	2,452 28	1,799 63
Expenses, taxes, etc.		4,925 11
Total resources	\$1,760,262 35	\$1,819,532 24
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$450,000 00	\$450,000 00
Reserve fund	42,240 00	42,240 00
Due depositors	1,243,815 23	1,271,892 95
Interest collected		52,403 32
Dividends unpaid	19,241 10	
Other liabilities	4,966 02	2,995 97
Total liabilities	\$1,760,262 35	\$1,819,532 24

Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....1,325,848 25  
 Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....1,267,530 40  
 Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Union Savings Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	5,765
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	2,137
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	349
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	366
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$38,722 86
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000	40
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000	\$458,125 83
8. Average amount of each deposit account open	\$582 04
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$366,099 47
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$389,814 64
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$42,402 05
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	7½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$18,000 00
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	8 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$11,240 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$3,146 33,) for the last six months, and salaries, \$5,495	\$11,240 00
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$72,027 61
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$531,942 78
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	10.055 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	Nov. 25th, 1878
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	90 cents.
22. Average rate of interest on loans per annum	10.316 per cent.

BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. [*January, 1880.*]

23. VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK—  
VALLEJO.

[Incorporated May 3d, 1870.]

E. J. WILSON, President.

JNO. R. ENGLISH, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 12, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$37,500 00	\$43,100 00
Loans on real estate.....	30,294 11	36,506 78
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	2,414 14	1,764 24
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	12,681 97	11,300 00
Loans on other securities.....	4,075 00	15,477 50
Loans on personal security.....	22,710 07	
Money on hand.....	7,772 73	10,874 24
Deposits in other banks.....	4,363 49	6,389 86
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,744 50	2,739 65
Other assets.....	300 00	
Unsecured loans, deemed good, but not permitted by sav- ings bank laws.....		13,985 07
Deficit, as regards stockholders.....		131,387 22
Total resources.....	\$124,856 01	\$273,524 55
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
*Capital paid in coin.....	*\$86,000 00	\$217,700 00
Surplus reserve fund.....		753 84
Due depositors.....	37,686 06	55,070 71
Dividend, other liabilities.....	1,169 95	
Total liabilities.....	\$124,856 01	\$273,524 55

Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	45,785 20
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	60,328 84
Examined by Commissioner Coleman.	

\*The capital stock actually paid in was \$217,700, but the Commissioners found it greatly impaired [See Report to Governor, page 251] March 12th, 1879.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Vallejo Savings and Commercial Bank, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	1,523
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	165
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	31
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	10
5. Largest amount due any one depositor July 1st, 1879.....	\$2,200 00
6. Average amount of each deposit account open July 1st, 1879.....	\$228 40
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	None.
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	None.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$270 13) for the last six months and salaries, \$1,800.....	\$2,207 50
17. Amount net earnings last six months.....	
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	\$58,946 41
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	7 and 10 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?.....	January, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	None.
22. Average rate of interest per annum on loans.....	12 per cent.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Commercial Banks, July 1st, 1879,

AND

Statements of their condition when last examined by the Commissioners.

[The Banks are arranged alphabetically.]

# REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS.

## 1. BANK OF ANAHEIM—ANAHEIM.

[Incorporated September 27th, 1876.]

S. H. MOTT, President.

B. F. SEIBERT, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 16, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure .....	\$3,354 82	\$5,466 50
Loans on real estate .....	9,535 00	4,600 00
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	2,790 16	3,955 90
Loans on other securities .....	9,721 71	8,254 91
Loans on personal security .....	12,910 92	9,146 07
Money on hand .....	5,443 39	2,795 40
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	4,772 28	3,962 73
Other assets .....		2,067 92
Total resources .....	\$48,528 28	\$40,249 43
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
Surplus .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Due depositors .....	16,139 03	15,664 92
Due banks and bankers .....	7,276 77	1,302 86
Interest and exchange .....		1,781 65
Undivided profits .....	3,612 48	
Total liabilities .....	48,528 28	40,249 43
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$72,630 15
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		55,761 28
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		48,528 28
Total resources December 16th, 1879 .....		40,249 43
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		33,479 84
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		24,646 91
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		16,139 03
Total deposits December 16th, 1879 .....		15,664 92

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and White.

## 2. BODIE BANK—BODIE.

[Incorporated August 15th, 1878.]

WILLIAM IRWIN, President.

W. H. POPE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30th, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>	
Bank premises .....	\$3,341 03
Loans on real estate .....	1,450 00
Loans on other securities .....	800 00
Loans on personal security .....	55,333 95
Money on hand .....	16,573 98
Deposits in other banks .....	22,605 53
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	1,529 14
Total resources .....	\$101,633 61
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital paid in coin .....	\$21,000 00
Surplus .....	3,600 00
Due depositors .....	70,249 06
Due banks and bankers .....	1,534 59
Undivided profits .....	5,249 96
Total liabilities .....	\$101,633 61
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....	\$55,622 37
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....	101,633 61
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....	32,622 37
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....	70,249 06

(New bank, not yet examined.)

## 3. BANK OF BUTTE COUNTY—CHICO.

[Incorporated January 15th, 1873.]

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.

CHAS. FAULKNER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 26, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$31,000 00	\$31,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure .....	23,564 74	20,255 57
Loans on real estate .....	68,700 00	49,687 23
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	30,981 00	660 07
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	15,266 68	
Loans on other securities .....	18,034 25	77,065 33
Loans on personal security .....	283,968 91	257,866 38
Money on hand .....	32,309 10	56,240 38
Deposits in other banks .....	4,385 53	451 70
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	3,900 41	3,900 41
Other assets .....	2,164 25	
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....		6,067 80
Total resources .....	\$514,274 87	\$503,194 87
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$250,000 00	\$250,000 00
Surplus .....	16,638 20	3,826 72
Due depositors .....	142,350 85	163,934 07
Due banks and bankers .....	105,285 82	68,361 73
Interest account .....		17,072 25
Total liabilities .....	\$514,274 87	\$503,194 87
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$553,638 79
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		512,490 32
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		514,274 87
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		177,080 07
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		164,747 60
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		142,350 85

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.



## 4. BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated June 30th, 1866.]

WILLIAM ALVORD, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Feb. 13, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$350,000 00	\$350,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure .....	407,510 45	419,083 51
Loans on real estate .....	1,089,128 54	1,092,598 68
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	125,997 32	171,647 32
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	924,731 87	982,608 25
Loans on other securities .....	229,382 90	142,673 03
Loans on personal security .....	2,797,736 64	3,191,360 46
Money on hand .....	2,880,568 67	2,124,382 60
Deposits in other banks .....	1,846,681 59	180,021 60
Due from agencies in Nevada .....		1,278,598 28
Due from New York Agency .....		364,791 39
Other assets .....	67,621 37	64,232 13
Total resources .....	\$10,719,359 35	\$10,361,997 25
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$5,000,000 00	\$5,000,000 00
Reserve fund .....	237,156 11	117,615 59
Due depositors .....	5,431,797 51	5,030,424 26
Due banks and bankers .....	50,405 73	210,955 90
Interest account .....		3,001 50
Total liabilities .....	\$10,719,359 35	\$10,361,997 25

Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....	\$10,406,973 96
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....	10,717,826 45
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....	10,719,359 35
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	4,540,061 40
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....	5,181,557 93
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....	5,431,797 51

Examined by Commissioners Coleman, Watt, and Murphy.

## 5. BANK OF CHICO.

[Incorporated December 26th, 1872.]

JOHN CONLEY, President.

A. H. CREW, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30th, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 25th, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$15,599 52	\$15,599 52
Real estate by foreclosure .....	37,868 23	37,868 23
Loans on real estate .....	152,182 27	108,814 52
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	46,418 75	46,443 75
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	71,001 50	62,702 70
Loans on other securities .....	437 00	9,583 42
Loans on personal security .....	181,419 52	263,160 77
Money on hand .....	48,599 70	124,112 01
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....		3,944 91
Interest accrued .....	21,601 21	29,898 88
Total resources .....	\$580,127 70	\$709,128 71
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$356,300 00	\$356,300 00
Surplus .....	10,605 99	
Due depositors .....	150,057 71	265,263 50
Due banks and bankers .....	63,164 00	80,203 76
Interest account .....		6,624 11
Other liabilities .....		737 34
Total liabilities .....	\$580,127 70	\$709,128 71

Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....	\$696,207 94
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....	655,184 65
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....	580,127 70
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	233,974 71
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....	240,961 50
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....	150,057 71

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 6. CITIZENS' BANK—NEVADA CITY.

[Incorporated September 21st, 1876.]

E. M. PRESTON, President.

JNO. T. MORGAN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Sept. 3, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	2,986 25	2,986 25
Loans on real estate	9,972 22	9,892 22
Invested in stocks and bonds	17,862 20	25,487 53
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,392 50	100 00
Loans on other securities	648 70	800 00
Loans on personal security	37,144 69	21,225 82
Money on hand	19,916 67	22,928 04
Deposits in other banks	3,707 47	17,870 36
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	4,475 00	4,475 00
Other assets		280 00
Total resources	\$104,105 70	\$112,045 22
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00
Surplus	18,825 79	2,534 21
Due depositors	54,659 85	79,256 48
Due banks and bankers	620 06	
Other liabilities		254 53
Total liabilities	\$104,105 70	\$112,045 22
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$103,801 93
Total resources December 31st, 1878		120,375 83
Total resources June 30th, 1879		104,105 70
Total resources September 13th, 1879		112,045 22
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		54,659 85
Total deposits September 13th, 1879		79,256 48

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 7. COLUSA COUNTY BANK—COLUSA.

[Incorporated September 15th, 1870.]

W. F. GOAD, President.

W. F. HARRINGTON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, April 10, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	9,129 93	9,128 43
Loans on real estate	408,213 59	392,948 99
Invested in stocks and bonds	1,726 49	1,222 70
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,221 50	
Loans on other security	1,200 00	12,345 51
Loans on personal security	217,653 80	174,052 99
Money on hand	69,739 20	121,539 95
Deposits in other banks		15,840 05
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,618 49	2,537 29
Other assets	2,409 85	781 15
Total resources	\$733,912 85	\$750,397 06
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00
Surplus		3,444 14
Due depositors	181,574 63	243,885 29
Dividends unpaid		2,798 00
Other liabilities	52,338 22	269 63
Total liabilities	\$733,912 85	\$750,397 06
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$846,630 99
Total resources December 31st, 1878		732,746 46
Total resources June 30th, 1879		733,912 85
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		251,558 61
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		223,700 82
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		181,574 63

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 8. COMMERCIAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated September 25th, 1875.]

J. E. HOLLENBECK, President.

E. F. SPENCE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 17, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$37,000 00	\$32,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
Loans on real estate.....	38,552 00	85,806 88
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	24,407 44	44,138 48
Loans on personal security.....	224,263 39	177,817 53
Money on hand.....	65,089 60	59,455 37
Deposits in other banks.....	36,335 05	26,707 56
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	5,380 60	4,744 60
Other assets (bullion).....	436 84	299 93
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		9,820 21
Total resources.....	\$434,064 92	\$443,390 56
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$177,000 00	\$177,000 00
Surplus.....	19,458 49	6,563 04
Due depositors.....	233,009 10	244,218 66
Due banks and bankers.....	4,597 33	4,549 33
Interest collected.....		9,498 78
Rents and exchange.....		1,560 75
Total liabilities.....	\$434,064 92	\$443,390 56

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$373,381 93
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	398,841 87
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	434,064 92
Total resources December 17th, 1879.....	443,390 56
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	175,959 51
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	203,290 26
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	233,009 10
Total deposits December 17th, 1879.....	244,218 66

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and White.

## 9. COMMERCIAL BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

[Incorporated October —, 1872.]

H. MABURY, President.

J. A. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 23, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$20,879 69	\$20,879 69
Real estate by foreclosure.....	8,551 72	8,686 87
Loans on real estate.....	55,364 28	44,983 49
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	6,543 53	
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	21,558 15	16,591 49
Loans on other securities.....	23,596 00	121,058 97
Loans on personal security.....	83,828 62	
Money on hand.....	21,800 90	20,847 04
Deposits in other banks.....	1,029 40	9,545 05
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	4,848 66	4,848 66
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		2,236 47
Bullion on hand.....	664 65	113 52
Total resources.....	\$248,665 60	\$249,791 25
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00
Surplus.....	5,000 00	
Due depositors.....	146,047 58	165,512 26
Due banks and bankers.....	19,217 23	226 59
Interest, rents, etc.....		9,052 40
Net profits undivided.....	3,400 79	
Total liabilities.....	\$248,665 60	\$249,791 25

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$260,582 74
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	273,803 91
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	248,665 60
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	172,394 60
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	193,162 28
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	146,047 58

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 10. BANK OF DIXON.

[Incorporated October 30th, 1873.]

J. C. MERRYFIELD, President.

R. HASKINSON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Jan. 15, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$8,226 37	\$7,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	5,068 40	3,000 00
Loans on real estate	139,470 65	185,104 64
Invested in stocks and bonds	394 38	1,307 43
Loans on stocks and bonds		6,143 35
Loans on other securities	10,000 00	17,404 58
Loans on personal security	97,688 86	75,217 82
Money on hand	2,454 95	8,531 55
Deposits in other banks	1,020 54	12,337 31
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,255 66	1,255 66
Interest accrued		11,875 30
Other assets	8,405 00	
Expenses, taxes, etc.		678 48
Total resources	\$274,984 81	\$329,856 12
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin*	\$156,170 00	\$156,170 00
Surplus*	10,920 22	12,850 35
Due depositors	99,634 45	149,305 22
Due banks and bankers	7,538 80	1,538 78
Dividends unpaid		9,991 77
Other liabilities	721 34	
Total liabilities	\$274,984 81	\$329,856 12

\* Capital impaired June 30th, 1879, but restored January, 1880.

Total resources June 30th, 1878	\$296,345 50
Total resources December 31st, 1878	290,049 80
Total resources June 30th, 1879	274,984 81
Total resources January 15th, 1880	329,856 12
Total deposits June 30th, 1878	110,301 37
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	83,175 98
Total deposits June 30th, 1879	99,634 45
Total deposits January 15th, 1880	149,305 22

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 11. FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND.

[Incorporated October 22d, 1874.]

T. S. EWING, President.

W. W. HOLLAND, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, June 9, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$3,874 80	\$3,874 80
Loans on real estate		3,400 00
Loans on personal security	60,195 78	57,614 10
Money on hand	2,901 91	2,735 93
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	1,200 00	1,200 00
Interest in arrears	1,616 01	1,137 07
Impairment of capital	3,682 30	4,473 45
Total resources	\$73,470 82	\$74,435 35
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$33,500 00	\$33,500 00
Due depositors	18,541 81	17,840 72
Due banks and bankers	20,956 23	22,600 24
Interest account	472 78	494 39
Total liabilities	\$73,470 82	\$74,435 35

Total resources December 31st, 1878	\$82,115,78
Total resources June 30th, 1879	73,470 82
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	30,944 72
Total deposits June 30th, 1879	18,541 81

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 12. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK—HEALDSBURG.

[Incorporated September 1st, 1877.]

E. H. BARNES, President.

R. H. WARFIELD, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30th, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Jan. 20th, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$9,095 41	\$9,205 65
Real estate by foreclosure.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
Loans on real estate.....	62,109 15	48,992 00
Loans on stocks and warrants.....		1,358 75
Loans on other securities.....	3,085 00	300 00
Loans on personal security.....	58,839 78	103,040 29
Money on hand.....	13,431 20	16,053 20
Deposits in other banks.....	2,106 19	10,669 55
Total resources.....	\$149,716 73	\$190,669 44
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$74,320 00	\$82,310 00
Surplus.....	4,903 33	5,245 97
Due depositors.....	69,484 40	103,113 47
Due banks and bankers.....	1,009 00	
Total liabilities.....	\$149,716 73	\$190,669 44

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$108,163 06
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	195,434 36
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	149,716 73
Total resources January 20th, 1880.....	190,669 44
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	54,196 10
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	118,074 58
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	69,484 40
Total deposits January 20th, 1880.....	103,113 47

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

13. FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES  
—LOS ANGELES.

[Incorporated February 12th, 1879.]

ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, President.

JOHN MILNER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 11, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$18,000 00	\$18,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	10,518 70	32,556 20
Loans on real estate.....	364,706 84	325,800 89
Invested in bonds and warrants.....	6,711 70	47,104 96
Loans on bonds and warrants.....	56,350 00	30,150 00
Loans on other securities.....		34,362 39
Loans on personal security.....	196,536 58	189,885 15
Money on hand.....	208,847 85	179,985 75
Deposits in other banks.....	32,469 50	21,443 50
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	8,614 80	8,614 80
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		9,122 52
Total resources.....	\$902,755 97	\$897,026 16
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$475,000 00	\$475,000 00
Surplus.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Due depositors.....	345,980 02	336,869 49
Due banks and bankers.....	41 69	
Interest collected.....		22,943 46
Dividends unpaid.....		450 00
Other liabilities.....	31,734 26	
Rents and exchange.....		2,364 26
Undivided profits.....		9,398 95
Total liabilities.....	\$902,755 97	\$897,026 16

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$1,055,045 91
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	934,805 58
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	902,755 97
Total resources December 11th, 1879.....	897,026 16
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	501,966 46
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	360,744 00
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	345,980 02
Total deposits December 11th, 1879.....	336,869 49

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and White.

## 14. FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK—LAKEPORT.

[Incorporated December 8th, 1874.]

H. C. BOGGS, President.

J. W. MACKALL, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30th, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, April 10th, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$16,062 99	\$16,062 99
Loans on real estate.....	71,720 90	67,849 57
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	5,070 24	1,126 07
Loans on other securities.....	6,043 00	8,143 00
Loans on personal security.....	20,260 27	18,221 82
Money on hand.....	10,667 23	5,541 16
Deposits in other banks.....	10,334 33	6,755 58
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	1,492 25	1,492 25
Interest accrued.....		206 13
Other assets.....	9,052 97	
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		5,360 08
Total resources.....	\$150,704 18	\$130,758 65
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$58,360 00	\$58,360 00
Surplus.....	12,536 60	102 10
Due depositors.....	79,807 58	69,858 34
Interest account.....		2,438 21
Total liabilities.....	\$150,704 18	\$130,758 65

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$148,873 16
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	151,040 54
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	150,704 18
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	81,733 63
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	81,081 24
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	79,807 58

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 15. BANK OF FRESNO.

[Incorporated October 31st, 1876.]

LEWIS LEACH, President.

OTTO FROELICH, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 10, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$7,223 50	\$8,071 21
Real estate by foreclosure.....	4,179 02	3,755 13
Loans on real estate.....	7,239 96	10,030 00
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	781 55	773 02
Loans on other securities.....	190 00	
Loans on personal security.....	23,010 28	32,028 75
Money on hand.....	7,218 85	14,895 36
Deposits in other banks.....	15,088 28	3,916 50
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	847 71	
Other assets.....	2,531 96	592 54
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		936 55
Total resources.....	\$68,311 11	\$74,999 06
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$47,600 00	47,600 00
Surplus.....	1,807 51	1,742 51
Due depositors.....	16,772 97	24,088 09
Interest account.....		1,568 46
Other liabilities.....	2,130 63	
Total liabilities.....	\$68,311 11	\$74,999 06

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$77,867 93
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	70,887 18
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	68,311 11
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	27,941 21
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	20,041 78
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	16,772 97

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 16. BANK OF GILROY—GILROY.

[Incorporated June 5th, 1871.]

L. A. WHITEHURST, President.

GEO. E. HERSEY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Oct. 24, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure .....	\$3,978 51	\$3,978 51
Loans on real estate .....	59,701 00	46,597 17
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	917 88	1,226 46
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	1,350 00	3,396 88
Loans on other securities .....	3,515 13	6,568 82
Loans on personal security .....	52,680 24	47,288 22
Money on hand .....	8,810 17	7,744 81
Deposits in other banks .....	15,116 97	44,481 08
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	2,196 82	2,196 82
Interest accrued .....		1,459 26
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....	2,753 35	1,509 96
Total resources .....	\$151,020 07	\$166,447 99
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$68,000 00	\$68,000 00
Surplus .....		191 07
Due depositors .....	82,835 82	97,984 45
Exchange account .....	184 25	272 47
Total liabilities .....	\$151,020 07	\$166,447 99

Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....	\$137,743 04
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....	139,050 86
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....	151,020 07
Total resources October 24th, 1879 .....	166,447 99
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	59,689 03
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	63,915 44
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....	82,835 82
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....	97,984 45
Total deposits October 24th, 1879 .....	

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 17. GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated April 27th, 1874.]

G. W. COLBY, President.

A. MONTELLIER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 11, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Undivided two-thirds of bank premises .....	\$77,200 00	\$77,200 00
Real estate by foreclosure .....	4,208 70	3,964 62
Loans on real estate .....	85,084 50	120,879 56
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	70,391 82	78,093 79
Loans on other securities .....	59,500 00	235,332 33
Loans on personal security .....	183,213 39	117,682 58
Money on hand .....	46,515 39	52,336 55
Deposits in other banks .....	1,210 28	1,568 11
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	3,226 30	3,226 30
Interest accrued .....	16,570 45	16,570 45
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....	7,120 92	13,543 15
Other assets .....		2,756 48
Total resources .....	\$554,241 75	\$723,153 92
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$400,020 00	\$400,020 00
Due depositors .....	92,180 81	115,639 71
Due banks and bankers .....		129,556 82
Interest account .....	20,757 34	37,937 39
Dividends unpaid .....	1,283 60	
Bills payable .....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Total liabilities .....	\$554,241 75	\$723,153 92

Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....	\$626,061 19
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....	546,023 12
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....	554,241 75
Total resources November 11th, 1879 .....	723,153 92
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	184,958 14
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....	102,269 52
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....	92,180 81
Total deposits November 11th, 1879 .....	115,639 71

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and White.

## 18. THE BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

[Incorporated June 13th, 1874.]

JONAS BLOOM, President.

JNO. N. BAILHACHE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Jan. 19, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$3,971 98	\$2,800 00
Loans on real estate	52,091 03	47,329 34
Invested in stocks and bonds	5,000 00	
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,114 05	2,066 25
Loans on other securities	6,299 68	2,744 26
Loans on personal security	86,017 39	110,037 82
Money on hand	7,433 68	6,307 56
Deposits in other banks	955 92	362 56
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	3,480 25	3,000 00
Interest accrued		11,527 00
Other assets		260 34
Expenses, taxes, etc.		530 62
Total resources	\$167,363 98	\$186,965 75
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00	\$95,000 00
Surplus reserve fund	6,838 22	733 81
Due depositors	41,104 54	60,328 62
Due banks and bankers	19,304 47	29,646 54
Interest account		854 28
Dividends unpaid	116 75	402 50
Total liabilities	\$167,363 98	\$186,965 75
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$161,748 65
Total resources December 31st, 1878		199,972 39
Total resources June 30th, 1879		167,363 98
Total resources January 19th, 1880		186,965 75
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		45,545 20
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		38,862 75
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		41,104 54
Total deposits January 19th, 1880		60,328 62

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 19. BANK OF HOLLISTER—HOLLISTER.

[Incorporated October 21st, 1873.]

T. S. HAWKINS, President.

J. J. BOWEN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Oct. 23, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$8,026 65	\$8,026 65
Real estate by foreclosure	5,503 35	8,053 70
Loans on real estate	159,155 32	183,830 67
Invested in stocks and bonds	863 64	6,486 34
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,515 00	3,550 00
Loans on other securities	22,540 53	53,196 15
Loans on personal security	67,615 37	44,292 61
Money on hand	21,302 52	21,221 73
Deposits in other banks	24,663 46	30,881 07
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	3,109 69	3,109 69
Expenses, taxes, etc.		6,079 31
Total resources	\$315,295 53	\$368,727 92
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$181,600 00	\$181,600 00
Surplus	4,966 02	1,417 51
Due depositors	128,729 51	160,868 67
Interest collected		23,549 33
Rents, etc.		1,292 41
Total liabilities	\$315,295 53	\$368,727 92
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$297,766 84
Total resources December 31st, 1878		349,815 75
Total resources June 30th, 1879		315,295 53
Total resources October 23d, 1879		368,727 92
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		127,394 88
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		142,916 39
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		128,729 51
Total deposits October 23d, 1879		160,868 67

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.



## 20. HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK.

[Incorporated February 27th, 1873.]

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

W. M. HUNTOON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, April 28, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$5,738 92	\$18,102 24
Real estate by foreclosure.....	12,362 62	106,213 00
Loans on real estate.....	111,557 28	3,620 54
Invested in warrants.....	1,858 13	9,335 49
Loans on stocks.....	8,400 00	54,445 42
Loans on personal security.....	44,958 93	20,748 30
Money on hand.....	33,262 74	22,532 91
Deposits in other banks.....	13,835 36	2,000 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,000 00	21,534 73
Interest accrued.....	18,924 87	1,561 62
Other assets.....		
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		
Total resources.....	\$252,898 85	\$260,094 25
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00
Surplus.....	123,633 93	112,808 52
Due depositors.....	68,713 38	78,040 62
Interest account.....	551 54	9,245 11
Total liabilities.....	\$252,898 85	\$260,094 25
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$230,188 11
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		265,813 98
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		252,898 85
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		64,198 00
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		83,779 92
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		68,713 38

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 21. KERN VALLEY BANK—BAKERSFIELD.

[Incorporated February 9th, 1874.]

S. JEWETT, President.

CHAS. W. FORE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 13, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$2,771 17	\$2,771 17
Real estate by foreclosure.....	20,211 12	14,840 06
Loans on real estate.....	42,039 42	44,695 79
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	9,441 30	4,529 27
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	550 00	3,286 27
Loans on personal security.....	21,160 33	33,786 23
Money on hand.....	7,450 04	4,740 25
Deposits in other banks.....	1 45	1,430 20
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....		3,755 14
Interest accrued.....		10,016 93
Other assets.....	14,810 38	1,403 34
Total resources.....	\$118,435 21	\$125,254 65
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$48,654 00	\$49,866 00
Surplus.....	2,168 38	523 34
Due depositors.....	28,732 68	35,328 96
Due banks and bankers.....	30,880 15	29,536 35
Bills payable.....	8,000 00	10,000 00
Total liabilities.....	\$118,435 21	\$125,254 65
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$166,594 49
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		153,519 33
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		118,435 21
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		59,915 50
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		32,056 01
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		28,732 68

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 22. BANK OF LAKE—LAKEPORT.

[Incorporated March 10th, 1874.]

A. F. TATE, President.

FRANK D. TUNIS, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, April 8, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$10,617 01	\$9,251 26
Real estate by foreclosure	31,271 19	25,981 48
Loans on real estate	48,063 15	52,034 82
Loans on stocks and bonds	4,336 43	3,422 82
Invested in stocks and bonds	1,177 12	1,260 00
Loans on other securities		904 00
Loans on personal security	38,072 86	27,398 12
Money on hand	9,320 91	8,517 65
Deposits in other banks		652 20
Furniture, fixtures, and safe		2,041 00
Interest accrued	3,907 61	4,790 88
Other assets		14,788 23
Expenses, taxes, etc.		1,225 15
Total resources	\$146,766 28	\$152,267 61
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$98,680 00	\$98,180 00
Due depositors	35,874 38	37,492 47
Due banks and bankers	12,211 90	15,584 34
Other liabilities		1,010 80
Total liabilities	\$146,766 28	\$152,267 61
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$162,334 22
Total resources December 31st, 1878		169,941 49
Total resources June 30th, 1879		146,766 28
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		36,385 34
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		52,431 77
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		35,874 38

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 23. \*BANK OF LA PORTE.

[Incorporated October, 1871.]

DIXON BRABBAN, President.

SIMEON WHEELER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>	
Bank premises	\$3,000 00
Loans on real estate	11,657 25
Loans on other securities	8,818 05
Loans on personal security	9,883 34
Money on hand	13,598 50
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	1,000 00
Other assets	695 62
Total resources	\$48,652 76
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital paid in coin	\$12,500 00
Surplus	10,193 26
Due depositors	18,851 31
Due banks and bankers	7,108 19
Total liabilities	\$48,652 76
Total resources June 30th, 1878	\$67,365 54
Total resources December 31st, 1878	54,736 38
Total resources June 30th, 1879	48,652 76
Total deposits June 30th, 1878	43,675 23
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	25,243 74
Total deposits June 30th, 1879	18,851 31

\*\*Not examined yet for reasons given in first report.

## 24. BANK OF MARTINEZ—MARTINEZ.

[Incorporated October 7th, 1873.]

L. I. FISH, President.

W. M. HALE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 19, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$5,034 00	\$5,034 00
Real estate by foreclosure	1,071 83	4,767 00
Loans on real estate	125,691 26	105,213 16
Invested in stocks and bonds	34,318 78	48,551 60
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,749 85	3,579 25
Loans on other securities	3,179 03	12,701 72
Loans on personal security	71,778 56	119,982 80
Money on hand	23,343 35	10,491 43
Deposits in other banks	19,130 20	5,677 80
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,499 00	2,499 00
Interest accrued		13,174 71
Expenses, taxes, etc.		375 22
Total resources	\$288,795 86	\$332,047 69
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Surplus reserve fund	26,679 68	28,917 06
Due depositors	151,607 68	192,094 18
Interest account		10,650 45
Other liabilities	2,271 12	386 00
Undivided profits	8,237 38	
Total liabilities	\$288,795 86	\$332,047 69
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$256,451 04
Total resources December 31st, 1878		288,650 01
Total resources June 30th, 1879		288,795 86
Total resources June 30th, 1878		126,223 03
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		153,728 19
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		151,607 68
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 25. MENDOCINO DISCOUNT BANK.

[Incorporated December 22d, 1871.]

EUGENE BROWN, President.

WM. HEESER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, May 24, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Loans on real estate	\$6,703 87	\$6,177 34
Invested in warrants	2,714 86	2,246 81
Loans on personal security	12,509 54	7,823 60
Deposits in other banks	3,316 85	18 17
Furniture	70 00	80 00
Expenses, etc.		129 03
Other assets	7,868 36	9,567 37
Total resources	\$33,183 48	\$26,042 32
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$23,200 00	\$23,200 00
Surplus	158 08	78 08
Due depositors	2,485 04	1,169 10
Due banks and bankers	4,849 83	
Interest account		119 75
Other liabilities	2,490 53	1,475 39
Total liabilities	\$33,183 48	\$26,042 32
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$7,120 25
Total resources December 31st, 1878		11,640 69
Total resources June 30th, 1879		33,183 48
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		637 05
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		1,987 00
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		2,485 04

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 26. MERCED BANK—MERCED.

[Incorporated April 2d, 1875.]

SAMUEL C. BATES, President.

J. B. RALSTON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, October 20, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$11,221 14	\$11,221 14
Real estate by foreclosure.....	2,704 93	2,801 18
Loans on real estate.....	36,253 65	34,983 65
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	326 33	1,030 73
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	510 80	510 80
Loans on personal security.....	23,861 97	27,533 11
Money on hand.....	4,667 41	2,398 69
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,403 78	2,403 78
Interest accrued.....		1,561 80
Total resources.....	\$82,450 01	\$84,444 88
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$48,525 00	\$48,375 00
Surplus.....	2,353 41	2,775 00
Due depositors.....	18,917 23	21,244 63
Due banks and bankers.....	12,607 77	12,003 65
Dividends unpaid.....	46 60	46 60
Total liabilities.....	\$82,450 01	\$84,444 88
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$113,373 35
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		99,430 72
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		82,450 01
Total resources October 20th, 1879.....		84,444 88
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		36,137 02
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		34,330 41
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		18,917 23
Total deposits October 20th, 1879.....		21,244 63

## 27. MODESTO BANK—MODESTO.

[Incorporated October 28th, 1878.]

A. L. CRESSEY, President.

ROBERT McHENRY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, October 22, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$4,633 28	\$4,649 28
Real estate by foreclosure.....	16,557 36	14,749 03
Loans on real estate.....	81,419 66	107,213 98
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	3,630 17	8,548 78
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	8,391 50	22,465 15
Loans on other securities.....	35,211 29	61,548 46
Loans on personal security.....	86,559 25	62,184 80
Money on hand.....	18,772 30	34,717 81
Deposits in other banks.....	18,289 75	25,907 32
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,507 14	2,507 14
Interest accrued.....	7,737 09	2,269 45
Total resources.....	\$283,708 79	\$346,761 20
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Cash paid in coin.....	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00
Surplus.....		13,284 03
Due depositors.....	112,788 56	183,477 17
Due banks and bankers.....	9,948 16	
Undivided profits.....	10,972 07	
Total liabilities.....	\$283,708 79	\$346,761 20
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		\$256,818 80
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		283,708 79
Total resources October 22d, 1879.....		346,761 20
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		163,664 02
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		112,788 56
Total deposits October 22d, 1879.....		183,477 17

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 28. \* MONO COUNTY BANK—BODIE.

[Incorporated October 10th, 1877.]

O. H. LAGRANGE, President.

H. F. HASTINGS, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>	
Loans on real estate .....	\$500 00
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	939 60
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	12,416 56
Loans on other securities .....	100 00
Loans on personal security .....	5,381 02
Money on hand .....	21,147 86
Deposits in other banks .....	31,639 13
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	1,113 55
Other assets .....	3,715 36
Total resources .....	\$76,953 08
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital paid in coin .....	\$17,400 00
Surplus .....	7,477 99
Due depositors .....	52,075 09
Total liabilities .....	\$76,953 08
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....	\$35,878 30
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....	76,953 08
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....	17,155 30
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....	52,075 09

\* New bank—not yet examined.

## 29. BANK OF NAPA—NAPA CITY.

[Incorporated September 14th, 1871.]

C. HARTSON, President.

W. C. WATSON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 16, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$20,000 00	\$17,500 00
Real estate by foreclosure .....	61,412 58	81,419 29
Loans on real estate .....	304,624 47	243,465 40
Invested in stocks and warrants .....	10,014 68	10,014 68
Loans on stocks and warrants .....	17,415 92	12,294 10
Loans on other securities .....		10,796 18
Loans on personal security .....	103,254 77	71,828 75
Money on hand .....	20,238 68	29,116 21
Deposits in other banks .....		21,860 12
Interest accrued .....		14,462 04
Total resources .....	\$536,961 10	\$512,756 77
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$198,800 00	\$198,800 00
Surplus reserve fund .....	76,709 52	66,672 28
Due depositors .....	218,889 79	243,698 35
Due banks and bankers .....		2,264 62
Dividends unpaid .....		1,321 52
Other liabilities .....	42,561 79	
Total liabilities .....	\$536,961 10	\$512,756 77
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$653,866 85
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		627,368 54
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		536,961 10
Total resources December 16th, 1879 .....		512,756 77
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		321,903 81
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		273,380 87
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		218,889 79
Total deposits December 16th, 1879 .....		243,098 35

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 30. NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated —, —.]

LOUIS McLANE, President.

H. W. GLENNY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 1, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$1,000,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	850,714 15	824,622 19
Loans on real estate.....	2,250,956 65	1,039,664 02
Invested in bonds (mostly United States bonds).....	4,532,910 00	4,529,800 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	2,481,798 74	3,660,066 18
Loans on other securities.....	318,828 87	897,298 42
Loans on personal security.....	472,511 29	1,274,510 36
Money on hand.....	3,137,666 34	3,336,479 40
Deposits in other banks.....	4,972,019 47	4,136,477 22
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....		3,867 00
Silver and trade dollars.....		605,203 56
Other assets.....	880,627 03	25,597 67
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		19,505 07
Total resources.....	\$20,898,032 54	\$21,353,091 09
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$10,000,000 00	\$10,000,000 00
Reserve fund.....	3,500,000 00	3,500,000 00
Due depositors.....	6,017,584 24	6,883,264 42
Due banks and bankers.....	137,725 79	498,605 36
Interest collected.....		142,778 67
Profit and loss.....	587,638 81	328,442 64
Other liabilities.....	655,083 70	
Total liabilities.....	\$20,898,032 54	\$21,353,091 09
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$26,443,424 33
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		22,103,816 83
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		20,898,032 54
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		11,223,607 79
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		7,686,209 42
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		6,017,584 24

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 31. PACIFIC BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 4th, 1863.]

PETER H. BURNETT, President.

S. G. MURPHY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 31, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	3,004 50	4,504 50
Loans on real estate.....	268,643 00	213,463 75
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	60,316 25	121,440 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	194,503 00	248,789 33
Loans on other securities.....	73,663 20	206,336 39
Loans on personal security.....	702,861 18	712,289 75
Money on hand.....	585,351 03	506,916 25
Deposits in other banks.....	238,689 71	41,395 10
Total resources.....	\$2,277,031 87	\$2,205,135 07
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....	472,188 48	497,204 12
Due depositors.....	770,192 82	676,589 36
Due banks and bankers.....	33,120 57	30,339 09
Dividends unpaid.....	1,530 00	1,002 50
Total liabilities.....	\$2,277,031 87	\$2,205,135 07
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$2,135,123 49
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		2,205,135 07
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		2,277,031 87
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		654,729 52
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		676,589 36
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		770,192 82

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 32. PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK.

[Incorporated August 30th, 1870.]

H. T. FAIRBANKS, President.

D. B. FAIRBANKS, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, January 26, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$7,307 00	\$7,307 00
Loans on real estate.....	105,945 00	106,529 00
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	9,000 00	8,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	5,700 00	4,750 00
Loans on other securities.....	467 00	5,917 00
Loans on personal security.....	116,181 75	105,078 45
Money on hand.....	12,075 40	14,338 45
Deposits in other banks.....	2,178 03	1,825 43
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,804 00	2,804 00
Total resources.....	\$261,658 18	\$256,577 33
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Surplus.....	26,077 36	25,266 29
Due depositors.....	135,556 82	131,206 04
Dividend unpaid.....	24 00	
Other liabilities.....		105 00
Total liabilities.....	\$261,658 18	\$256,577 33

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$308,482 34
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	254,915 61
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	261,658 18
Total resources January 26th, 1880.....	256,577 33
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	185,492 79
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	130,398 56
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	135,556 82
Total deposits January 26th, 1880.....	131,206 04

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 33. \* SACRAMENTO BANK—SACRAMENTO.

[Incorporated January 28th, 1875.]

W. P. COLEMAN, President pro tem.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, July 29, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$4,152 00	\$4,152 00
Loans on real estate.....	1,273,993 25	1,189,413 02
Loans on other securities.....	4,717 11	
Money on hand.....	148,940 69	165,320 11
Deposits in other banks.....	1,167 90	1,309 21
Expenses, taxes, etc.....	12,173 15	3,234 87
Other assets.....	113 50	
Total resources.....	\$1,445,257 60	\$1,363,429 21
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Reserve fund.....	69,610 03	71,938 56
Due depositors.....	1,271,154 04	1,191,734 45
Gross earnings.....	53,001 68	
Interest collected.....		10,470 06
Dividend account.....		37,417 00
Total liabilities.....	\$1,445,257 60	\$1,363,429 21

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$1,221,078 86
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	1,073,422 63
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	1,445,257 60
Total resources July 29th, 1879.....	1,363,429 21
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	1,069,811 05
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	904,807 61
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	1,271,154 04
Total deposits July 29th, 1879.....	1,191,734 45

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

\* This bank is incorporated under the general law, but does a strictly savings bank business.

## 34. SALINAS CITY BANK—SALINAS CITY.

[Incorporated May 10th, 1873.]

J. D. CARR, President.

W. S. JOHNSON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Oct. 23, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$14,831 07	\$14,831 07
Real estate by foreclosure	12,924 06	13,375 70
Loans on real estate	138,186 45	134,988 02
Invested in stocks and bonds	14,531 15	26,206 11
Loans on stocks and bonds	29,975 00	48,197 48
Loans on other securities	2,847 53	22,135 19
Loans on personal security	77,776 72	36,173 61
Money on hand	11,700 98	27,831 54
Deposits in other banks	296 34	60,166 42
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,300 00	2,300 00
Expenses, taxes, etc.	3,273 84	5,306 22
Other assets	1,100 00	
Total resources	\$309,743 14	\$391,511 36
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00
Surplus	20,703 96	19,160 47
Due depositors	62,904 71	160,213 46
Due banks and bankers	16,466 66	
Interest collected	3,243 14	11,272 40
Dividend account	6,000 00	
Rent and exchange	424 67	865 63
Total liabilities	\$309,743 14	\$391,511 36

Total resources June 30th, 1878	\$343,899 76
Total resources December 31st, 1878	366,067 92
Total resources June 30th, 1879	309,743 14
Total resources October 23d, 1879	391,511 36
Total deposits June 30th, 1878	119,187 27
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	138,820 84
Total deposits June 30th, 1879	62,904 71
Total deposits October 23, 1879	160,213 46

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 35. SANTA BARBARA COUNTY BANK—SANTA BARBARA.

[Incorporated July 26th, 1875.]

W. M. EDDY, President.

E. S. SHIEFFIELD, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30th, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 2d, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$600 00	
Loans on real estate	29,337 50	\$6,284 00
Invested in warrants	1,243 71	
Loans on other securities		
Loans on personal security	73,374 35	115,859 40
Money on hand	30,661 00	27,991 04
Deposits in other banks	57,120 75	34,972 53
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,197 66	2,298 56
Other assets		549 57
Expenses, taxes, etc.	1,453 81	436 53
Total resources	\$195,990 78	\$188,391 63
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$70,000 00	\$70,000 00
Surplus	2,616 50	5,619 93
Due depositors	122,539 95	111,488 51
Interest account	834 33	1,283 19
Total liabilities	\$195,990 78	\$188,391 63

Total resources June 30th, 1878	\$196,913 96
Total resources December 31st, 1878	185,494 50
Total resources June 30th, 1879	195,990 78
Total deposits June 30th, 1878	121,937 46
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	107,143 17
Total deposits June 30th, 1879	122,539 95

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.



## 36. BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—SANTA CLARA.

[Incorporated May 31st, 1875.]

JAS. P. PIERCE, President.

J. F. NESMITH, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 20, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$9,850 70	
Real estate by foreclosure	3,459 44	\$29,093 12
Loans on real estate	99,454 39	112,183 07
Invested in stocks and bonds	3,886 46	7,176 82
Loans on stocks and bonds	10,576 00	13,340 50
Loans on other securities	14,561 90	25,253 12
Loans on personal security	75,184 84	56,057 39
Money on hand	22,125 52	22,730 80
Deposits in other banks	8,785 22	15,071 01
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,287 00	2,287 00
Interest accrued		6,936 71
Other assets	79 30	
Expenses, taxes, etc.		1,263 03
Total resources	\$250,250 77	\$291,392 57
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$105,000 00	\$105,000 00
Surplus	14,556 68	15,151 69
Due depositors	130,115 51	163,905 52
Interest account, etc.	578 58	7,335 36
Total liabilities	\$250,250 77	\$291,392 57
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$232,292 27
Total resources December 31st, 1878		281,137 68
Total resources June 30th, 1879		250,250 77
Total resources November 20th, 1879		291,392 57
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		112,338 29
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		134,680 13
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		130,115 51
Total deposits November 20th, 1879		163,905 52

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 37. THE BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—SANTA CRUZ.

[Incorporated August 10th, 1875.]

ELBERT AUSTIN, President.

E. J. COX, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, May 12, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$6,652 73	\$6,652 73
Real estate by foreclosure	25,998 67	11,142 83
Loans on real estate	46,686 48	61,271 21
Invested in stocks and bonds		779 56
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,341 69	2,419 92
Loans on other securities	4,697 87	3,819 19
Loans on personal security	29,755 20	29,212 06
Money on hand	17,834 14	19,088 05
Deposits in other banks	625 22	1,109 75
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	3,880 00	3,900 00
Interest accrued		7,405 61
Other assets	6,556 89	1,731 02
Total resources	\$145,028 89	\$148,531 93
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$79,600 00	\$79,600 00
Surplus	1,371 72	7,169 18
Due depositors	51,069 40	46,357 73
Due banks and bankers	4,470 09	15,405 02
Other liabilities	8,517 68	
Total liabilities	\$145,028 89	\$148,531 93
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$183,549 29
Total resources December 31st, 1878		184,263 22
Total resources June 30th, 1879		145,028 89
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		97,762 40
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		84,236 34
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		51,069 40

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 38. BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

[Incorporated May 27th, 1870.]

THOS. L. NESMITH, President.

CHAS. HUBBELL, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 27, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$15,705 49	\$15,705 49
Real estate by foreclosure.....	1,874 88	2,612 24
Loans on real estate.....	17,381 00	
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	5,285 72	10,075 61
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	4,370 00	
Loans on other securities.....	695 53	
Loans on personal security.....	35,171 54	69,506 04
Money on hand.....	16,563 58	15,431 51
Deposits in other banks.....	2,614 35	2,095 17
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,366 20	2,216 20
Other assets.....	2,431 38	1,634 16
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		500 16
Total resources.....	\$104,459 67	\$119,776 58
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$50,400 00	\$63,000 00
Surplus.....	1,000 00	1,435 60
Due depositors.....	53,059 67	55,340 98
Total liabilities.....	\$104,459 67	\$119,776 58
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$120,543 33
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		130,533 11
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		104,459 67
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		57,251 53
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		67,001 98
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		53,059 67

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 39. SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—STOCKTON.

[Incorporated March 14th, 1868.]

A. STEVINSON, President.

F. J. HUGGINS, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Sept. 18, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$6,970 10	\$6,970 10
Loans on real estate.....	55,824 09	57,138 62
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	4,233 96	
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,600 00	5,126 18
Loans on other securities.....	3,500 00	55,788 85
Loans on personal security.....	86,800 86	87,274 55
Money on hand.....	89,270 06	51,984 72
Deposits in other banks.....	16,287 36	12,223 09
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	3,750 00	3,750 00
Interest accrued.....	3,859 98	7,563 22
Other assets.....	324 20	
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		1,432 86
Total resources.....	\$274,420 61	\$289,252 19
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$139,650 00	\$134,650 00
Surplus.....	7,661 69	10,794 58
Due depositors.....	127,071 69	137,134 71
Due banks and bankers.....		4,851 74
Interest collected.....		1,555 66
Other liabilities.....	37 23	265 50
Total liabilities.....	\$274,420 61	\$289,252 19
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$230,633 20
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		249,412 93
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		274,420 61
Total resources September 18th, 1879.....		289,252 19
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		127,071 69
Total deposits September 18th, 1879.....		137,134 71

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 40. BANK OF SAN JOSÉ—SAN JOSÉ.

[Incorporated January 31st, 1868.]

T. ELLARD BEANS, President.

C. T. PARK, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 19, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$120,000 00	\$120,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	7,000 00	5,210 00
Loans on real estate.....	368,045 74	331,881 76
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	25,346 24	50,774 78
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	65,630 00	48,950 00
Loans on other securities.....	2,726 85	4,695 00
Loans on personal security.....	230,394 95	194,576 45
Money on hand.....	70,492 76	132,982 11
Deposits in other banks.....	43,868 20	117,658 14
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	4,717 70	4,717 70
Total resources.....	\$938,222 44	\$1,011,445 94
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$250,000 00	\$250,000 00
Surplus.....	100,000 00	110,701 75
Due depositors.....	572,258 81	650,744 19
Dividend.....	1,381 25	
Undivided profits.....	14,582 38	
Total liabilities.....	\$938,222 44	\$1,011,445 94
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$896,058 11
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		990,511 02
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		938,222 44
Total resources November 19th, 1879.....		1,011,445 94
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		539,950 32
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		617,767 94
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		572,258 81
Total deposits November 19, 1879.....		650,744 19

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 41. BANK OF SAN LUIS OBISPO—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

[Incorporated August 26th, 1873.]

J. P. ANDREWS, President.

R. E. JACK, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 18, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$21,187 39	\$23,037 39
Real estate by foreclosure.....	77,920 48	14,675 39
Loans on real estate.....	108,676 38	
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	18,500 00	23,511 63
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	323 70	
Loans on other securities.....	78,665 99	221,119 00
Loans on personal security.....		
Money on hand.....	9,083 55	18,963 78
Deposits in other banks.....		12,842 72
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	1,850 00	
Interest accrued.....	12,849 30	10,209 98
Other assets.....		21,328 10
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		3,387 06
Total resources.....	\$329,056 79	\$349,075 05
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$185,000 00	\$185,000 00
Due depositors.....	69,300 75	75,270 70
Due banks and bankers.....	12,279 85	
Interest account, etc.....	13,476 19	13,804 35
Bills payable.....	49,000 00	75,000 00
Total liabilities.....	\$329,056 79	\$349,075 05
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$374,548 64
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		358,094 94
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		329,056 79
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		75,553 91
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		84,075 68
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		69,300 75

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 42. SANTA ROSA BANK.

[Incorporated August 20th, 1870.]

E. T. FARMER, President.

W. B. ATTERBURY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Jan. 22, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$9,581 15	\$10,581 15
Real estate by foreclosure	38,529 94	27,018 52
Loans on real estate	212,413 60	152,382 22
Invested in stocks and bonds	2,521 01	4,992 33
Loans on stocks and bonds		22,140 00
Loans on other securities	31,881 19	57,666 00
Loans on personal security	162,123 77	133,367 36
Money on hand	39,515 47	39,779 36
Deposits in other banks	1,780 61	60,215 60
Interest accrued		20,343 07
Other assets	44,828 89	
Total resources	\$543,175 63	\$528,485 61
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00	\$300,000 00
Surplus	42,195 91	21,020 35
Due depositors	160,122 94	205,851 99
Due banks and bankers	40,856 78	1,613 27
Total liabilities	\$543,175 63	\$528,485 61
Total resources June 30th, 1878		
Total resources December 31st, 1878		
Total resources June 30th, 1879		
Total resources January 22d, 1880		
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		
Total deposits January 22d, 1880		

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 43. SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA.

[Incorporated March 10th, 1873.]

A. P. OVERTON, President.

GEORGE P. NOONAN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, January 21, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$10,629 25	\$10,629 25
Real estate by foreclosure	25,726 91	25,915 48
Loans on real estate	93,839 18	94,829 65
Invested in stocks and bonds	1,397 42	2,472 77
Loans on stocks and bonds	20,000 00	7,228 42
Loans on other securities	1,180 63	13,000 00
Loans on personal security	71,110 00	54,809 07
Money on hand	7,069 74	42,460 65
Deposits in other banks	6,623 13	19,101 36
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	3,124 93	3,124 93
Expenses, taxes, etc.		1,027 93
Total resources	\$240,701 19	\$274,599 51
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$134,160 00	\$147,010 00
Surplus	3,342 24	476 83
Due depositors	102,289 21	125,410 16
Due banks and bankers	909 75	515 55
Interest account		715 97
Dividends unpaid		471 00
Total liabilities	\$240,701 19	\$274,599 51
Total resources June 30th, 1878		
Total resources December 31st, 1878		
Total resources June 30th, 1879		
Total resources January 21st, 1880		
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		
Total deposits January 21st, 1880		

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 44. BANK OF SONOMA COUNTY—PETALUMA.

[Incorporated May 10th, 1866.]

WILLIAM HILL, President.

J. S. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, January 24, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$19,000 00	\$19,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	1,692 70	21,934 36
Loans on real estate	179,927 93	176,199 63
Loans on stocks and bonds		18,700 00
Loans on other securities		19,000 00
Loans on personal security	220,178 35	169,066 95
Money on hand	25,860 36	31,175 84
Deposits in other banks	6,652 89	1,105 49
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	3,940 00	3,940 00
Total resources	\$457,252 23	\$460,122 27
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00	\$300,000 00
Surplus	9,963 65	7,878 04
Due depositors	144,603 20	136,295 29
Due banks and bankers	1,910 38	15,948 94
Dividends unpaid	775 00	
Total liabilities	\$457,252 23	\$460,122 27
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$546,543 04
Total resources December 31st, 1878		580,887 17
Total resources June 30th, 1879		457,252 23
Total resources January 24th, 1880		460,122 27
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		232,568 43
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		231,219 31
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		144,603 20
Total deposits January 24th, 1880		136,295 29

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 45. SONOMA VALLEY BANK.

[Incorporated June 9th, 1875.]

DAVID BURRIS, President.

JESSE BURRIS, CASHIER.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, January 23, 1880.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure	\$9,174 00	\$7,600 00
Loans on real estate	27,726 50	38,027 84
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,832 94	
Loans on other securities	562 50	
Loans on personal security	28,653 04	20,424 32
Money on hand	6,108 08	12,007 94
Deposits in other banks	5,326 51	12,516 95
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	1,014 00	1,014 00
Other assets	462 98	692 33
Total resources	\$81,860 55	\$92,283 38
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$53,100 00	\$53,100 00
Surplus	4,654 30	4,810 63
Due depositors	24,106 25	34,372 75
Total liabilities	\$81,860 55	\$92,283 38

Total resources June 30th, 1878	\$78,295 24
Total resources December 31st, 1878	96,054 55
Total resources June 30th, 1879	81,860 55
Total resources January 23d, 1880	92,283 38
Total deposits June 30th, 1878	19,391 72
Total deposits December 31st, 1878	29,834 65
Total deposits June 30th, 1879	24,106 25
Total deposits January 23d, 1880	34,372 75

Examined by Commissioners Watt and White.

## 46. BANK OF STOCKTON.

[Incorporated February 3d, 1868.]

ROBERT K. REID, President.

R. W. TULLY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 13, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$42,392 63	\$40,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	8,556 16	6,323 26
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	25,796 25	1,100 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	104,517 58	3,530 00
Loans on other securities.....		168,289 44
Loans on personal security.....	163,171 82	
Money on hand.....	16,765 86	29,433 75
Deposits in other banks.....	371 98	
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,000 00	2,079 62
Interest accrued.....		14,442 00
Deficit as regards stockholders.....		68,920 08
Total resources.....	\$363,572 28	\$334,118 15
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$305,893 14	\$305,893 14
Surplus.....	35,271 69	
Due depositors.....	14,521 07	24,649 06
Due banks and bankers.....	7,886 38	2,546 83
Interest and exchange.....		1,029 12
Total liabilities.....	\$363,572 28	\$334,118 15
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$385,607 31
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		355,565 39
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		363,572 28
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		72,607 83
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		19,961 34
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		14,521 07

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 47. BANK OF SUISUN.

[Incorporated February 7th, 1879.]

B. D. ROBBINS, President.

WILLIAM WOLF, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 19, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$417 68	\$417 68
Loans on real estate.....	194,806 19	168,993 43
Loans on personal security.....	66,710 05	42,426 37
Money on hand.....	8,410 15	37,634 15
Deposits in other banks.....	616 19	46,131 04
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	3,007 05	3,007 05
Interest accrued.....		22,219 14
Total resources.....	\$273,967 31	\$320,828 86
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Surplus.....	21,507 41	18,203 11
Due depositors.....	144,554 44	199,045 89
Due banks and bankers.....	1,905 46	
Interest account.....	6,000 00	
Profit and loss.....		3,579 86
Total liabilities.....	\$273,967 31	\$320,828 86
Total resources June 30th, 1878.....		\$282,641 78
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....		304,134 31
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....		273,967 31
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....		163,646 09
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....		180,789 70
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....		144,554 44

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 48. BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—RED BLUFF.

[Incorporated September 5th, 1874.]

CHAS. CADWALADER, President.

W. B. CAHOON, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Nov. 23, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Loans on real estate .....	\$63,243 18	\$60,197 08
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	8,450 80	12,008 27
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	24,840 00	20,251 75
Loans on other securities .....		31,779 34
Loans on personal security .....	206,203 10	139,628 35
Money on hand .....	25,451 90	37,857 43
Deposits in other banks .....	6,939 10	9,108 91
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	4,800 00	4,800 00
Other assets .....	3,737 95	
Expenses, taxes, etc. ....		2,563 63
Total resources .....	\$343,666 03	\$318,194 76
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$160,000 00	\$159,120 00
Surplus .....	25,379 22	20,664 08
Due depositors .....	137,602 75	124,335 51
Due banks and bankers .....	13 00	
Interest account (balance) .....		12,251 63
Other liabilities .....	20,671 06	1,823 54
Total liabilities .....	\$343,666 03	\$318,194 76
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$331,623 64
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		330,145 31
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		343,666 03
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		130,946 17
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		132,218 79
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		137,602 75

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 49. BANK OF TOMALES—TOMALES.

[Incorporated June 30th, 1875.]

WARREN DUTTON, President.

THOS. J. ABLES, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 31, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$4,963 56	\$4,963 56
Loans on real estate .....	71,727 50	73,227 50
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	675 95	181 40
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	2,572 00	2,572 00
Loans on personal security .....	54,844 06	48,659 61
Money on hand .....	5,097 37	2,724 29
Deposits in other banks .....	68 16	5,500 86
Interest accrued .....	3,750 15	
Total resources .....	\$143,698 75	\$137,829 22
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00
Surplus .....	25,191 29	19,531 03
Due depositors .....	58,507 46	58,298 19
Total liabilities .....	\$143,698 75	\$137,829 22
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$139,904 00
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		143,961 13
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		143,698 75
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		62,270 47
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		55,781 19
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		58,507 46

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 50. BANK OF UKIAH.

[Incorporated January 10th, 1875.]

JOHN S. REED, President.

SAM. WHEELER, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, April 12, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$15,572 82	\$15,572 00
Loans on real estate.....	123,853 00	157,743 00
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	4,792 60	2,891 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....		3,445 00
Loans on personal security.....	143,007 22	116,022 00
Money on hand.....	5,328 39	6,286 00
Expenses, taxes, etc.....		921 00
Total resources.....	\$292,554 33	\$302,880 00
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$206,000 00	\$206,000 00
Surplus.....	4,216 42	4,216 00
Due depositors.....	52,461 78	38,646 00
Due banks and bankers.....		28,468 00
Interest account.....		10,647 00
Undivided profits.....	29,875 83	14,903 00
Total liabilities.....	\$292,554 03	\$302,880 00

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$333,050 23
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	335,772 07
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	292,554 03
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	99,568 78
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	96,095 25
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	52,461 78

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 51. BANK OF VALLEJO.

[Incorporated September 25th, 1876.]

WM. C. GREEVES, President.

J. E. ABBOTT, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 13, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Loans on real estate.....	\$51,806 42	\$56,330 62
Invested in stocks and bonds.....		200 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	1,767 00	
Loans on other securities.....		2,790 00
Loans on personal security.....	12,363 47	7,196 82
Money on hand.....	7,833 95	9,959 17
Deposits in other banks.....	3,522 90	2,189 37
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,535 00	2,500 00
Interest accrued.....	4,080 70	3,100 00
Other assets.....		320 25
Total resources.....	\$83,909 44	\$84,586 23
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$61,000 00	\$61,000 00
Surplus.....	2,861 19	717 33
Due depositors.....	20,048 25	22,868 90
Total liabilities.....	\$83,909 44	\$84,586 23

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$82,661 03
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	81,283 41
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	83,909 44
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	29,977 38
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	20,475 09
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	20,048 25

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.



## 52. BANK OF VENTURA—SAN BUENAVENTURA.

[Incorporated September 19th, 1874.]

THOS. R. BARD, President.

HENRY CLAY, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Dec. 6, 1878.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$4,177 65	\$4,177 65
Real estate by foreclosure	24,552 70	17,365 65
Loans on real estate	14,262 69	23,916 05
Invested in stocks and bonds	2,465 17	4,155 28
Loans on other securities		78,366 34
Loans on personal security	71,398 01	
Money on hand	11,765 25	12,570 93
Deposits in other banks	1,416 16	5,812 43
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	2,674 10	2,674 10
Interest accrued	5,936 85	11,454 42
Other assets	2,168 39	1,189 23
Expenses		2,136 05
Total resources	\$140,816 97	\$163,818 13
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$90,000 00	\$90,000 00
Surplus	6,831 15	
Due depositors	31,432 70	41,042 36
Due banks and bankers	12,553 12	12,389 34
Interest account		504 80
Discount and exchange		19,881 63
Total liabilities	\$140,816 97	\$163,818 13
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$178,655 83
Total resources December 31st, 1878		172,007 56
Total resources June 30th, 1879		140,816 97
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		59,388 04
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		61,538 24
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		31,432 70

Examined by Commissioner Murphy.

## 53. BANK OF VISALIA.

[Incorporated August 31st, 1874.]

R. E. HYDE, President.

JNO. J. MACK, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30th, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, March 12, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises	\$10,820 25	\$10,707 87
Loans on real estate	90,133 50	122,341 08
Invested in stocks and bonds	4,792 58	4,425 45
Loans on other securities	924 10	5,268 10
Loans on personal security	179,722 57	129,313 51
Money on hand	15,960 92	20,594 50
Deposits in other banks		1,973 56
Furniture, fixtures, and safe	4,464 79	4,464 79
Other assets	6,605 00	
Expenses, taxes, etc.		4,053 92
Total resources	\$313,443 71	\$303,142 78
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00
Surplus reserve fund	13,330 82	13,330 82
Due depositors	80,087 53	74,825 34
Due banks and bankers	18,746 45	14,433 47
Interest account		553 15
Profit and loss	1,278 91	
Total liabilities	\$313,443 71	\$303,142 78
Total resources June 30th, 1878		\$316,861 64
Total resources December 31st, 1878		318,372 85
Total resources June 30th, 1879		313,443 71
Total deposits June 30th, 1878		90,535 80
Total deposits December 31st, 1878		85,953 40
Total deposits June 30th, 1879		80,087 53

Examined by Commissioner Watt.

## 54. BANK OF WATSONVILLE—WATSONVILLE.

[Incorporated May 11th, 1874.]

CHAS. FORD, President.

J. N. BESSE, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, October 22, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises.....	\$12,883 97	\$12,883 97
Real estate by foreclosure.....	6,885 55	16,715 55
Loans on real estate.....	145,770 97	117,916 94
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	819 17	2,074 44
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,206 12	6,624 00
Loans on other securities.....		18,931 56
Loans on personal security.....	41,829 49	34,170 28
Money on hand.....	26,606 02	10,156 25
Deposits in other banks.....	385 46	37,985 08
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	2,129 90	2,129 90
Interest accrued.....	33,899 91	19,098 91
Total resources.....	\$276,416 56	\$278,686 88
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$140,000 00	\$140,000 00
Reserve fund.....	2,895 61	2,895 61
Due depositors.....	88,104 58	94,928 82
Due banks and bankers.....	2,549 15	486 80
Interest account.....		2,070 68
Bills payable.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Undivided profits.....	17,867 22	13,304 97
Total liabilities.....	\$276,416 56	\$278,686 88

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$231,153 08
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	297,712 20
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	276,416 56
Total resources October 22d, 1879.....	278,686 88
Total deposits June 30th, 1878.....	80,155 24
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	118,220 17
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	88,104 58
Total deposits October 22d, 1879.....	94,928 82

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

## 55. WELLS, FARGO &amp; COMPANY'S BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[Incorporated February 5th, 1866.]

LLOYD TEVIS, President.

H. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Feb. 6, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$112,911 68	\$108,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	42,931 70	74,203 57
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	24,190 50	23,200 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	998,566 97	570,688 26
Loans on other securities.....		25,361 29
Loans on personal security.....	755,715 88	819,759 30
Money on hand.....	409,311 77	54 5,884 63
Deposits in other banks.....	630,083 04	13,353 46
Furniture, fixtures, and safe.....	3,479 25	3,379 25
Due from agencies.....		485,077 09
Other assets.....		1,144 16
Total resources.....	\$2,977,190 79	\$2,670,051 01
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin.....	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00
Surplus.....	1,444,304 33	1,290,480 18
Due depositors.....	980,679 83	795,635 99
Due banks and bankers.....	11,369 58	2,987 35
Rents.....		900 16
Other liabilities.....	40,837 05	80,047 33
Total liabilities.....	\$2,977,190 79	\$2,670,051 01

Total resources June 30th, 1878.....	\$2,867,372 49
Total resources December 31st, 1878.....	2,939,069 40
Total resources June 30th, 1879.....	2,977,190 79
Total deposits June 30th 1878.....	1,042,420 92
Total deposits December 31st, 1878.....	915,480 30
Total deposits June 30th, 1879.....	980,679 83

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Watt.

## 56. BANK OF WOODLAND.

[Incorporated November 16th, 1868.]

JOHN D. STEPHENS, President.

C. W. BUSH, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, April 9, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$14,962 66	\$14,789 66
Real estate by foreclosure .....	9,151 13	9,098 34
Loans on real estate .....	318,965 28	308,685 61
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	4,082 06	4,030 15
Loans on other securities .....		8,274 55
Loans on personal security .....	163,875 59	190,783 64
Money on hand .....	86,052 95	62,951 24
Deposits in other banks .....	59,238 59	46,623 48
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	948 00	948 00
Interest accrued .....	31,800 39	
Other assets .....	10,108 02	1,046 98
Expenses and taxes since June 1st, 1878 .....		10,137 63
Total resources .....	\$699,184 67	\$657,369 28
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital paid in coin .....	\$450,000 00	\$450,000 00
Surplus .....	13,500 00	13,500 00
Due depositors .....	205,028 38	171,665 45
Interest due stockholders .....	28,900 00	20,623 68
Other liabilities .....	1,756 29	
Rents, exchange, etc. ....		1,580 15
Total liabilities .....	\$699,184 67	\$657,369 28
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$670,074 48
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		681,861 77
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		699,184 67
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		176,858 73
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		190,685 03
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		205,028 38

Examined by Commissioner Coleman.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF "ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK"  
(LIMITED).

[Incorporated April 5th, 1873.]

F. F. LOW,  
IGNATZ STEINHART, } Managers.

P. M. LILIENTHAL, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Feb. 21, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bullion on hand .....	\$136,019 45	\$117,321 83
Bullion in transit .....	211,375 93	578,017 88
Loans on real estate .....	332,854 00	431,294 66
Due from banks .....	873,662 02	348,791 96
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	313,312 68	316,962 49
Loans on other securities .....	132,181 86	337,304 78
Loans on personal security .....	1,421,478 74	1,581,533 80
Money on hand .....	971,716 36	847,614 01
Furniture, fixtures, and safe .....	1,000 00	
Interest, etc. ....	2,912 66	
Remittances in transit .....	8,775 05	26,532 61
Due on letters of credit .....	310,030 03	58,050 77
Total resources .....	\$4,715,318 78	\$4,643,424 79
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Due head office, London .....	\$2,532,847 72	\$2,987,685 50
Due depositors at San Francisco .....	1,535,249 72	1,031,462 77
Due banks and bankers .....	321,484 23	478,977 93
Acceptances not matured .....	209,718 00	
Cashier's checks and drafts outstanding .....	21,069 19	55,828 39
Undivided profits .....	94,949 92	89,470 20
Total liabilities .....	\$4,715,318 78	\$4,643,424 79
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		\$6,357,668 75
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		5,694,843 59
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		4,715,318 78
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		2,024,917 43
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		1,608,868 77
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		1,535,249 72

Examined by Commissioners Coleman, Watt, and Murphy.

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF "BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA" (LONDON).

[Incorporated 1862.]

FREDERICK TOWNSEND ----- Manager.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Feb. 20, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises .....	\$70,465 86	\$70,465 86
Real estate by foreclosure .....	6,038 00	6,000 00
Loans on real estate .....	12,632 08	10,308 06
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	79,525 08	79,542 42
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	521,175 24	479,552 88
Loans on other securities .....	89,585 46	93,654 33
Loans on personal security .....	444,356 45	293,996 66
Money on hand .....	303,341 23	405,608 22
Deposits in other banks .....	103,715 54	
Other assets .....	13,898 71	
Total resources .....	\$1,644,733 65	\$1,439,128 43
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Due head office (London) .....	\$1,354,346 16	\$960,781 12
Due other branches .....		183,127 30
Due depositors at San Francisco .....	288,747 09	288,927 41
Due banks and bankers .....	1,640 40	6,292 60
Total liabilities .....	1,644,733 65	\$1,439,128 43
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		

Examined by Commissioners Coleman, Watt, and Murphy.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY OF "BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA."

[Incorporated April 23d, 1840.]

A. McKINLAY, Agent.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Feb. 14, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	\$602,750 00	\$546,530 62
Loans on other securities .....	168,584 92	39,549 73
Loans on personal security .....	121,506 68	120,488 77
Money on hand .....	304,842 85	344,210 02
Other assets .....	88 89	
Total resources .....	\$1,197,773 34	\$1,050,779 14
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Due head office, London .....	\$1,032,160 23	\$882,081 80
Due depositors at San Francisco .....	163,613 58	225,124 40
Due banks and bankers .....	1,999 53	3,572 94
Total liabilities .....	\$1,197,773 34	\$1,050,779 14
Total resources June 30th, 1878 .....		
Total resources December 31st, 1878 .....		
Total resources June 30th, 1879 .....		
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 .....		
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 .....		
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 .....		

Examined by Commissioners Coleman and Murphy.

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF "LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK" (LIMITED).

[Incorporated March 31st, 1865.]

A. SCRIVENER, Manager.

W. STEEL, Cashier.

	Bank's Statement, June 30, 1879.	Commissioners' Statement, Feb. 26, 1879.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Bank premises (an investment by head office)-----		
Real estate by foreclosure -----	\$72,669 46	\$69,330 31
Loans on real estate -----	218,400 00	345,196 71
Invested in stocks and bonds -----		5,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds -----	705,168 36	968,207 21
Loans on other securities -----	906,452 75	972,413 33
Loans on personal security -----	1,975,320 18	1,737,273 09
Money on hand -----	961,743 42	734,622 23
Deposits in other banks -----	267,683 79	309,924 33
Other assets -----	499,537 23	238,494 61
Sundry debtors for drafts accepted by head office under letters of credit, but not matured -----		512,851 74
Total resources -----	\$5,606,975 19	\$5,893,313 56
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Due head office, London -----	\$3,818,038 30	\$4,466,036 21
Due depositors at San Francisco -----	1,779,222 28	1,248,654 98
Due banks and bankers -----	9,714 61	135,671 29
Other liabilities -----		42,951 08
Total liabilities -----	\$5,606,975 19	\$5,893,313 56
<i>Summary.</i>		
Total resources June 30th, 1878 -----		\$6,357,668 75
Total resources December 31st, 1878 -----		5,694,843 59
Total resources June 30th, 1879 -----		5,606,975 19
Total deposits June 30th, 1878 -----		2,024,917 43
Total deposits December 31st, 1878 -----		1,608,868 77
Total deposits June 30th, 1879 -----		1,779,222 28

Examined by Commissioners Coleman, Watt, and Murphy.

# CONDENSED STATEMENTS

OF THE

# BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS,

JULY 1st, 1879.

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ADVANCE STATEMENTS  
OF THE  
SAVINGS BANKS, JANUARY 1ST, 1880,  
TOGETHER WITH  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION, SO FAR AS RECEIVED.

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[The Banks are arranged alphabetically.]

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## ADVANCE STATEMENTS.

### CALIFORNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure ---	\$64,916 50	Capital paid in coin-----	\$69,037 07
Loans on real estate -----	171,643 02	Reserve fund (surplus)-----	7,141 48
Invested in stocks and bonds-----	20,400 00	Due depositors -----	225,529 64
Loans on other securities-----	18,212 82	All other liabilities -----	2,603 57
Loans on personal security -----			
Money on hand -----	5,634 32		
Deposits in other banks -----	17,000 00		
Furniture -----	200 00		
Interest accrued -----	5,992 12		
Rent accrued -----	312 98		
Total assets -----	\$304,311 76	Total liabilities-----	\$304,311 76

## CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$100,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	411,314 87	Reserve fund (surplus)	5,939 50
Loans on real estate	771,930 43	Due depositors	1,409,130 05
Invested in stocks and bonds	32,847 18	Dividend to depositors	28,475 84
Loans on stocks and bonds	86,290 23	Taxes due and unpaid	4,524 77
Loans on personal security	87,168 27		
Money on hand	146,521 49		
Deposits in other banks	75,620 77		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,450 00		
Interest accrued	16,641 55		
All other assets	16,285 37		
Total assets	\$1,748,070 16	Total liabilities	\$1,748,070 16

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Capital Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	9,062
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,562
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	134
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	334
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$213,851 93
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	36
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$657,108 28
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$891 37
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits	\$370,908 11
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$608,711 93
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$28,475 84
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	4 and 5½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	None paid for last year by order of Bank Commissioners.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$3,651 89
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$5,168 59 paid, \$4,524 77 due) for the last six months	\$20,514 56
17. Amount net earnings last six months	\$32,127 73
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$2,026,975 37
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	9.43 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	Dec. 1, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years? (\$100,000 Bank building, \$3,000)	\$103,000 00

## COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$135,483 40	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Loans on real estate	537,182 83	Reserve fund (surplus)	98,964 12
Invested in county warrants	86,028 33	Due depositors	800,141 71
Loans on stocks and bonds	62,497 11		
Loans on other securities	56,427 61		
Loans on personal security	96,638 92		
Money on hand	59,943 84		
Deposits in other banks	138,112 15		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	5,055 64		
Interest accrued	21,736 00		
Total assets	\$1,199,105 83	Total liabilities	\$1,199,105 83

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Commercial and Savings Bank of San José, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	2,943
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,058
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	287
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	317
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$20,000 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	23
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$244,649 16
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$1,874 52
9. Amount deposited during the last six months	\$2,013,773 14
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$1,911,541 87
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$16,991 73
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	5½ and 6½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$18,000 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	6 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$2,340 71
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$2,660 35) for the last six months	\$9,828 54
17. Amount net earnings last six months	\$47,160 98
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$230,385 74
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	December 9, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?	None.



## FRANCO-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate .....	\$186,095 55	Capital paid in coin .....	\$100,000 00
Invested in stocks and bonds ..	34,549 01	Reserve fund (surplus) .....	3,500 00
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	1,288 38	Due depositors .....	139,892 77
Loans on other securities .....	337 15	All other liabilities .....	3,862 57
Money on hand .....	22,683 25		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes ..	2,300 00		
Total assets .....	\$247,255 34	Total liabilities .....	\$247,255 34

## FRENCH SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

(NEW BUSINESS.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate .....	\$379,075 76	Capital paid in coin .....	\$77,875 00
Invested in bonds .....	123,000 00	Due depositors .....	553,234 47
Money on hand .....	3,695 80	Other liabilities .....	155 00
Deposits in other banks .....	138,543 36	Profit and loss .....	15,542 05
Furniture, fixtures, and safes ..	1,801 67		
Interest accrued .....	689 93		
Total assets .....	\$646,806 52	Total liabilities .....	\$646,806 52

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of "La Société Française d'Epargnes et de Prévoyance Mutuelle," on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits .....	3,361
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	3,229
3. Number of accounts opened since commencement of business, March 15th, 1879 .....	431
4. Number of accounts closed since commencement of business, March 15th, 1879 .....	113
5. Largest amount due any one depositor since commencement of business, March 15th, 1879 .....	\$5,000 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000 since commencement of business, March 15th, 1879 .....	None.
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000 since commencement of business, March 15th, 1879 .....	None.
8. Average amount of each account open since commencement of business, March 15th, 1879 .....	\$164 60
9. Amount deposited during the last nine and a half months .....	\$376,798 96
10. Amount withdrawn during the last nine and a half months .....	\$261,229 65
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$12,373 39
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	5½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	\$2,419 76
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital .....	6½ per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$748 92
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$484 98), for last nine and a half months .....	\$5,774 45
17. Amount net earnings last six months .....	\$15,542 05
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$12,373 39
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	5½ per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	Dec. 31, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years? .....	None.

## GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$80,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$270,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	101,418 44	Reserve fund (surplus).....	85,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	8,749,579 77	Due depositors.....	9,493,206 98
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	70,000 00	Federal taxes.....	11,184 19
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	10,125 00		
Money on hand.....	847,767 96		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	500 00		
Total assets.....	\$9,859,391 17	Total liabilities.....	\$9,859,391 17

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of German Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	25,680
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	9,015
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	1,470
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	1,083
5. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$78,666 25
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	364
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	\$3,744,343 00
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits.....	\$1,053 04
9. Amount deposited during the last six months (term, \$899,010 60; ordinary, \$1,494,850 82).....	\$2,393,861 42
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months (term, \$1,162,046 15; ordinary, \$1,072,287 16).....	\$2,234,333 31
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$279,500 73
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	Term, 6.9 per ct.; ordinary, 5½ pr. cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital.....	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	\$5,000 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$13,991 44) for the last six months.....	\$31,772 57
17. Amount of net earnings last six months.....	\$325,202 57
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	\$4,035,692 33
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	Term, 9.5 per ct.; ordinary, 7.9 pr. cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?.....	July 1st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?.....	

## HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$213,933 73	Capital paid in coin.....	
Real estate, by foreclosure.....	958,888 53	Reserve fund.....	\$1,265,095 11
Loans on real estate.....	12,378,205 33	Due depositors.....	14,560,086 08
Invested in U. S. bonds.....	1,775,686 56		
Money on hand.....	495,814 19		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,652 85		
Total assets.....	\$15,825,181 19	Total liabilities.....	\$15,825,181 19

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	72,073
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	19,514
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	2,564
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	2,499
5. Largest amount due any one depositor, deposits.....	\$33,446 47
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	396
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	\$2,934,375 85
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits.....	\$746 13
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits.....	\$2,792,444 95
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months.....	\$2,823,494 02
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$435,388 51
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	6½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	} This society has no capital stock.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital.....	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	\$576 34
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$16,480 14) for the last six months.....	\$51,076 54
17. Amount net earnings last six months.....	\$501,319 96
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	\$13,760,315 25
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	10.03 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balance due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?.....	June 30, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?.....	

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$73,105 89	Capital paid in coin.....	\$80,000 00
Real estate, by foreclosure.....	37,065 00	Reserve fund (surplus).....	31,796 04
Loans on real estate.....	1,027,494 47	Due depositors.....	1,236,556 18
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	53,453 36	All other liabilities.....	4,725 92
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	2,500 00		
Loans on other securities.....	20,324 20		
Money on hand.....	13,740 33		
Deposits in other banks.....	92,207 02		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,521 20		
Interest accrued.....	29,774 60		
All other assets.....	892 07		
Total assets.....	\$1,353,078 14	Total liabilities.....	\$1,353,078 14

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	2,886
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	1,777
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	161
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	118
5. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$61,061 51
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000.....	59
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000.....	\$694,314 00
8. Average amount of each account open.....	\$695 87
9. Amount deposited during the last six months.....	\$469,233 84
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months.....	\$432,547 72
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$35,040 01
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	6½, 5½, 2½ per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	\$4,000 00
14. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	10 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	\$2,265 99
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$1,808 57) for the last six months.....	\$9,633 42
17. Amount net earnings last six months.....	\$39,448 46
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	\$560,810 66
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	9.16, 7.56, and 4.05 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?.....	Dec. 31, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?.....	None.

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK—LOS ANGELES.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$52,163 01	Capital paid in coin.....	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	253,380 94	Reserve fund (surplus).....	206,533 09
Loans on other securities.....	17,516 77	Due depositors.....	92,423 24
Loans on personal security.....	39,818 56	Collection account.....	508 51
Money on hand.....	22,401 10	Dividends unpaid.....	208 50
Deposits in other banks.....	13,852 96	Federal and other taxes.....	1,360 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	1,900 00		
Interest accrued (not counted).....			
Total assets.....	\$401,033 34	Total liabilities.....	\$401,033 34

## MARYSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot, furniture, etc.-----	\$5,115 84	Reserve fund (surplus)-----	\$20,727 53
Real estate by foreclosure-----	65,412 13	Due depositors-----	618,699 66
Loans on real estate-----	562,176 41	Dividend payable January 19th, 1880-----	24,187 67
Loans on stocks and bonds-----	400 00		
Money on hand-----	4,517 90		
Deposits in other banks-----	3,542 87		
Interest accrued-----	22,449 71		
Total assets-----	\$663,614 86	Total liabilities-----	\$663,614 86

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Marysville Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits-----	3,465
2. Number of open accounts, deposits-----	769
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits-----	23
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits-----	266
5. Largest amount due any one depositor-----	\$29,315 45
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits-----	22
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits-----	\$228,452 16
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits-----	\$804 55
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits-----	\$37,452 92
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months-----	\$349,979 05
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months-----	\$24,187 67
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends-----	8 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months-----	No capital stock.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital-----	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months-----	\$5,555 19
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$1,852 02) for the last six months-----	\$6,654 12
17. Amount of net earnings last six months-----	\$30,675 10
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization-----	\$764,883 80
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization-----	10.77 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?-----	Dec. 31st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?-----	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?-----	None.

## BANK OF MENDOCINO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure-----	\$14,584 59	Reserve fund-----	\$9,816 75
Loans on real estate-----	196,123 89	Due depositors-----	221,130 89
Loans on other securities-----	2,794 37	All other liabilities-----	17 50
Loans on personal security-----	76 80		
Money on hand-----	5,580 92		
Deposits in other banks-----	11,665 57		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes-----	139 00		
Total assets-----	\$230,965 14	Total liabilities-----	\$230,965 14

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Mendocino, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits-----	901
2. Number of open accounts, deposits-----	345
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits-----	39
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits-----	63
5. Largest amount due any one depositor-----	\$12,757 85
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits-----	5
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits-----	\$38,875 26
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits-----	\$640 96
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, inclusive of dividend credited-----	\$135,645 06
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months-----	\$141,760 64
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months-----	\$9,134 74
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends, full rate for term 9 per cent.-----	8.86 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months-----	Has no capital stock.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital-----	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months-----	\$780 22
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$-----) for the last six months-----	\$2,702 10
17. Amount of net earnings last six months-----	\$9,914 96
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization-----	\$127,503 52
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization-----	10.22 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?-----	Dec. 31st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date-----	\$52 24
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?-----	\$1,300 00

## MERCED SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$11,826 24	Capital paid in coin.....	\$30,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure .....	432 43	Reserve fund (surplus).....	12,354 50
Loans on real estate .....	135,946 60	Due depositors .....	231,783 38
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	42,350 58		
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	2,915 00		
Loans on other securities.....	23,605 42		
Loans on personal security.....	390 50		
Money on hand.....	14,200 61		
Deposits in other banks .....	31,964 55		
All other assets .....	10,505 95		
Total assets .....	\$274,137 88	Total liabilities.....	\$274,137 88

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Merced Security Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	707
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	255
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits .....	41
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	29
5. Largest amount due any one depositor .....	\$18,000 00
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	13
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	\$94,322 16
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits .....	942 12
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits.....	\$75,953 41
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	\$56,223 91
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$5,336 83
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	\$1,050 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital.....	7 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	\$1,976 98
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$521 60 federal tax) for the last six months.....	\$2,840 96
17. Amount net earnings last six months .....	\$8,363 81
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$32,495 40
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	8.777 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger .....	Every 30 days.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?.....	None.

## NAPA VALLEY SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$20,934 12	Reserve fund (surplus).....	\$38,329 97
Loans on real estate .....	63,544 02	Due depositors.....	70,231 13
Loans on warrants.....	432 13		
Money on hand .....	12,863 83		
Interest accrued .....	10,737 00		
Total assets .....	\$108,561 10	Total liabilities.....	\$108,561 10

## OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$79,954 71	Capital paid in coin.....	\$475,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	59,168 45	Reserve fund (surplus).....	21,350 00
Loans on real estate .....	1,343,422 81	Due depositors .....	1,556,587 43
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	137,030 19	All other liabilities .....	4,357 24
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	36,500 00		
Loans on other securities.....	68,200 65		
Loans on personal security.....	76,703 48		
Money on hand .....	50,445 37		
Deposits in other banks .....	151,922 98		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes .....	1,500 00		
Interest accrued .....	38,690 00		
All other assets.....	13,756 03		
Total assets .....	\$2,057,294 67	Total liabilities.....	\$2,057,294 67

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—SACRAMENTO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate owned .....	\$139,563 66	Capital paid in coin .....	\$229,791 94
Loans on real estate .....	142,475 85	Undivided profits .....	14,166 66
Invested in stocks and bonds .....	11,220 00	Due depositors .....	83,612 38
Loans on personal security .....	2,811 38		
Money on hand .....	25,574 01		
Deposits in other banks .....	3,426 08		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes .....	2,500 00		
Interest accrued .....			
Total assets .....	\$327,570 98	Total liabilities .....	\$327,570 98

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of People's Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits .....	115
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	88
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits .....	115
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	27
5. Largest amount due any one depositor .....	\$47,194 50
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits .....	1
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits .....	\$47,194 50
8. Average amount of each deposit, open accounts .....	\$940 14
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits .....	\$127,066 77
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	\$43,454 39
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$643 27
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	\$7,468 50
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital .....	7 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$941 57
16. Expenses (including taxes, S—) for last six months, and repairs .....	\$9,205 59
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	\$14,166 66
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$643 27
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	7 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	Dec. 3d, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years? .....	None.

## SACRAMENTO SAVINGS BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot .....	\$25,050 46	Reserve fund (surplus) .....	\$51,893 48
Real estate by foreclosure .....	34,243 45	Due depositors .....	953,346 58
Loans on real estate .....	705,532 37	Other liabilities .....	5,025 37
Money on hand .....	326,786 86	Contingent dividend .....	7,980 65
Deposits in other banks .....	29,684 01	Undivided earnings .....	59,246 66
		Mortgage tax account .....	43,804 41
Total assets .....	\$1,121,297 15	Total liabilities .....	\$1,121,297 15

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Sacramento Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits .....	10,020
2. Number of open accounts, deposits .....	1,615
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits .....	None.
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits .....	142
5. Largest amount due any one depositor .....	\$12,771
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits .....	8
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits .....	\$72,841 45
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits .....	\$332 75
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits .....	\$95,878 68
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months .....	\$493,711 44
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months .....	\$30,172 00
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends .....	6 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months .....	Nothing.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital .....	Nothing.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months .....	\$8,000 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, S—) for the last six months .....	\$9,721 07
17. Amount of net earnings last six months .....	\$51,504 00
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization .....	\$2,483,216 00
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization .....	6½ per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger? .....	Jan. 1st, 1880.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date? .....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years? .....	None.

## SANTA CRUZ BANK OF SAVINGS AND LOAN.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$6,652 73	Capital paid in coin.....	\$17,634 22
Real estate by foreclosure.....	40,216 08	Reserve fund (surplus).....	3,622 92
Loans on real estate.....	120,949 96	Due depositors.....	197,128 07
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	8,980 00		
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	15,090 00		
Loans on personal security.....	36 80		
Money on hand.....	16,464 00		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,000 00		
Interest accrued.....	7,995 64		
Total assets.....	\$218,385 21	Total liabilities.....	\$218,385 21

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits.....	2,679
2. Number of open accounts, deposits.....	467
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits.....	102
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits.....	101
5. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$11,009 72
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	6
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits.....	\$41,177 76
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits.....	\$422 10
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits.....	\$80,638 52
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months.....	\$74,852 29
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months.....	\$5,829 88
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends.....	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months.....	None.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital.....	None.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months.....	None.
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$137 03), for the last six months.....	\$1,566 59
17. Amount of net earnings last six months.....	\$3,622 92
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization.....	Don't know.
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization.....	Don't know.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?.....	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?.....	None.

## SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$119,099 43	Capital paid in coin.....	\$400,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	729,167 91	Reserve fund (surplus).....	54,209 17
Loans on real estate.....	8,034,485 79	Due depositors.....	9,958,343 74
Invested in bonds.....	391,572 50	All other liabilities.....	46,953 81
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	554,528 00		
Money on hand.....	614,038 73		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	4,853 02		
All other assets.....	11,761 34		
Total assets.....	\$10,459,506 72	Total liabilities.....	\$10,459,506 72

## SAN JOSÉ SAVINGS BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$53,773 14	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	220,884 70	Reserve fund (surplus)	1,536 94
Loans on real estate	291,779 11	Due depositors	444,109 06
Invested in county warrants	3,096 95	Other liabilities	72 50
Loans on stocks and bonds	22,905 15	Due other banks	36,355 48
Loans on other securities	4,531 00		
Loans on personal security	73,714 34		
Money on hand	95,413 47		
Deposits in other banks	10,220 36		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	4,664 59		
All other assets	1,091 17		
Total assets	\$782,073 98	Total liabilities	\$782,073 98

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of San José Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	25,302
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,003
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	801
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	1,054
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$56,161 23
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	9
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$119,901 52
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$442 78
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits	\$1,109,557 14
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$1,162,939 70
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$18,247 89
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	None.
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$11,065 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$1,993 83,) for the last six months	\$8,207 28
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	Nothing.
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$484,883 56
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	8 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	Nov. 19th, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	\$530 18
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?	None.

## SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$55,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	1,053,026 04	Reserve fund (surplus)	376,325 00
Loans on real estate	3,337,822 51	Due depositors	4,228,346 59
Invested in stocks and bonds	286,277 50	All other liabilities	7,818 91
Loans on stocks and bonds	212,371 26		
Money on hand	165,891 48		
All other assets	2,101 71		
Total assets	\$5,112,490 50	Total liabilities	\$5,112,490 50



## SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$12,971 27	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Loans on real estate	1,733,478 84	Reserve fund	
Invested in stocks and bonds	10,186 00	Due depositors	2,211,949 36
Loans on stocks and bonds	434,600 00	All other liabilities	32,038 53
Loans on other securities	13,300 00		
Money on hand	11,802 95		
Deposits in other banks	166,709 12		
Furniture	150 00		
All other assets	10,789 61		
Total assets	\$2,393,987 79	Total liabilities	\$2,393,987 79

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Security Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	3,573
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,357
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	190
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	138
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$32,716 45
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	124
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$1,266,507 60
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$1,629 58
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits	\$330,318 01
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months, deposits	\$570,214 92
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$62,493 64
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	6 and 5 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$5,250 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	7 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	No reserve fund.
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$3,841 47) for the last six months	\$11,593 02
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$75,076 60
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$901,094 29
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	8.30, 6.92 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	Nothing.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?	None.

## STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$23,225 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Loans on real estate	1,097,443 07	Reserve fund (surplus)	36,330 10
Invested in stocks and bonds	8,000 00	Profit and loss account	10,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	15,394 05	Due depositors, inclusive of interest	1,218,145 68
Loans on other securities	47,914 51	Due stockholders, dividends:	
Overdrafts	213,394 79	No. 24, payable Jan. 5, '80	25,000 00
Loans on personal security	72,941 61	No. 25, payable Jan. 5, '80	25,000 00
Money on hand	54,958 72		
Deposits in other banks	213,363 47		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,000 00		
Interest accrued	65,340 56		
Total assets	\$1,814,975 78	Total liabilities	\$1,814,975 78

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Stockton Savings and Loan Society, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	Cannot tell.
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,587
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	322
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	291
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$42,771 25
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	28
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$285,708 85
8. Average amount of each deposit, open account	\$630 00
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits	\$4,266,751 36
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$4,187,299 81
11. Amount of interest to depositors for last six months	\$30,413 38
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such interest:	
Rate from July 1st, 1879, to November 1st, 1879	7 per cent. per an.
Rate from November 1st, 1879, to December 31st, 1879	6 per cent. per an.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months: One extra dividend from profits on real estate, \$25,000; One regular dividend, \$25,000	\$50,000 00
14. Rate per cent. of the regular dividend on paid up capital	10 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$7,356 14
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$4,264 05, U. S. Internal revenue tax, and \$1,030 35, State and county taxes) for the last six months	\$14,396 66
17. Amount of net earnings last six months, (profits on real estate in the sale of same, which we now include in the net earnings of last six months)	\$67,356 14
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	Cannot tell.
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	Cannot tell.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?	None.

## UNION SAVINGS BANK—OAKLAND.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$63,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$450,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	9,811 18	Reserve fund (surplus)	42,240 00
Loans on real estate	1,391,938 85	Undivided profits	15,687 20
Invested in bonds and war-rants	119,154 39	Due depositors	1,317,094 93
Loans on stocks and bonds	38,500 00	Unpaid dividends	19,679 10
Loans on personal security	6,601 26	Miscellaneous	4,300 50
Money on hand	90,778 00		
Deposits in other banks	60,395 51		
Interest accrued	66,831 72		
All other assets	1,990 82		
Total assets	\$1,849,001 73	Total liabilities	\$1,849,001 73

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Union Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	6,107
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	2,233
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	433
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	337
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$37,813 64
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	42
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$484,124 07
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$589 83
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits	\$443,593 16
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$370,313 46
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$40,584 26
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	7 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$18,000 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	8 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$11,689 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, \$3,118 97) for the last six months, and salaries, \$5,785 25	\$10,308 63
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$73,699 36
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$572,527 04
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	9.909 per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	Oct. 15th, 1879.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.
22. What amount of real estate does the institution still hold which it has owned over five years?	None.

## VALLEJO SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$30,530 00	Capital paid in coin	\$86,000 00
Loans on real estate	28,689 87	Due depositors	44,193 39
Invested in stocks and bonds	1,984 75	Due other banks	136 61
Loans on stocks and bonds	14,889 98	Collection account	9 50
Loans on other securities	5,170 00	Net earnings	4,312 81
Loans on personal security	5,873 04		
Money on hand	15,018 24		
Deposits in other banks	7,704 54		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,726 50		
Interest accrued	2,065 39		
Total assets	\$114,652 31	Total liabilities	\$114,652 31

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ADVANCE STATEMENTS  
OF THE  
COMMERCIAL BANKS, JANUARY 1st, 1880,  
TOGETHER WITH  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION, SO FAR AS RECEIVED.

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[The Banks are arranged alphabetically.]

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# ADVANCE STATEMENTS.

## BANK OF ANAHEIM.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$5,472 15	Capital paid in coin	\$20,000 00
Loans on real estate	4,600 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	1,500 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	3,970 90	Due depositors	26,475 24
Loans on other securities	7,884 06	All other liabilities	1,521 47
Loans on personal security	9,722 38		
Money on hand	4,268 91		
Deposits in other banks	9,155 77		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,962 73		
Interest accrued			
All other assets	459 81		
Total assets	\$49,496 71	Total liabilities	\$49,496 71

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Anaheim, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	152
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	Nothing.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$9,901 75
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$1,828 33
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	None paid.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$1,200 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	6 per cent.
9. Decrease in surplus for past year	\$2,510 66
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, others, etc., \$1,488 41; taxes, \$137 10), past year	\$1,625 51
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	\$121 14

Interest in arrears not included.

## THE BODIE BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$4,275 10	Capital paid in coin.....	\$28,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	950 00	Reserve fund (surplus).....	\$4,400 00
Loans on personal security.....	80,579 41	Due depositors.....	59,596 60
Money on hand.....	15,955 89	All other liabilities.....	15,096 84
Deposits in other banks.....	1,916 85		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	1,529 14		
Interest accrued.....			
All other assets.....	1,887 05		
Total assets.....	\$107,093 44	Total liabilities.....	\$107,093 44

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bodie Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors.....	217
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors bearing interest.....	None.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$3,142 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$26,973 73
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$6,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	21½ per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$4,400 00
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$17,425 49
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	2 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$5,600; taxes, \$658 84), past year.....	\$6,258 84
13. Fuel, lights, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$3,673 00
14. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	
15. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	

## BANK OF BUTTE COUNTY—CHICO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$31,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$250,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	36,929 68	Reserve fund (surplus).....	22,913 61
Loans on real estate.....	59,735 00	Due depositors.....	283,619 99
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	33,279 75		
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	17,055 73		
Loans on other securities.....	8,329 00		
Loans on personal security.....	173,194 80		
Money on hand.....	44,604 02		
Deposits in other banks.....	155,192 48		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	3,900 41		
Interest accrued.....			
All other assets.....	2,312 73		
Total assets.....	\$556,533 60	Total liabilities.....	\$556,533 60

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Butte County, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors.....	478
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	148
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$45,230 00
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$15,750 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$118,872 39
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors, average.....	7½ per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$15,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	6 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$3,294 40
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$26,717 42
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, —, taxes, —) past year.....	\$13,307 12
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$250,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$3,000,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure, etc.	999,301 63	Reserve fund (surplus).....	2,135,239 80
Loans on real estate.....		Due depositors.....	6,045,528 10
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	5,212,364 31	All other liabilities.....	7,140 20
Loans on stocks and bonds.....			
Loans on other securities.....			
Loans on personal security.....			
Money on hand.....	2,950,877 04		
Deposits in other banks.....	1,731,843 19		
All other assets.....	43,521 93		
Total assets.....	\$11,187,908 10	Total liabilities.....	\$11,187,908 10

## BANK OF CHICO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$15,599 52	Capital paid in coin.....	\$356,300 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	37,868 23	Reserve fund (surplus).....	14,272 19
Loans on real estate.....	126,031 53	Due depositors.....	158,869 94
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	55,418 75		
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	105,036 81		
Loans on other securities.....	2,136 05		
Loans on personal security.....	98,027 72		
Money on hand.....	63,614 82		
Deposits in other banks.....	20,708 70		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	5,000 00		
Interest accrued.....			
Total assets.....	\$529,442 13	Total liabilities.....	\$529,442 13

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Chico, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	371
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	148
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$94,990 67
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$15,775 08
5. Decrease in deposits during past year.....	\$66,009 82
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	7 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$6,448 83
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$6,448 83
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$7,350 00; taxes, \$3,965 50) past year.....	\$14,899 39
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## CITIZENS' BANK—NEVADA CITY.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$60,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$30,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	4,986 25	Reserve fund (surplus).....	2,467 16
Loans on real estate.....	6,835 75	Due depositors.....	84,926 02
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	36,122 68		
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	1,530 00		
Loans on other securities.....	50 00		
Loans on personal security.....	24,018 40		
Money on hand.....	16,158 35		
Deposits in other banks.....	15,518 05		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	4,475 00		
Interest accrued.....			
Gold bullion.....	1,578 70		
Exchange on London.....	120 00		
Total assets.....	\$117,393 18	Total liabilities.....	\$117,393 18

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Citizens' Bank, Nevada City, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	None.
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$6,399 50
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$25,823 00
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$1,226 19
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$2,367 16
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,900; taxes, \$1,114 98) for past year.....	\$5,640 04
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	January 1st, 1880.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## COLUSA COUNTY BANK—COLUSA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$20,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	18,140 25	Reserve fund (surplus)	68,542 16
Loans on real estate	316,446 28	Due depositors	412,903 55
Invested in county warrants	6,532 06	Cash items	2,664 56
Loans on stocks and bonds	6,300 00	Outstanding dividend checks	7,083 00
Loans on other securities	105,227 36		
Loans on personal security	252,715 07		
Money on hand	82,981 35		
Deposits in other banks	143,207 74		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,598 49		
Interest accrued	36,974 95		
Delinquent taxes	69 72		
Total assets	\$991,193 27	Total liabilities	\$991,193 27

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Colusa County Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	236
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	Nothing.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$17,478 62
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$189,202 73
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$17,649 19
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	14 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$9,400; taxes, \$4,433 61) for past year	\$13,960 58
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$32,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$177,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	2,600 00	Undivided profits	16,280 72
Loans on real estate	85,806 88	Due depositors	264,580 07
Invested in stocks and bonds	46,499 86		
Loans on personal security	187,330 71		
Money on hand	38,215 52		
Deposits in other banks	60,347 09		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	4,744 60		
Interest accrued			
All other assets	316 13		
Total assets	\$457,860 79	Total liabilities	\$457,860 79

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	980
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	1
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$2,439 96
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$16,551 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$80,601 00
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	8 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$7,080 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	4 per cent.
9. Increase (decrease) in surplus for past year	
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$26,024 00
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	14 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$8,100; taxes, \$3,962 95) past year	\$18,210 64
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	December.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## CONSOLIDATED BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Invested in stocks and bonds	\$4,912 55	Capital paid in coin	\$18,510 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	53,914 45	Due depositors	79,587 16
Loans on other securities		All other liabilities	56 01
Loans on personal security			
Money on hand	23,785 05		
Deposits in other banks	12,106 97		
Interest accrued (part)	1,144 71		
All other assets	2,289 44		
Total assets	\$98,153 17	Total liabilities	\$98,153 17

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Consolidated Bank of San Diego, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	228
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	71
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$42,387 38
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$5,132 14
5. (Increase) (decrease) in deposits during past year*	
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	7 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year*	
8. Rate per cent. per annum on paid up capital*	
9. (Increase) (decrease) in surplus for past year*	
10. Amount of net earnings during past year*	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$— : taxes, \$—) past year*	
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?*	
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?*	

\* This bank only commenced business in October, 1879.

## BANK OF DIXON.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$8,226 37	Capital paid in coin	\$156,170 00
Real estate by foreclosure	4,201 75	Reserve fund (surplus)	19,048 04
Loans on real estate	186,742 30	Due depositors	163,074 83
School warrants	1,307 43	Unpaid dividends	522 41
Loans on personal security	80,963 96	Due to other banks	4,183 83
Money on hand	4,029 70	Exchange	169 54
Deposits in other banks	29,003 07	Rents	75 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,255 66	Interest	5,831 60
Overdrafts	30,586 70		
Expenses, taxes, etc.	1,758 31		
Total assets	\$349,075 25	Total liabilities	\$349,075 25

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Dixon, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	239
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	239
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$163,074 83
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$10,771 39
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$82,124 04
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	6 and 8 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$9,370 20
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital for last six months	12 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$10,938 72
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$28,950 32
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$1,900; taxes, \$784 93; expenses, \$603 63) past year	\$3,288 56
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.



## FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$3,874 80	Capital paid in coin	\$39,625 00
Loans on real estate	1,000 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	2,436 06
Loans on other securities	12,093 69	Due depositors	33,644 74
Loans on personal security	47,745 84	Interest accrued, but not due	290 28
Money on hand	4,879 11		
Deposits in other banks	3,131 19		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	1,200 00		
Interest accrued	2,071 45		
Total assets	\$75,996 08	Total liabilities	\$75,996 08

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Farmers' Bank of Wheatland, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	60
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	25
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$13,883 09
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$7,000 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$2,852 49
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	8, 9, 10 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$2,436 06
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1.245 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,670 13; taxes, \$459 89) past year	\$4,130 02
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	

## FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot, furniture, etc.	\$9,205 65	Capital paid in coin	\$79,840 00
Real estate by foreclosure	1,050 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	7,026 19
Loans on real estate	50,350 00	Due depositors	113,061 13
Loans on other securities	693 68		
Loans on personal security	118,233 74		
Money on hand	14,798 69		
Deposits in other banks	5,595 56		
Interest accrued			
Total assets	\$199,927 32	Total liabilities	\$199,927 32

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank (Healdsburg), on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	255
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	82
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$31,236 00
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	
5. Decrease in deposits during past year	\$5,013 45
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors, average	6½ per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$8,263 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	12 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$2,936 40
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$2,936 40
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans, about	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries \$—; taxes \$—) past year	\$3,642 50
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$18,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	32,556 20	Reserve fund	50,000 00
Loans on real estate	322,500 89	Due depositors	403,844 00
Invested in stocks and bonds	52,449 01	Surplus fund	275,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	30,150 00	Dividends unpaid	450 00
Loans on other securities	34,362 39	Profit and loss account	26,889 19
Loans on personal security	195,132 38		
Money on hand	199,983 44		
Deposits in other banks	62,424 08		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	8,614 80		
Interest accrued			
Total assets	\$956,183 19	Total liabilities	\$956,183 19

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	429
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest; interest ceased September 3d, 1879	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$21,864 69
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$43,070 00
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$22,500 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	4.77 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$16,753 17
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$39,253 17
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, etc., \$16,239 25; taxes, \$6,002 77) past year	\$22,242 02
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK—LAKEPORT.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$16,062 99	Capital paid in coin	\$63,800 00
Loans on real estate	58,896 88	Surplus	12,022 82
Invested in stocks and bonds	8,464 00	Due depositors	77,390 09
Loans on other securities	7,500 00		
Loans on personal security	18,130 03		
Money on hand	21,801 87		
Deposits in other banks	13,621 90		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	1,512 25		
Interest accrued	7,222 99		
Total assets	\$153,212 91	Total liabilities	\$153,212 91

## BANK OF GILROY.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$3,978 51	Capital paid in coin	\$68,000 00
Loans on real estate	46,597 17	Due depositors	95,201 16
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,129 26	Profit and loss	3,827 08
Loans on personal security	47,297 73		
Money on hand	11,671 23		
Deposits in other banks	49,002 85		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,196 82		
Interest accrued	4,154 67		
Total assets	\$167,028 24	Total liabilities	\$167,028 24

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Gilroy, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	76
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	100
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$44,821 22
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$3,630 62
5. Increase in deposits during last year	Increase.
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	Now 6 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$8,800, 10 per cent.
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	10 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	Increase.
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$7,227 08
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,400; taxes, \$823 47) past year	\$3,223 47
13. When were balances due depositors by depositor's ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Daily.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## GRANGERS' BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Two-thirds of banking house and lot	\$77,200 00	Capital paid in coin	\$400,540 00
Real estate by foreclosure	6,212 27	Due depositors	146,578 42
Loans on real estate	118,542 56	Due banks and bankers	50,126 77
Loans on stocks and bonds	91,410 15	Bills payable	40,000 00
Loans on other securities	198,675 27	Undivided profits	36,569 06
Loans on personal security	107,749 09		
Money on hand	51,153 37		
Deposits in other banks	3,968 82		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,000 00		
Interest accrued	15,902 72		
Total assets	\$673,814 25	Total liabilities	\$673,814 25

## BANK OF HEALDSBURG.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$3,395 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate	52,437 79	Reserve fund (surplus)	5,965 13
Invested in stocks and bonds	5,000 00	Due depositors	57,837 59
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,978 47	Due dividends uncalled for	94 25
Loans on other securities	9,157 09	Due banks and bankers	24,517 32
Loans on personal security	89,708 95		
Money on hand	10,376 60		
Deposits in other banks	236 55		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,000 00		
Interest accrued	13,103 84		
Total assets	\$188,414 29	Total assets	\$188,414 29

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Healdsburg, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	147
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	58
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$22,859 06
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$4,300 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$18,974 84
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	6, 7, 8, per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$9,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	9 per cent.
9. Decrease in surplus for past year	\$215 62
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$12,629 72
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,400; taxes, \$864 21) for past year	\$3,264 21
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Jan. 1st, 1880.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## BANK OF HOLLISTER.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$8,026 65	Capital paid in coin	\$181,600 00
Real estate by foreclosure	2,131 98	Reserve fund (surplus)	26,713 19
Loans on real estate	195,726 01	Due depositors	175,331 25
Invested in stocks and bonds	9,548 86		
Loans on stocks and bonds	11,294 77		
Loans on other securities	59,888 47		
Loans on personal security	41,989 89		
Money on hand	28,309 19		
Deposits in other banks	17,697 21		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,109 69		
Interest accrued			
All other assets	5,921 72		
Total assets	\$383,644 44	Total liabilities	\$383,644 44

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Hollister, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	338
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	156
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$90,028 69
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$10,000 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$32,414 86
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	6 and 8 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$29,510 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	16.2 per cent.
9. Decrease in surplus for past year	\$4,570 98
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$24,898 87
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ and 1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,000; taxes, \$2,110 67) past year	\$6,720 27
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 10th, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY BANK—EUREKA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$19,133 24	Capital paid in coin.....	\$60,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	93,002 63	Reserve fund (surplus).....	112,966 95
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	4,547 94	Due depositors.....	59,712 11
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	11,200 00	All other liabilities.....	10,884 96
Loans on personal security.....	27,228 01		
Money on hand.....	30,512 81		
Deposits in other banks.....	28,599 57		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,000 00		
Interest accrued.....	16,966 28		
All other assets.....	10,373 54		
Total assets.....	\$243,564 02	Total liabilities.....	\$243,564 02

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Humboldt County Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	105
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	None.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$5,133 82
5. Decrease in deposits during past year.....	\$24,067 81
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	No per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$20,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital, would be, if continued.....	33½ per cent.
9. Decrease in surplus for past year.....	\$2,721 69
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$20,399 18
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,984 00; taxes, \$1,725 28; other expenses, \$1,090 20) past year.....	\$6,749 48
13. When were balances due depositors, by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Jan. 1st, 1880.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## KERN VALLEY BANK—BAKERSFIELD.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$2,771 17	Capital paid in coin.....	\$48,124 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	23,520 24	Due depositors.....	45,257 72
Loans on real estate.....	44,706 62	Bills payable.....	10,000 00
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	22,126 10	Due banks.....	24,314 33
Loans on personal security.....	24,284 65	Profit and loss.....	1,777 52
Money on hand.....	4,123 38		
Deposits in other banks.....	126 66		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	3,735 14		
Interest accrued.....	2,592 75		
All other assets.....	1,466 86		
Total assets.....	\$129,473 57	Total liabilities.....	\$129,473 57

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Kern Valley Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	103
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	20
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$13,880 25
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$8,087 58
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$13,201 71
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	9 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	
9. Decrease in surplus for past year.....	\$1,174 60
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$5,621 16
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,000; taxes, \$361 15) for past year.....	\$4,501 06
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Monthly.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF LAKE.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$7,724 91	Capital paid in coin.....	\$96,921 85
Real estate by foreclosure.....	31,186 92	Reserve fund (surplus).....	4,466 73
Loans on real estate.....	46,330 58	Due depositors.....	37,284 78
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	7,014 65	All other liabilities.....	19,370 74
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,757 00		
Loans on personal security.....	28,549 67		
Money on hand.....	26,614 47		
Deposits in other banks.....	1,173 87		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,000 00		
All other assets.....	3,692 03		
Total assets.....	\$158,044 10	Total liabilities.....	\$158,044 10

## BANK OF LA PORTE.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$3,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$12,500 00
Loans on real estate	15,699 62	Reserve fund (surplus)	4,810 78
Loans on stocks and bonds	5,712 16	Due depositors	23,072 14
Loans on other securities	5,410 13	All other liabilities	11,645 43
Loans on personal security	15,383 75		
Money on hand	5,051 17		
Furnitures, fixture, and safes	1,000 00		
All other assets	771 52		
Total assets	\$52,028 35	Total liabilities	\$52,028 35

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of La Porte, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	18
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	5
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$4,072 50
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$13,017 53
5. Decrease in deposits during past year	\$3,772 93
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	8 to 12 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$10,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	80 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$114 46
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$10,000 00
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$700 20; taxes, \$370 73) past year	\$1,070 93
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	December 31st.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## BANK OF MARTINEZ.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$5,034 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	4,667 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	28,917 06
Loans on real estate	107,122 91	Due depositors	195,323 74
Invested in stocks and bonds	46,490 47	Suspense	386 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	4,250 33	Salaries	1,290 00
Loans on other securities	7,127 26	Taxes	643 54
Loans on personal security	95,727 01	Interest due depositors	2,804 57
Money on hand	30,674 76	Undivided profits	9,014 49
Deposits in other banks	24,446 73		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,499 00		
Interest accrued	10,339 93		
Total assets	\$338,379 40	Total liabilities	\$338,379 40

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Martinez, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	276
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	148
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$107,148 54
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$16,958 16
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$75,298 31
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	8 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$12,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum on paid up capital	12 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$3,379 74
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$15,379 74
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,580; taxes, \$1,649 85) past year	\$5,119 47
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	No deposit ledger kept.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	No deposit ledger kept.

## MENDOCINO DISCOUNT BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$6,511 49	Capital paid in coin	\$25,100 00
Invested in county warrants	3,234 83	Surplus	390 64
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,523 50	Due depositors	3,676 89
Loans on personal security	11,164 28	All other liabilities	7,751 56
Money on hand			
Deposits in other banks	6,680 80		
Pacific Bank, for collection	7,216 73		
All other assets	587 46		
Total assets	\$36,919 09	Total liabilities	\$36,919 09

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Mendocino Discount Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors	40
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	40
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$3,676 89
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$787 85
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$1,689 89
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	9½ per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$2,777 46
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	12 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus and reserve for past year	\$297 23
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$3,224 25
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$600 00; taxes, \$103 80) past year	\$739 69
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between accounts?	None.

## MERCED BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$11,221 14	Capital paid in coin	\$48,375 00
Real estate by foreclosure	2,801 18	Reserve fund (surplus)	3,962 37
Loans on real estate	35,335 65	Due depositors	29,801 64
Invested in stocks and bonds	123 25	Due other banks	6,136 22
Loans on stocks and bonds	776 42		
Loans on other securities	700 00		
Loans on personal security	17,840 12		
Money on hand	3,979 30		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,403 78		
Interest accrued	2,492 86		
Overdrafts	10,445 83		
Litigation account	155 70		
Total assets	\$88,275 23	Total liabilities	\$88,275 23

## MODESTO BANK—MODESTO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$4,649 28	Capital paid in coin	\$150,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	12,231 37	Reserve fund (surplus)	548 60
Loans on real estate	99,740 61	Due depositors	179,303 85
Invested in stocks and bonds	9,381 24	Undivided earnings	29,924 16
Loans on stocks and bonds	25,521 77		
Loans on other securities	19,826 20		
Loans on personal security	56,842 85		
Money on hand	41,520 62		
Deposits in other banks	70,289 38		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,507 14		
Interest accrued	11,266 15		
Total assets	\$359,776 61	Total liabilities	\$359,776 61

## MONO COUNTY BANK—BODIE.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$5,750 00	Capital paid in coin	\$20,000 00
Loans on real estate	500 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	7,536 33
Invested in stocks and bonds	2,783 95	Due depositors	35,045 93
Loans on stocks and bonds	13,103 87	All other liabilities	4,851 25
Loans on other securities	150 00		
Loans on personal security	9,329 79		
Money on hand	20,010 20		
Deposits in other banks	10,914 64		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,859 34		
Interest accrued			
All other assets	1,351 72		
Total assets	\$67,253 51	Total liabilities	\$67,253 51

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Mono County Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors, 98; certificates of deposit, 85	183
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	None.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$1,301 25
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$17,890 63
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year (paid one dividend, \$4,000, in October, 1879, to that date)	\$4,800 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	About 16 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$5,632 83
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$10,632 83
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	About 2 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$6,150; taxes, \$526 08) past year	\$9,498 94
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	January 1st, 1880.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between accounts?	None.

## BANK OF NAPA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$17,500 00	Capital paid in coin	\$198,800 00
Real estate by foreclosure, etc.	82,012 53	Reserve fund (surplus)	85,553 52
Loans on real estate	253,927 94	Due depositors	249,632 21
Invested in stocks and warrants	10,568 13	Dividends unpaid	1,070 69
Loans on stocks and warrants	13,596 90	Due other banks	2,264 62
Loans on other securities	15,403 07		
Loans on personal security	56,753 22		
Money on hand	41,793 06		
Deposited in other banks	16,966 03		
Interest accrued	28,800 16		
Total assets	\$537,321 04	Total liabilities	\$537,321 04

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Napa, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	845
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	394
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$139,833 31
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$5,198 98
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$12,595 32
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	7 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$24,990 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	10 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$13,815 36
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$13,815 36
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$7,782; sundries, \$1,548 07; taxes, \$1,825 90, charged to reserve) past year	\$9,330 07
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Jan. 1st, 1880.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$1,000,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$3,000,000 00
Invested in stocks and bonds	3,731,506 20	Reserve fund (U. S. bonds)	3,500,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,299,099 60	Due depositors	8,954,379 63
Loans on other securities	1,945,291 86	All other liabilities	1,196,891 71
Loans on personal security	397,524 97	Collection account	415,361 18
Money on hand	3,029,628 91		
Deposits in other banks	5,199,328 72		
Interest accrued	41,552 00		
Other assets	7,339 08		
Bills received for collection	415,361 18		
Total assets	\$17,066,632 52	Total liabilities	\$17,066,632 52

## PACIFIC BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$150,000 00	Capital paid in coin	\$1,000,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	3,504 50	Reserve fund (surplus)	439,115 21
Invested in stocks	6,188 40	Due depositors	1,002,040 33
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,206,349 14	Dividends unpaid	235 00
Loans on other securities		Due banks and bankers	114,026 88
Loans on personal security			
Money on hand	997,503 01		
Deposits in other banks	191,872 39		
Total assets	\$2,555,417 44	Total liabilities	\$2,555,417 44

## PETALUMA SAVINGS BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$7,307 00	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate	104,829 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	27,166 60
Invested in stocks and bonds	9,000 00	Due depositors	136,227 60
Loans on stocks and bonds	5,800 00		
Loans on other securities	567 00		
Loans on personal security	83,537 01		
Money on hand	15,612 35		
Deposits in other banks	4,570 07		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,804 00		
Overdrafts	29,367 77		
Total assets	\$263,394 20	Total liabilities	\$263,394 20

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Petaluma Savings Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$89,379 00
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$3,600 00
5. Decrease in deposits during past year	\$6,319 20
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	6 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$12,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	1 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$2,697 55
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$14,697 58
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	About 1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,420; taxes, \$1,469 77) past year	\$4,889 77
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	

## SACRAMENTO BANK.\*

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$6,426 06	Capital paid in coin	\$50,000 00
Loans on real estate	1,220,755 19	Reserve fund (surplus)	74,220 99
Money on hand	44,729 58	Due depositors	1,482,074 46
Deposits in other banks	406,439 13	Other liabilities	1,769 35
		Undivided earnings	70,285 16
Total assets	\$1,678,349 96	Total liabilities	\$1,678,349 96

\*This bank is incorporated under the general banking laws of the State, but does a purely savings bank business.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Sacramento Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of accounts opened since organization, deposits	4,524
2. Number of open accounts, deposits	1,756
3. Number of accounts opened last six months, deposits	493
4. Number of accounts closed last six months, deposits	338
5. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$65,463 21
6. Number of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	56
7. Aggregate amount of accounts exceeding \$5,000, deposits	\$602,417 00
8. Average amount of each account open, deposits	\$871 72
9. Amount deposited during the last six months, deposits	\$825,992 52
10. Amount withdrawn during the last six months	\$544,456 42
11. Amount of dividends to depositors for last six months	\$44,856 00
12. Rate per cent. per annum of such dividends	6 per cent.
13. Amount of dividends to stockholders for last six months	\$2,000 00
14. Rate per cent. of same on paid up capital	6 per cent.
15. Amount added to reserve fund last six months	\$4,610 00
16. Expenses (including taxes, &c.) for the last six months	\$11,549 47
17. Amount of net earnings last six months	\$60,507 00
18. Total amount of dividends to depositors since organization	\$271,674 00
19. Average rate of dividends to depositors since organization	8½ per cent.
20. As of what date was an abstract made of balances due the depositors, as shown by the depositors' ledger?	January 1st, 1880.
21. What was the amount of discrepancy, if any, between the aggregate of such balances and the amount shown by the general ledger to be due depositors at same date?	None.

## SALINAS CITY BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$14,831 07	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	13,375 70	Reserve fund (surplus)	19,356 12
Loans on real estate	117,137 06	Due depositors	152,448 15
Invested in stocks and bonds	23,774 51	All other liabilities	17,506 20
Loans on stocks and bonds	43,232 84		
Loans on other securities	8,174 67		
Loans on personal security	66,736 00		
Money on hand	31,452 15		
Deposits in other banks	67,496 47		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,300 00		
Interest accrued			
All other assets	800 00		
Total assets	\$389,310 47	Total liabilities	\$389,310 47

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Salinas City Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	335
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	63
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$29,120 60
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$4,000 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$13,627 31
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors, average	5 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$24,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	12 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$8,893 82
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$32,615 24
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,720; taxes, \$2,120 51) past year	\$6,462 25
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 13th, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	\$386 86



## SANTA BARBARA COUNTY BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$4,728 85	Capital paid in coin.....	\$70,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	25,684 50	Reserve fund (surplus).....	3,293 47
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	10,284 37	Due depositors.....	121,024 59
Loans on personal security.....	71,115 54		
Money on hand.....	37,081 06		
Deposits in other banks.....	39,107 81		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,192 66		
Interest accrued.....	4,123 27		
Total assets.....	\$194,318 06	Total liabilities.....	\$194,318 06

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Santa Barbara County Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors.....	309
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	None.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$5,560 96
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$13,881 42
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$8,400 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	12 per cent.
9. Decrease in surplus for past year.....	\$4,054 32
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$4,400; taxes, \$1,447 47) past year.....	\$7,545 39
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Every day.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY—SANTA CLARA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$14,534 12	Capital paid in coin.....	\$105,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	122,750 61	Reserve fund (surplus).....	21,977 07
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	8,280 32	Due depositors.....	142,737 83
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	13,612 68	All other liabilities.....	2,995 87
Loans on other securities.....	41,419 92		
Loans on personal security.....	46,659 52		
Money on hand.....	16,023 07		
Deposits in other banks.....	263 53		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,230 00		
Interest accrued.....	6,937 00		
Total assets.....	\$272,710 77	Total liabilities.....	\$272,710 77

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Santa Clara County, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors.....	255
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	153
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$87,861 39
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$10,000 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$8,037 70
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$11,550 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	11 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$3,441 85
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$14,991 85
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1.1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,012; taxes, \$144 46) past year.....	\$5,348 06
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 10th, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$6,652 73	Capital paid in coin.....	\$79,600 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	26,991 84	Reserve fund (surplus).....	9,949 49
Loans on real estate.....	44,106 12	Due depositors.....	90,349 21
Invested in stocks and bonds (county warrants).....	8,107 06	Dividends unpaid.....	19 20
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,171 55		
Loans on other securities.....	13,878 40		
Loans on personal security.....	20,568 39		
Money on hand.....	11,751 13		
Deposits in other banks.....	34,493 61		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,600 90		
Interest accrued.....	6,850 00		
All other assets.....	746 17		
Total assets.....	\$179,917 90	Total liabilities.....	\$179,917 90

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Santa Cruz County, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	225
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	Nothing.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$5,347 80
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$13,107 57
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	Nothing.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$8,834 80
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	7.32 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$3,067 60
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$8,902 40
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,360; taxes, \$1,026 74) past year.....	\$4,796 99
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1879
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

\*A dividend of \$3,980 was paid on 15th of January, 1880; this would make the rate 12.32 per cent.

NOTE.—The dividend paid in January, 1879, of \$1,034 80, was made to close certain transactions of the previous year.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—STOCKTON.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$6,970 10	Capital paid in coin.....	\$139,650 00
Loans on real estate.....	57,433 09	Reserve fund (surplus).....	12,461 60
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	4,233 96	Due depositors.....	152,092 80
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	6,700 00	All other liabilities.....	795 00
Loans on other securities.....	23,754 48		
Loans on personal security.....	62,170 50		
Money on hand.....	111,669 03		
Deposits in other banks.....	23,103 51		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	3,750 00		
Interest accrued.....	4,727 48		
All other assets.....	487 25		
Total assets.....	\$304,999 40	Total liabilities.....	\$304,999 40

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of San Joaquin Valley Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	131
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	None.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$12,549 11
5. (Increase) (decrease) in deposits during past year.....	
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders during past year.....	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	6 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$7,718 25
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$13,950 30
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	
12. Total expenses (salaries \$—; taxes \$—) past year.....	\$9,071 71
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Daily.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$120,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$250,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	5,210 00	Reserve fund (surplus).....	112,909 81
Loans on real estate.....	323,213 61	Due depositors.....	649,476 75
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	49,710 94	Dividends unpaid.....	2,925 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	48,300 00	Interest due depositors.....	6,871 57
Loans on other securities.....	5,112 55		
Loans on personal security.....	177,226 90		
Money on hand.....	123,916 44		
Deposits in other banks.....	148,834 98		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	4,717 70		
Interest accrued.....	15,661 26		
All other assets.....	278 75		
Total assets.....	\$1,022,183 13	Total liabilities.....	\$1,022 183 13

## BANK OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$6,652 73	Capital paid in coin.....	\$79,600 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	26,991 84	Reserve fund (surplus).....	9,949 49
Loans on real estate.....	44,106 12	Due depositors.....	90,349 21
Invested in stocks and bonds (county warrants).....	8,107 06	Dividends unpaid.....	19 20
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,171 55		
Loans on other securities.....	13,878 40		
Loans on personal security.....	20,568 39		
Money on hand.....	11,751 13		
Deposits in other banks.....	34,493 61		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,600 90		
Interest accrued.....	6,850 00		
All other assets.....	746 17		
Total assets.....	\$179,917 90	Total liabilities.....	\$179,917 90

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Santa Cruz County, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	225
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	Nothing.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$5,347 80
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$13,107 57
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	Nothing.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	*\$5,834 80
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	7.32 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$3,067 60
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$8,902 40
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,360; taxes, \$1,026 74) past year.....	\$4,796 99
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with bal- ances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1879
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

\*A dividend of \$3,980 was paid on 15th of January, 1880; this would make the rate 12.32 per cent.

NOTE.—The dividend paid in January, 1879, of \$1,034 80, was made to close certain transactions of the previous year.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BANK—STOCKTON.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$6,970 10	Capital paid in coin.....	\$139,650 00
Loans on real estate.....	57,433 09	Reserve fund (surplus).....	12,461 60
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	4,233 96	Due depositors.....	152,092 80
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	6,700 00	All other liabilities.....	795 00
Loans on other securities.....	23,754 48		
Loans on personal security.....	62,170 50		
Money on hand.....	111,669 03		
Deposits in other banks.....	23,103 51		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	3,750 00		
Interest accrued.....	4,727 48		
All other assets.....	487 25		
Total assets.....	\$304,999 40	Total liabilities.....	\$304,999 40

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of San Joaquin Valley Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	131
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	None.
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	None.
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$12,549 11
5. (Increase) (decrease) in deposits during past year.....	
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders during past year.....	
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	6 per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$7,718 25
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$13,950 30
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	
12. Total expenses (salaries \$—; taxes \$—) past year.....	\$9,071 71
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Daily.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF SAN JOSÉ.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$120,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$250,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	5,210 00	Reserve fund (surplus).....	112,909 81
Loans on real estate.....	323,213 61	Due depositors.....	649,476 75
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	49,710 94	Dividends unpaid.....	2,925 00
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	48,300 00	Interest due depositors.....	6,871 57
Loans on other securities.....	5,112 55		
Loans on personal security.....	177,226 90		
Money on hand.....	123,916 44		
Deposits in other banks.....	148,834 98		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	4,717 70		
Interest accrued.....	15,681 26		
All other assets.....	278 75		
Total assets.....	\$1,022,183 13	Total liabilities.....	\$1,022 183 13

## BANK OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$21,187 39	Capital paid in coin	\$168,500 00
Real estate by foreclosure	80,195 54	Reserve fund (surplus)	16,459 80
Loans on real estate	102,202 00	Due depositors	66,037 56
Invested in stocks and bonds	2,000 00	All other liabilities	62,631 37
Loans on stocks and bonds	1,058 95		
Loans on personal security	61,216 77		
Money on hand	10,865 30		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	1,850 00		
Interest accrued	29,826 77		
All other assets	3,226 01		
Total assets	\$313,628 73	Total liabilities	\$313,628 73

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of San Luis Obispo, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	200
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	
3. Total amount of certificate deposits drawing interest	\$28,937 96
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$5,196 32
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$6,000 00
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	None.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	None.
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	None.
9. Increase in surplus for past year	\$16,459 80
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	\$17,260 12
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1½ per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$—; taxes, \$—) past year	\$8,670 58
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger compared with balances by general ledger?	None.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## SANTA ROSA BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$10,581 15	Capital paid in coin	\$300,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	27,780 29	Reserve fund (surplus)	49,647 58
Loans on real estate	174,151 21	Due depositors	219,621 65
Invested in stocks and bonds	4,754 73	All other liabilities	4,851 73
Loans on stocks and bonds	4,500 00		
Loans on other securities	49,511 53		
Loans on personal security	171,222 96		
Money on hand	36,006 95		
Deposits in other banks	67,716 67		
Interest accrued	24,398 32		
All other assets	3,497 15		
Total assets	\$574,120 96	Total liabilities	\$574,120 96

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Santa Rosa Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	324
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	13
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$18,594 00
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$20,000 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year	\$15,050 45
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	6 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	\$18,000 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum on paid up capital	6 per cent.
9. (Increase) (decrease) in surplus for past year	
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$4,175; taxes, \$5,322 58) past year	\$9,497 58
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Dec. 31st, 1879
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ROSA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$10,629 25	Capital paid in coin.....	\$145,760 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	28,400 96	Reserve fund (surplus).....	5,862 18
Loans on real estate.....	91,580 30	Due depositors.....	104,481 09
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	1,986 30	All other liabilities.....	410 84
Loans on other securities.....	54,203 17		
Loans on personal security.....	25,240 09		
Money on hand.....	14,590 42		
Deposits in other banks.....	26,758 69		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	3,124 93		
Interest accrued.....			
Total assets.....	\$256,514 11	Total liabilities.....	\$256,514 11

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	330
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	55
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$28,360 56
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$10,000 00
5. Increase in deposits during past year.....	\$1,075 07
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	6 and 7 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$13,856 00
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	10½ per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$1,825 88
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$17,996 63
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$3,000; taxes, \$1,645 77) for past year.....	\$5,354 04
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	December, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF SONOMA COUNTY—PETALUMA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$19,000 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$300,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	21,758 70	Reserve fund (surplus).....	10,093 12
Loans on real estate.....	190,952 08	Due depositors.....	140,894 95
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	18,700 00	Unpaid dividends.....	50 00
Loans on other securities.....	20,964 90	Due banks and bankers.....	2,058 38
Loans on personal security.....	157,324 76		
Money on hand.....	19,892 78		
Deposits in other banks.....	563 23		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	3,940 00		
Interest accrued.....			
Total assets.....	\$453,096 45	Total liabilities.....	\$453,096 45

## SONOMA VALLEY BANK—SONOMA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$9,174 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$53,100 00
Loans on real estate.....	35,600 00	Reserve fund (surplus).....	7,972 62
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,100 00	Due depositors.....	36,675 82
Loans on other securities.....	2,067 85		
Loans on personal security.....	27,135 85		
Money on hand.....	6,714 48		
Deposits in other banks.....	12,304 93		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	1,014 00		
All other assets.....	637 33		
Total assets.....	\$97,748 44	Total liabilities.....	\$97,748 44

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Sonoma Valley Bank, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	81
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	10
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$4,704 00
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$7,107 96
5. (Increase) (decrease) in deposits during past year.....	Increase.
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	7 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	None paid.
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	
9. (Increase) (decrease) in surplus for past year.....	Increase.
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$1,410 20; taxes, \$556 98,) past year.....	\$1,967 18
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 21st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## BANK OF STOCKTON.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$9,362 13	Capital paid in coin	\$200,000 00
Loans on real estate	450 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	18,545 69
Invested in stocks and bonds	29,496 25	Due depositors	17,163 71
Loans on stocks and bonds	99,496 65	All other liabilities	797 37
Loans on other securities	1,000 00		
Loans on personal security	65,858 11		
Money on hand	27,336 35		
Interest accrued	3,509 28		
Total assets	\$236,508 77	Total liabilities	\$236,508 77

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Supplementary to Report of Bank of Stockton, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.*

1. Total number of depositors	28
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest	8
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest	\$1,540 00
4. Largest amount due any one depositor	\$5,245 00
5. (Increase) (decrease) in deposits during past year	About the same.
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors	7 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year	None.
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital	
9. (Increase) (decrease) in surplus for past year	
10. Amount of net earnings during past year	
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans	12 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$—; taxes, \$—) past year	
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?	Monthly.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?	None.

## BANK OF SUISUN.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$5,024 68	Capital paid in coin	\$100,000 00
Loans on real estate	131,433 57	Reserve fund (surplus)	25,334 64
Loans on other securities	47,749 24	Due depositors	185,453 08
Loans on personal security	8,156 76	Unpaid dividends	6,000 00
Money on hand	16,844 34		
Deposits in other banks	88,763 01		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,007 05		
Interest accrued	15,809 07		
Total assets	\$316,787 72	Total liabilities	\$316,787 72

## BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY—RED BLUFF.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$71,757 54	Capital paid in coin	\$160,000 00
Invested in Tehama County warrants	13,806 57	Reserve fund (surplus)	30,345 55
Loans on stocks and bonds	22,843 00	Due depositors	181,895 61
Loans on other securities	9,149 68	Undivided profits	12,860 44
Loans on personal security	192,561 92		
Money on hand	24,190 99		
Deposits in other banks	45,989 90		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	4,800 00		
Total assets	\$385,101 60	Total liabilities	\$385,101 60

## BANK OF TOMALES.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot, furniture, etc.	\$4,963 56	Capital paid in coin	\$60,000 00
Loans on real estate	96,600 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	30,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,572 00	Due depositors	63,780 00
Loans on personal security	34,563 08		
Money on hand	6,563 95		
Deposits in other banks	2,535 41		
Interest accrued	4,875 00		
All other assets	1,107 00		
Total assets	\$153,780 00	Total liabilities	\$153,780 00

## BANK OF UKIAH.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$15,572 82	Capital paid in coin.....	\$206,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	123,855 00	Reserve fund (surplus).....	4,216 42
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	8,720 02	Due depositors.....	101,200 39
Loans on personal security.....	117,447 34	Undivided profits.....	36,091 75
Money on hand.....	44,692 01		
Deposits in other banks.....	37,221 37		
Total assets.....	\$347,508 56	Total liabilities.....	\$347,508 56

## BANK OF VALLEJO.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure.....	\$1,330 82	Capital paid in coin.....	\$61,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	49,030 62	Reserve fund (surplus).....	3,173 50
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	169 35	Due depositors.....	43,084 28
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	2,500 70		
Loans on other securities.....	150 00		
Loans on personal security.....	11,477 52		
Money on hand.....	23,934 88		
Deposits in other banks.....	11,655 94		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,535 00		
Interest accrued.....	3,740 65		
Overdrafts.....	732 30		
Total assets.....	\$107,257 78	Total liabilities.....	\$107,257 78

## BANK OF VENTURA—SAN BUENAVENTURA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$4,177 65	Capital paid in coin.....	\$90,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	30,315 32	Reserve fund (surplus).....	17,387 65
Loans on real estate.....	22,004 80	Due depositors.....	77,974 78
Loans on other securities.....	5,044 40	All other liabilities.....	477 45
Loans on personal security.....	53,701 18		
Money on hand.....	32,451 04		
Deposits in other banks.....	21,755 56		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,674 10		
Interest accrued.....	7,053 61		
All other assets.....	6,662 22		
Total assets.....	\$185,839 88	Total liabilities.....	\$185,839 88

## BANK OF VISALIA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$10,600 00	Capital paid in coin.....	\$200,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	9,145 50	Reserve fund (surplus).....	7,685 68
Loans on real estate.....	113,549 05	Due depositors.....	69,398 99
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	7,435 53	Due banks and bankers.....	24,277 04
Loans on other securities.....	6,282 05	Interest account.....	24,339 77
Loans on personal security.....	135,025 93		
Money on hand.....	20,038 77		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	4,400 00		
Interest accrued.....	16,881 42		
All other assets.....	2,343 23		
Total assets.....	\$325,701 48	Total liabilities.....	\$325,701 48

## BANK OF WATSONVILLE.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot.....	\$12,883 97	Capital paid in coin.....	\$140,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure.....	16,866 30	Reserve fund (surplus).....	35,794 80
Loans on real estate.....	108,892 66	Due depositors.....	99,885 02
Invested in stocks and bonds.....	5,306 30	Due to other banks.....	3,280 34
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	10,845 67	Bills payable.....	25,000 00
Loans on other securities.....	22,954 09		
Loans on personal security.....	16,755 25		
Money on hand.....	13,874 99		
Deposits in other banks.....	70,400 99		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes.....	2,129 90		
Interest accrued.....	23,050 04		
Total assets.....	\$303,960 16	Total liabilities.....	\$303,960 16

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Supplementary to Report of Bank of Watsonville, on the morning of January 1st, 1880.

1. Total number of depositors.....	197
2. Total number of depositors receiving interest.....	98
3. Total amount due depositors, bearing interest.....	\$50,546 31
4. Largest amount due any one depositor.....	\$10,382 31
5. Decrease in deposits during past year.....	\$18,335 15
6. Rate per cent. per annum of interest to depositors.....	6 per cent.
7. Amount of dividends to stockholders for past year.....	\$16,000 06
8. Rate per cent. per annum of same on paid up capital.....	11½ per cent.
9. Increase in surplus for past year.....	\$2,826 67
10. Amount of net earnings during past year.....	\$19,238 92
11. Average rate of interest per month on loans.....	1 per cent.
12. Total expenses (salaries, \$2,400; taxes, \$1,515 79) past year.....	\$3,915 79
13. When were balances due depositors by depositors' ledger, compared with balances by general ledger?.....	Dec. 31st, 1879.
14. What was the discrepancy, if any, between amounts?.....	None.

## WELLS, FARGO &amp; CO.'S BANK.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$107,132 95	Capital paid in coin	\$500,000 00
Loans on real estate	64,897 66	Reserve fund (surplus)	1,536,714 35
Invested in stocks and bonds	76,538 50	Due depositors	1,002,978 67
Loans on stocks and bonds	725,189 14	All other liabilities	40,737 53
Loans on other securities, and without security	389,880 69		
Loans on personal security	433,646 56		
Money on hand	638,156 72		
Deposits in other banks	8,318 25		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,479 25		
Due from branch offices	613,190 83		
Total assets	\$3,080,430 55	Total liabilities	\$3,080,430 55

## BANK OF WOODLAND.

January 5th, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$13,956 39	Capital paid in coin	\$450,000 00
Real estate taken for debt	18,901 00	Reserve fund (surplus)	13,500 00
Loans on real estate	268,951 18	Due depositors	371,942 83
Invested in stocks and bonds	4,972 83	All other liabilities:	
Loans on other securities	43,841 70	Interest	\$7,637 63
Loans on personal security	154,378 88	Accumulated interest due	30,000 00
Money on hand	176,455 58	Rents	1,648 40
Deposits in other banks	154,155 84	Exchange	149 84
Furniture and fixtures	948 00	Profit and loss	57 80
Interest accrued, approximated	30,000 00		
All other assets	8,375 10		
Total assets	\$874,936 50	Total liabilities	\$874,936 50

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK (LIMITED.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Due from California banks and bankers	\$165,186 66	Due head office, London	\$2,131,505 69
Due from foreign banks and bankers	524,503 01	Due depositors, (San Francisco)	1,658,469 23
Loans on real estate	354,859 00	Due California banks and bankers	592,757 76
Invested in stocks and bonds	95,064 00	Due foreign banks	203,974 82
Loans on stocks and bonds	297,763 00	Undivided profits	123,364 47
Loans on other securities	394,448 00	Other liabilities	98,620 61
Loans on personal security	1,184,751 82		
Money on hand	899,115 25		
Silver bullion on hand	53,201 24		
Silver in transit to London	329,538 16		
Silver in transit to China	136,448 29		
Mexican dollars on hand	45,716 90		
Due on letters of credit	284,903 97		
Remittances in transit	28,600 82		
Collections, etc.	14,592 46		
Total assets	\$4,808,692 58	Total liabilities	\$4,808,692 58

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot, and furniture	\$71,857 13	Due depositors at San Francisco	\$239,074 51
Real estate by foreclosure	1,270 71	Due banks and bankers	48,137 65
Loans on real estate	11,347 77	Due to the head office and branches of this bank	1,102,873 12
Invested in stocks and bonds	79,141 43		
Loans on stocks and bonds	465,427 13		
Loans on other securities	212,634 09		
Loans on personal security	350,660 48		
Money on hand	177,716 59		
All other assets	20,029 95		
Total assets	\$1,390,085 28	Total liabilities	\$1,390,085 28



# SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on stocks and bonds	\$352,555 28	Due head office at London	\$656,018 60
Loans on other securities	142,627 45	Due depositors at San Francisco	240,010 33
Loans on personal security	133,450 31	All other liabilities	2,033 47
Money on hand	269,313 87		
All other assets	115 49		
Total assets	\$898,062 40	Total liabilities	\$898,062 40

# LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK (LIMITED)—SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH.

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate by foreclosure	\$38,342 66	Due depositors at San Francisco	\$2,158,521 69
Loans on real estate	263,324 00	Due to head office at London	2,387,465 97
Loans on stocks and bonds	513,902 62	Miscellaneous	20,118 54
Loans on other securities	585,723 83		
Loans on personal security	1,023,028 83		
Money on hand	1,832,485 05		
Deposits in other banks	210,316 12		
Interest accrued	9,840 38		
All other assets	289,142 71		
Total assets	\$4,766,106 20	Total liabilities	\$4,766,106 20

# COMMERCIAL BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot	\$20,435 00	Capital paid in coin	\$75,000 00
Real estate by foreclosure	15,993 23	Reserve fund (surplus)	7,376 14
Loans on real estate	35,584 46	Due depositors	66,050 16
Invested in stocks and bonds	6,282 40	Due banks and bankers	10,732 69
Loans on stocks and bonds	11,211 01		
Loans on other securities	16,096 00		
Loans on personal security	36,649 15		
Money on hand	7,967 59		
Deposits in other banks	4,068 88		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	4,848 66		
Bullion	22 56		
Total assets	\$159,158 99	Total liabilities	\$159,158 99

# BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot—3½ lots	\$15,705 49	Capital paid in coin	\$35,840 00
Real estate by foreclosure	5,142 48	Due depositors on time certificates	11,776 67
Loans on real estate	5,900 00	Our bank stock taken by this bank	1,040 00
Invested in county warrants	1,720 36		
Loans on personal security	10,714 40		
Money on hand	1,657 71		
Deposits in other banks	3,383 06		
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	2,366 20		
Interest accrued	1,413 97		
All other assets	653 00		
Total assets	\$48,656 67	Total liabilities	\$48,656 67

NOTE.—We are ready to pay the above time certificates whenever presented. We have virtually paid off our depositors within three months.

We have paid our stockholders 20 per cent., reducing our capital, as above, from \$30,400.

## BANK OF FRESNO.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Banking house and lot-----	\$7,222 50	Capital paid in coin-----	\$6,902 00
Real estate by foreclosure----	4,191 12	Surplus-----	1,807 51
Money on hand-----	386 49	Due depositors-----	50 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safes--	845 71	All other liabilities-----	3,886 31
Total assets-----	\$12,645 82	Total liabilities-----	\$12,645 82

## REPORTS

OF

SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANKS, JANUARY 1st, 1880,

WITH

STATEMENTS OF DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

(In Liquidation.)

# SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANKS.

## MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[SUSPENDED, AUGUST 20TH, 1878.]

L. E. PRATT, President.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

Statement, January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate owned .....	\$177,018 35	Due depositors .....	\$615,343 91
Loans on real estate .....	314,653 77		
Loans on stocks and bonds .....	6,000 00		
Loans on other securities .....	2,420 00		
Money on hand and in banks .....	61,772 82		
Furniture, safes, etc. ....	8,700 00		
Interest accrued .....	30,402 07		
Deficit .....	14,376 90		
Total assets .....	\$615,343 91	Total liabilities .....	\$615,343 91

Amount due depositors at date of suspension, August 20th, 1878 ..	\$1,100,263 79
Dividend No. 1, ten per cent., declared September 2d, 1872 .....	\$110,026 37
Dividend No. 2, ten per cent., declared October 22d, 1878 .....	110,026 37
Dividend No. 3, ten per cent., declared December 10th, 1878 .....	110,026 37
Dividend No. 4, ten per cent., declared April 3d, 1879 .....	110,026 37
Dividend No. 5, five per cent., declared September 10th, 1879 .....	55,013 18
	495,118 66

Balance due depositors after dividends are paid .....

\$605,145 13

Amount to credit of depositors, January 1st, 1880, as per above statement .....

\$615,343 91

Dividends declared, but not yet drawn .....

10,198 78

Balance, as above .....

\$605,145 13

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—This Bank has conducted its liquidation with judgment and energy, and the above statement shows that the criticism in the report on the Odd Fellows' Bank does not apply in any respect to the conduct of the officers and Directors of this bank.

## FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SAVINGS—SAN FRANCISCO.

[SUSPENDED SEPTEMBER 3D, 1878.]

\_\_\_\_\_, President.

L. G. HARVEY, Secretary.

Statement, January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate owned.....	\$90,726 00	Capital paid up.....	\$60,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	65,191 80	Surplus.....	9,663 43
Stocks and bonds.....	11,979 88	Due depositors.....	261,978 61
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	44,073 76		
Loans on other securities.....	26,788 47		
Loans on personal security.....	23,963 20		
Money on hand.....	3,274 20		
Furniture, etc.....	1,500 00		
Interest accrued.....	21,858 90		
Doubtful assets.....	42,285 83		
Total assets.....	\$331,642 04	Total liabilities.....	\$331,642 04

Amount due depositors at date of suspension, September 3d, 1878.....	\$373,674 70
Dividend No. 1, October 1st, 1878, 15 per cent.....	\$56,051 20
Dividend No. 2, December 2d, 1878, 8½ per cent.....	31,762 35
Dividend No. 3, November 17th, 1879, 6½ per cent.....	24,288 85
	112,102 40

Balance due depositors after dividends are paid..... \$261,572 30

Amount due depositors January 1st, 1880, as per above statement..	\$261,978 61
Balance of dividends declared but not drawn.....	406 31

Balance, as above..... \$261,572 30

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The liquidation of this bank has been conducted with remarkable want of energy, and the above statement, showing the capital of the bank almost unimpaired (if the value of assets is not overestimated), puts it in the same category with the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, and make the remarks in the report concerning the latter apply with as much force to it.

## ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK—SAN FRANCISCO.

[SUSPENDED FEBRUARY 5TH, 1879.]

MARTIN HELLER, President.

JAMES BENSON, Secretary.

Statement, January 1st, 1880.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Real estate owned.....	\$695,369 63	Capital paid up.....	\$128,975 00
Loans on real estate.....	1,038,298 10	Surplus.....	971 54
Stocks and bonds.....	4,750 00	Due depositors.....	1,741,704 47
Loans on other securities.....	2,493 17	Other liabilities.....	5,001 31
Money on hand and in banks.....	134,741 42		
Furniture, etc.....	1,000 00		
Total assets.....	\$1,876,652 32	Total liabilities.....	\$1,876,652 32

Amount to credit of depositors, at date of suspension, February 5th, 1879.....	\$2,117,120 71
Dividend No. 1, payable April 7th, 1879, 10 per cent.....	\$211,712 07
Dividend No. 2, payable September 4th, 1879, 10 per cent.....	211,712 07
Dividend No. 3, payable December 26th, 1879, 5 per cent.....	105,856 04
	529,280 18

Balance due depositors after dividends are paid..... \$1,587,840 53

Amount to credit of depositors, January 1st, 1880, as per above statement.....	\$1,741,704 47
Balance of dividends declared but not yet drawn.....	153,863 94

Balance as above..... \$1,587,840 53

See report, for criticism on the management of this bank's affairs in liquidation.

## FRENCH SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—SAN FRANCISCO.

[SUSPENDED SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1878.]

G. TOUCHARD, President.

A. BRAND, Secretary.

Statement, January 1st, 1880.

	Cost.	Present Value.
<i>Resources.</i>		
Real estate and other properties.....	\$1,633,935 19	\$872,800 00
Loans on real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.....	2,552,938 88	1,867,517 00
	\$4,186,874 07	\$2,740,317 00
Money on hand and in banks.....		178,621 22
Total estimated value of assets.....		\$2,918,938 22
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Amount due depositors.....	\$5,613,319 00	
Less three dividends, 17 per cent.....	954,753 39	\$4,658,565 61
Estimated loss to depositors 31 per cent.....		\$1,739,027 39
Dividend No. 1, March 15th, 1879, 7 per cent.....		\$393,110 14
Dividend No. 2, June 9th, 1879, 5 per cent.....		280,793 23
Dividend No. 3, October 17th, 1879, 5 per cent.....		280,850 00
Total dividends in liquidation.....		\$954,753 39
Estimated value of \$4,658,565 61, the balance due depositors January 1st, 1880.....		2,918,938 22
Total estimated outcome of liquidation.....		\$3,873,691 61
Due depositors at date of suspension.....		5,613,319 00
Estimated loss to depositors as above.....		\$1,739,627 39

NOTE.—Another dividend (No. 4) of 5 per cent. declared, payable February 14th.

## CONDENSED STATEMENTS

OF THE

## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS,

JANUARY 1st, 1880.

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and Loan Society, San Francisco	73,105 89	36,464 28	1,033,010 85	53,453 36	696 64	21,914 92	11,744 18	79,582 73	3,547 26	1,313,520 11	80,000 00	29,530 05	1,199 131	
ty Bank, Los Angeles	33,251 75	33,251 75	304,061 11	20,000 00	5,793 75		15,082 75	2,670 30	1,900 00	466,205 11	286,600 00	44,667 45	44,667 45	
s Bank	3,000 00	55,085 91	884,299 84		1,530 63	215 54	5,343 68	3,340 14	2,149 84	954,967 58		24,187 29	890 131	
of		10,233 06	207,888 91			2,958 58	5,352 32	10,673 86	139 00	237,145 73		9,036 53	227 202	
of Savings Bank	11,826 24	432 43	99,531 77	9,599 98	1,157 52	29,024 54	23,493 69	60,881 81	7,283 03	243,231 03	30,000 00	10,377 52	202 202	
ags and Loan Society		15,266 57	361,879 74	18,000 00			7,669 09	66,000 00		408,806 40		47,653 01	421 131	
Savings	79,954 71	56,755 84	1,556,232 45	136,410 07	20,217 00	2,700 00	78,648 13	96,359 25	1,500 00	1,885,766 84	475,000 00	17,000 00	1,885,766 84	
Savings Bank	25,275 46	59,847 58	1,118,578 32			800 00	210,796 27	27,444 61	12,938 32	1,455,680 56		60,026 01	12 12	
of Savings and Loan*	6,652 73	39,973 88	115,617 96	1,500 00	18,726 80		12,024 25		8,110 42	202,606 14	10,154 22	1,010 08	191 131	
ings Union	119,099 43	431,835 97	8,374,579 77	396,973 50	592,462 00		491,703 55	3,722 61	10,370,376 83	300,000 00	400,000 00	52,915 92	9,898 566	
Bank	53,773 14	32,284 76	476,333 64	994 87	15,329 05	2,913 82	63,135 05	38,106 32	7,537 95	918,900 81	300,000 00	40,009 98	566 566	
Society, San Francisco	61,500 00	876,463 00	4,583,815 14	263,018 66	308,977 48		77,010 45		2,488 06	6,173,272 79	500,000 00	391,664 93	5,270 131	
Bank, San Francisco		13,744 27	1,059,311 74	10,186 00	310,425 00	25,300 00	17,292 07	272,364 71	17,806 21	2,626,429 00	150,000 00	10,805 99	2,451 131	
and Loan Society		47,489 25	991,284 97	6,436 00	37,331 50	47,443 95	60,546 60	107,157 71	94,298 84	1,665,864 15	500,000 00	29,976 81	1,106 131	
Bank, Oakland	63,000 00	2,884 07	1,467,059 82	76,843 65	33,557 40		6,685 00	33,247 80	54,984 61	1,760,262 35	450,000 00	42,240 00	1,243 37	
and Commercial Bank*		37,500 00	30,294 11	2,414 14	12,681 97	4,075 00	22,710 07	7,772 73	3,044 50	124,856 01	86,000 00			
	\$890,569 33	\$2,822,945 26	\$47,699,816 80	\$1,862,424 58	\$1,512,347 64	\$213,055 10	\$1,030,552 49	\$2,863,648 47	\$991,598 04	\$281,753 54	\$60,168,711 25	\$4,326,144 22	\$2,260,955 48	\$53,226 37

L. (See Commissioners' Examinations.)

## SEMI-ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Giving Abstracts of the Reports of the Commercial Banks of California, to the Bank Commissioners, on the morning of July 1st, 1879.*

SPECIAL BANKS—ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.	RESOURCES.										Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities.	LIABILITIES.		
	Bank Lots and Buildings.	Real Estate by Foreclosure.	Loans on Real Estate.	Invested in Stocks and Bonds.	Loans on Stocks and Bonds.	Loans on other Securities.	Loans on Personal Security.	Money on Hand.	Deposits in other Banks and Places.	Other Assets.		Capital Stock Paid In.	Surplus and Reserve Fund.	Due Deposits.
Bank of Chicago	\$3,341 03	\$3,354 82	\$9,535 00		\$2,790 16	\$9,721 71	\$12,910 92	\$5,443 39	\$22,605 53	\$4,772 28	\$48,528 28	\$20,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$16,700 00
Bank of San Francisco	31,000 00	23,564 74	68,700 00	\$30,981 00	15,266 68	18,034 25	283,968 91	32,309 10	4,385 68	6,064 66	514,274 87	250,000 00	16,638 20	142,700 00
Bank of San Francisco	350,000 00	407,510 45	1,069,128 54	125,997 32	924,731 87	229,382 80	2,797,736 64	2,860,668 67	1,846,681 59	67,621 37	10,719,369 35	5,000,000 00	237,156 11	5,431,150 00
Bank of San Francisco	15,599 62	37,868 23	152,182 27	46,418 75	71,001 50	437 00	181,419 52	48,599 70	37,144 69	26,601 21	580,127 70	366,300 00	10,805 99	150,540 00
Bank of San Francisco	6,000 00	2,986 25	9,972 22	17,862 20	1,392 50	648 70	19,916 67	1,916 67	3,707 47	4,475 00	104,106 70	30,000 00	18,825 79	54,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	20,000 00	9,129 93	408,213 59	1,726 49	1,221 50	1,800 00	217,653 80	69,739 20	36,335 05	5,028 34	733,912 85	500,000 00		181,233 00
Bank of San Francisco	37,000 00	2,600 00	88,552 00	24,407 44			224,263 39	65,089 60	36,335 05	5,817 44	434,064 92	177,000 00	19,458 49	233,146 00
Bank of San Francisco	20,879 69	8,551 72	55,364 28	6,543 63	21,568 15	23,596 00	83,823 62	21,800 90	1,029 40	5,513 31	248,665 60	75,000 00	5,000 00	146,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	8,226 37	5,068 40	139,470 65	394 38		10,000 00	97,688 86	2,454 95	1,020 54	10,660 66	274,984 81	166,170 00	10,920 22	99,680 00
Bank of San Francisco	9,095 41	3,874 80	62,109 15			3,085 00	60,195 78	2,901 91	2,108 19	6,498 33	73,470 82	33,500 00		19,180 00
Bank of San Francisco	18,000 00	10,518 70	364,706 84	6,711 70	56,350 00		196,536 58	208,847 85	32,469 50	8,614 80	902,755 97	475,000 00	50,000 00	345,160 00
Bank of San Francisco	16,662 99	7,120 90	71,720 90	5,070 24		6,043 00	20,260 27	10,867 23	10,334 33	10,545 22	150,704 18	58,300 00	12,536 60	79,160 00
Bank of San Francisco	7,223 50	4,179 02	7,239 96	781 55		190 00	23,010 28	7,218 85	15,068 33	3,379 67	68,311 11	47,600 00	1,807 61	16,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		3,978 51	59,701 00	917 88	1,350 00	3,515 13	52,680 24	8,810 17	15,116 97	4,950 17	151,020 07	68,000 00		82,920 00
Bank of San Francisco	77,200 00	4,208 70	85,084 70	70,391 82	59,500 00		183,213 39	44,615 80	1,210 25	26,917 67	554,241 75	400,020 00		92,410 00
Bank of San Francisco		3,971 98	52,091 03	5,000 00	2,114 05	6,399 68	56,017 29	7,428 68	948 25	3,480 25	167,863 98	100,000 00	6,838 32	131,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	8,026 65	5,903 35	139,155 32	863 64	2,515 00	22,340 33	67,615 37	21,302 52	24,663 46	3,109 69	315,295 53	181,600 00	4,966 02	128,680 00
Bank of San Francisco	5,738 92	12,362 62	111,557 28	1,858 13	8,400 00		44,938 93	33,262 74	13,836 36	20,924 87	252,898 85	60,000 00	123,633 93	28,680 00
Bank of San Francisco	2,771 17	20,211 12	42,039 42	9,441 30	550 00		21,160 33	7,450 04	1 45	14,810 38	118,435 21	48,634 00	2,168 38	98,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	10,617 01	31,271 19	48,063 15	4,336 43	1,177 12		38,072 86	9,320 91		3,907 61	140,766 28	98,880 00		35,160 00
Bank of San Francisco	3,000 00	11,667 25	11,667 25			8,818 05	13,598 50	9,893 34		1,005 62	48,652 76	12,500 00	10,193 28	181,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	5,034 00	1,071 83	126,601 26	34,318 78	2,740 85	3,179 03	71,778 66	25,343 35	19,130 20	2,499 00	288,795 86	100,000 00	26,679 68	161,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		6,703 87	2,714 86				12,509 54		3,316 85	7,938 36	33,183 48	23,200 00	158 08	2,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	11,231 14	2,704 93	36,253 65	826 33	510 80		23,961 97	4,667 41		2,403 78	82,450 01	48,625 00	2,353 41	112,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	4,633 28	16,567 36	81,419 66	3,630 17	8,391 50	35,211 29	86,569 25	18,772 30	18,289 75	10,244 23	283,708 79	150,000 00		
Bank of San Francisco		500 00		939 60	12,416 56	100 00	5,381 02		31,639 13	4,829 91	76,953 08	17,400 00	7,477 99	52,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	20,000 00	61,412 58	304,624 47	10,014 68	17,415 92		103,254 77	20,938 68			536,961 10	106,800 00	7,709 52	218,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	1,000,000 00	850,714 15	2,250,956 65	4,532,910 00	2,481,798 74	318,823 87	472,511 29	3,137,666 34	4,972,019 47	880,627 03	20,896,032 54	10,000,000 00	3,500,000 00	6,017,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	150,000 00	3,004 50	268,643 00	60,316 25	194,603 00	73,663 20	702,861 18	585,351 03	238,689 71		2,277,031 87	1,000,000 00	472,188 48	770,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	7,907 00		106,945 00	9,000 00	5,700 00		116,181 75	12,075 40	2,178 03	2,804 00	261,658 18	100,000 00	26,077 36	135,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		4,162 00	1,276,993 25			4,717 11	148,940 69	1,167 90		12,280 05	1,445,257 60	50,000 00	69,610 03	1,271,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	14,831 07	12,924 06	138,186 45	14,531 15	29,975 00	2,847 63	77,776 72	11,700 98	296 34	6,673 84	309,743 14	200,000 00	20,703 96	62,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		800 00	1,243 71				75,120 75	30,661 00	57,120 75	3,653 47	195,990 78	70,000 00	2,616 50	122,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	9,890 70	3,459 44	99,454 39	3,896 48	10,576 00	14,561 80	75,184 84	22,125 62	8,785 22	2,360 30	250,250 77	105,000 00	14,566 68	130,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	6,062 72	26,968 67	46,886 48		2,341 69	4,697 87	29,755 20	17,834 14	625 22	10,436 89	145,028 69	79,600 00	1,371 72	51,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	15,706 49	1,874 88	17,381 00	5,285 72	4,370 00		16,663 58	5,614 35	4,707 58	7,834 18	104,430 67	50,400 00	1,000 00	63,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	6,970 10	56,824 09	4,233 96	8,600 00	3,500 00		86,800 99	69,270 06	10,267 36		274,420 61	139,650 00	7,661 69	127,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	120,000 00	7,000 00	368,045 78	25,346 24	66,630 00	2,726 85	230,394 95	70,492 76	43,868 20	4,717 70	938,222 44	200,000 00		572,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	21,187 39	77,929 48	106,676 38	18,500 00	323 70		78,995 55	9,063 65		14,099 30	329,056 70	185,000 00		69,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	9,661 15	28,529 94	212,413 60	2,521 01		31,881 19	162,123 77	39,515 47	1,780 61	44,829 89	543,175 63	300,000 00	42,195 91	160,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	10,629 25	25,726 91	93,889 18	1,367 43	20,000 00	1,180 63	71,110 00	7,069 74	8,623 13	3,124 93	240,701 10	134,100 00	3,342 24	102,131 00
Bank of San Francisco	19,000 00	1,692 70	179,237 93				220,178 85	25,860 56	6,652 89	3,940 00	457,292 23	300,000 00	9,963 85	144,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		9,174 00	27,726 80	2,832 94	562 50		28,668 04	6,108 06	5,826 61	1,476 98	81,860 56	53,100 00	4,654 30	24,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		42,392 63	6,454 16	25,796 25	104,517 58		163,171 82	16,765 86	371 98	2,000 00	368,572 26	305,893 14	35,271 69	144,131 00
Bank of San Francisco		417 68	194,896 19	8,450 80			65,710 05	8,410 15	616 19	3,007 05	373,967 31	100,000 00	21,507 41	144,131 00
Bank of San Francisco			63,248 15		24,840 00		206,203 10	25,451 90	6,839 10	5,597 95	343,968 03	160,000 00	25,370 22	137,131 00
Bank of San Francisco							54,644 06	5,097 87	68 16	3,750 15	443,698 75	60,000 00	25,191 29	



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REPORT  
OF  
Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges  
MADE BY  
SENATOR THOMAS KANE,  
OF AN ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

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## REPORT. .

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SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, April 7th, 1880.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The committee appointed to investigate as to the charges made by Senator Kane, while the Senate was in session, on Tuesday evening, April sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty, beg leave to report, that Ed. J. Smith was appointed Clerk of the committee, and after being duly sworn by Mr. Enos, the Chairman of the committee, Senator Kane gave his testimony, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

Senator Kane was present, with Senators Sears and Zuck, whom, at Mr. Kane's request, were allowed to act as his advisors in the matter.

From the testimony, your committee report that it appears, and we do so state and report, that Senator Kane absolutely refuses to divulge the name of the party, who, he alleges, attempted to bribe him, or who offered him a bribe to vote for the so-called "Debris Bill."

JOHN S. ENOS, Chairman.  
E. H. PARDEE.  
PAUL NEUMANN.

## TESTIMONY.

*Senator Enos*—Senator Kane will now proceed to make his statement.

*Senator Kane*—All I have to say is what I stated on the Senate floor. That transaction occurred, but it was confidential and not for a million dollars would I divulge it; but I told the man I'd burst it on the floor of the Senate and save my city one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Q.—Is that all you have to say?

A.—I decline to name the man who made the offer.

Q.—Will you state the place where it was made?

A.—In my room.

Q.—When?

A.—Two or three days ago.

Q.—What was offered?

A.—Just as I told you; five hundred dollars if I'd vote for the bill, and five hundred dollars when it passed.

Q.—When was this?

A.—Two or three nights ago.

Q.—At what time?

A.—After the evening session.

Q.—Was it after the present bill had been up?

A.—The Drainage Bill.

Q.—Was it in relation to the Debris Bill?

A.—Suppose it was; that's what they call it?

Q.—Was the money there?

A.—The money was pulled out of his pocket, and had a piece of paper around it.

Q.—Gold or greenbacks?

A.—I judge it was greenbacks.

Q.—Was it offered to you?

A.—It was there, and I might take it.

Q.—Where?

A.—In the man's hand.

Q.—What reply did you make to the man?

A.—I said I was not in the Legislature to sell myself?

Q.—Did he say he'd give it to you to vote for the bill, and five hundred dollars more if it passed?

A.—Yes, he said so.

Q.—Why won't you tell?

A.—Because I hate the role of informer. Where I was raised the informer is despised. I said I'd tell of it; but that I wouldn't, and I won't, send any man to prison for it. You can send me to prison, but I'll send no one else.

Q.—Did you inform any one of it before you did the Senate?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you any witnesses or any circumstances to cite?

A.—None that I know of.

*Senator Pardee*—Where is your room, sir?

A.—On Eighth street, between J and K streets.

Q.—A public or a private house?

A.—No; it is a private house, kept by Mrs. McGinness; a poor woman with children, and I went there to help her out a bit.

Q.—Did the man ever before approach you for a like purpose, directly or indirectly, since you have been a Senator?

A.—Not directly; no, never.

Q.—On the revenue bill, for instance?

A.—Oh, on that there was lots of outside influence.

Q.—Any money?

A.—Well, I considered if any one took it it was there.

Q.—Did you see any?

A.—I saw none.

*Senator Sears*—You ought to confine this, I think, to the case here.

*Senator Pardee*—Was it the same man?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You regard this Senate as one of the highest tribunals, do you not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You understand that you have made charges that may be taken to implicate every Senator, if not explained?

A.—I stated that I implicate no Senator or Assemblyman.

Q.—You know the law relative to bribery?

A.—Yes; and I wanted to break down the third house.

Q.—Now you have it in your power to break it down, and we demand of you that you reveal the name of the man who sought to bribe you as a State Senator.

A.—Doctor, I can't do it. I regard my promise as a sacred one; it is a sacred principle with me—as sacred as to the priest at the confessional. I am ready to be punished, but not to divulge.

Q.—We, the Committee, feel it a sacred duty to go to the bottom of this affair; we want to probe it to the very center; and we demand, we ask of you, to tell us the name of the man you charge with attempted bribery?

A.—I can't do it, on my honor as a man and a Senator. I said I'd "blow it," but the name is sacred, and I will never divulge it.

Q.—What security have we that it is not all moonshine?

A.—I believe in an oath, in God and the Bible; and I will take my oath before a Notary Public that what I have stated is so.

Q.—You peremptorily refuse to divulge the name?

A.—Yes, I can't give the name.

*Senator Enos*—Can't you give any other circumstance to throw light on this matter?

A.—I have knowledge of no other.

Q.—Was any one seen leaving or coming to your room?

A.—I can't say.

*Senator Pardee*—Do you know whether money has been used with others —, whether it —?

A.—(Interrupting). Only as to myself. We often have suspicions, but —.

Q.—Didn't he tell you it was a common occurrence for Senators to take money, and that their expenses were high and they had to do it?

A.—No, I can't say that he said so.

Q.—Didn't he say he gave money to others?

A.—No. I am positive he didn't.

*Senator Enos*—How long did this interview last?

A.—Probably half an hour.

*Senator Pardee*—What did you say to him—that you'd divulge —?

A.—(Interrupting). I did.

*Senator Enos*—This took place then early Saturday or Sunday night. Why did you not come to the Senate and at once report it?

A.—Thought it time —, well, at that time it did not come up, thought it time when the bill came up.

*Senator Pardee*—Now, Mr. Kane, the Committee is unanimously of the opinion that it is your duty to give the name of this individual who tried to bribe you to vote against what you considered your conscientious conviction and duty, and we demand it of you, that you give the name, as a duty to the Committee, to the Senate, to the State, and to the people?

A.—I can't do it.

Q.—You refuse?

A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know you are treating the committee and the Senate with contempt?

A.—I intend no contempt. I am pledged to the man not to reveal his name. I pledged so that I might draw him out, and see what he was after.

Q.—Then you refuse?

A.—I have told you all I know.

*Senator Sears*—The committee means a legal contempt, Mr. Kane.

A.—I have told all I know.

*Senator Pardee*—There is nothing in it.

A.—I can't help it.

Q.—Was this man in the Senate last night, at the Senate or after?

A.—No. I —

Q.—Who were you walking down with, arm in arm, last night?

A.—Last night?

Q.—Yes.

A.—Why, with Mr. Sears. I may have went down with others, too.

Q.—He is your counsel?

A.—Yes, to defend me as to my legal rights.

Q.—Did you tell him?

A.—No, and never will.

Q.—Does the man reside here?

A.—Off and on; believe he lives in San Francisco.

Q.—Is he a lobbyist?

A.—I can't say if he is.

[Mr. Neumann here took a seat with the committee, and Mr. Enos stated to him the substance of the proceedings had.]

Q.—Was the man the same you refer to in reference to the revenue bill?

A.—No.

Q.—Or the Rogers Act?

A.—I didn't refer to the Rogers Act.

*Senator Enos*—Mr. Neumann, Mr. Kane peremptorily refuses to give us facts or circumstances.

*Senator Kane*—I told the Senate all I know of it last night.

*Senator Neumann*—I see no excuse for Mr. Kane screening himself behind any pledge.

*Senator Enos*—Nor I.

*Senator Neumann*—If he don't reveal, I favor reporting him to the Senate for contempt.

*Senator Pardee*—We have told him that.

*Senator Kane*—I mean no contempt. My sacred honor is as dear to me as my life.

*Senator Neumann*—You are laying yourself liable to prosecution for compounding a felony. You peremptorily refuse still?

A.—I do.

*Senator Sears*—Had you any talk with the man before?

A.—Yes.

Q.—As to the drainage bill?

A.—Yes, on the sidewalk.

Q.—What was said?

A.—I can't say exactly.

Q.—Give the substance.

A.—I can't give it.

Q.—Did he make an offer of bribery?

A.—Well, he talked the same way, and asked me if I had any objections to talk. I said I'd talk with any one.

Q.—Did he talk of influencing your vote?

A.—Yes, the same as I have said.

Q.—Then he made you an offer of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars to vote for the bill and—

A.—Yes, that's it.

Q.—I mean, five hundred dollars to vote, and five hundred dollars when the bill passed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that?

A.—The day before, or the same day.

Q.—What did you say?

A.—I told him I'd not sell.

Q.—Then he said he'd call?

A.—Yes, he said he'd call.

Q.—Did you make an appointment?

A.—He said he'd call, as I'd have time then to consider it over.

Q.—He came?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did he remain?

A.—Oh, a half hour I guess.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—Oh, he said there was money in the debris question, and he had some of it.

Q.—Did he put his hand in his pocket?

A.—Yes, and took out a roll of greenbacks, with a paper on it.

Q.—I understand that you refuse to give the name, because in your native country the informer is looked upon as more guilty than the thief, and also that you have religious convictions as to it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—This man has been around the Legislature this winter?

A.—Yes; some.

Q.—What was his business here?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—What was his business in San Francisco?

A.—I don't know as I know, exactly.

Q.—When did you see him in San Francisco?

A.—I can't say; I saw him there but once or twice.

Q.—What used to be his business?

A.—I think, some years ago, he was a barkeeper.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one say what his business was?

A.—That was the report years ago; I believe yet he is a barkeeper.

Q.—You don't know of your own knowledge what his occupation is?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you seen him since the offer?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He asked me if I had considered the proposition and changed my mind

Q.—When was this?

A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Where?

A.—At the Capitol building.

Q.—What did you tell him?

A.—I told him I couldn't be purchased.

Q.—Did he say anything about your exposing it on the floor of the Senate?

A.—No; I told him I'd do it.

Q.—When was that?

A.—About ten A. M.

Q.—Was the Senate in session?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was it this took place?

A.—On the floor of the Senate.

Q.—On the floor?

A.—Yes, the outside floor.

Q.—Did you have a long conversation?

A.—No, not long.

Q.—What did he say when you said you would expose it?

A.—He didn't say anything.

*Senator Sears*—As soon as this happened last night, Mr. Kane asked Senator Zuck and myself to appear for him, and that is why we are here.

*Senator Pardee*—Mr. Kane, why did this man select you?

A.—I can't say.

Q.—Did he approach any one else?

A.—I can't say.

Q.—What do you think?

A.—I don't think anything about it.

Q.—Was there any promise or tender of money to you to keep the name secret, or has any been made since your statement in the Senate?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or any threats?

A.—Nor any threats.

Q.—Is he a large or middle sized man?

A.—Oh, medium.



Q.—Thick or fat?

A.—Oh, medium; neither thick nor fat.

Q.—How was he dressed?

A.—Can't say.

Q.—In white?

A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Brown?

A.—Can't say.

Q.—Snuff color?

A.—Oh, you might say brown, snuff color, or black.

Q.—Well, he had a dress?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Had he his hat off?

A.—Yes, when he came in.

Q.—Is he bald-headed?

A.—No, I can't say he is.

*Senator Pardee*—I move to report to the Senate that we have been treated, as a committee, with contempt, and ask the Senate for further instructions.

*Senator Sears*—Better report the facts, I think, gentlemen.

*Senator Enos*—I believe it better to report the testimony as far as taken.

[A consultation here took place between the members of the committee.]

*Senator Pardee* (to Senator Kane)—How old was this man?

*Senator Kane*—I couldn't say how old, perhaps over thirty.

Q.—Was he ever in the horse business?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever hear that he was in it?

A.—I can't say. I have not gone about much in San Francisco of late years, or visited club rooms or stables.

Q.—How long have you known him?

A.—Oh, several years, in a way.

Q.—Is there any particular thing in his appearance specially noticeable?

A.—Oh, I don't know.

Q.—Did you notice any peculiarity about him?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see his foot?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it long and low in the instep?

A.—I can't say.

Q.—What countryman is he?

A.—I can't be sure as to that. Think he is an Irishman. He might have been born in Scotland for what I know.

[Here the committee took a recess to allow the testimony to be written out.]

At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes P. M. the committee re-assembled, and the foregoing report of testimony was read over to the committee, to Senator Kane, and his advisors, and agreed to by all as accurate and correct.

ED. J. SMITH,  
Clerk of Committee on Investigation.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, April 8th, 1880.

MR. PRESIDENT: The committee appointed to investigate as to the charges made by Senator Kane while the Senate was in session on Tuesday evening, April sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty, beg leave to report, that in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Senate on the seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed to examine into and investigate the language used and charges made by Senator Thomas Kane, on the evening of April sixth, be and they are hereby instructed to pursue said investigation, and that said Senator Kane be and he is hereby directed and ordered to be and appear before said committee, and to state to them the name of the person who attempted to bribe him, and to answer such other pertinent questions as may be put to him.

The committee took the evidence of Senator Kane, Ed. J. Smith, Stephen Maybell, W. N. Neilson, Senator Conger, M. Lane, T. H. Carr, and Samuel Braunhart, all of whom were duly sworn by the Chairman, Mr. Enos.

That the testimony of Senator Kane is herewith reported, together with the testimony of the other witnesses, and is hereby made a part of this report.

That Senator Kane absolutely and peremptorily refuses to divulge the name of the party who he alleges attempted to bribe him, or who offered him a bribe to vote for the so-called "Debris Bill."

And your committee reports that the costs and expenses incurred by it amounts to fifty-four dollars, and recommend that the same be paid out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate.

JOHN S. ENOS, Chairman,  
PAUL NEUMANN,  
E. H. PARDEE.

MR. KANE recalled.

*Senator Enos*—Mr. Kane, have you seen or talked with anybody about this matter since your examination, yesterday?

A.—I have seen and talked with nobody particular about it.

Q.—Do you want to make a statement to us?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Mr. Kane, you heard the resolution that was adopted by the Senate, instructing this committee to compel you to divulge the person who approached you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And it is incumbent upon us to carry out this instruction; and now I ask you whether you will not tell the committee who the person was?

A.—I answer what I have already stated, but I will never divulge the name. I am in the hands of the Senate. I am satisfied with any action adopted, but I must refuse to tell who the man was, as I deem an informer a very low person.

Q.—Is this person that you say offered you this money, is he a particular friend of yours?

A.—No particular friend of mine, at all.

Q.—Have you known him long?

A.—I have known him probably—well, I believe I met him once or twice since the election. I have seen—

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Q.—Has he, by any act or word, obligated you as a friend in any way?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Has he rendered any service to you?

A.—None whatever. None in my life.

Q.—Then why do you claim to withhold it?

A.—I pledged my word that I would not reveal.

Q.—Do you think it is a duty, after you have made those statements in the Senate—don't you think it is your duty to make good your statements?

A.—I was pressed to make those statements. I am in the hands of the committee, and they can do as they please.

Q.—Do you know of any event or circumstance that will lead the committee to ascertain who this man is?

A.—I do not know of any.

Q.—Who are the persons in the household where you board?

A.—There was a widow and children.

Q.—What is the entrance to your house?

A.—It is entered by steps from the sidewalk.

Q.—What hour did this take place?

A.—After the session adjourned; I think it was about ten o'clock.

Q.—Was it between ten and eleven o'clock?

A.—I judge so.

Q.—Can you fix the evening—the date of this?

A.—It was the evening on which the debris bill came up for second reading. I think that was the evening.

Q.—Have you ever talked with this man about this debris bill?

A.—Well, he talked with me on the sidewalk.

Q.—What was the conversation then?

A.—The conversation was just the same as I stated to you in relation to that matter—that bill.

Q.—He then offered you five hundred dollars?

A.—I would not say positively. I forget the circumstances, whether he did or not. I think that there was a consideration. I judge from his language that there was money in it, or something to that effect.

Q.—Did he ask you how you stood on the bill?

A.—No; he did not ask me how I was going to vote.

Q.—Did you tell anybody how you stood on that debris bill?

A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Had you been approached by other parties in relation to that—your intentions on the debris bill?

A.—Do not know as I was approached.

Q.—Had you informed anybody what your views were?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have occupied those rooms down there—on what street?

A.—Eighth street, near K.

Q.—Who has been occupying those rooms with you?

A.—Ed. Smith.

Q.—The Clerk of our delegation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he there that night?

A.—He was generally out late.

Q.—You have no recollection whether he was there that night?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have two rooms there—a front room and one in the rear?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did this conversation take place?

A.—In the front room.

Q.—You do not remember whether Mr. Smith was there or not?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was this man ever at your room before?

A.—Once.

Q.—When?

A.—Probably within the last two or three weeks did he come last.

Q.—Will you state what business, if any, this man was in when he came to see you the other time?

A.—None whatever, I believe.

Q.—He did not make any business known?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with this man since you made this statement on the floor of the Senate?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Never spoke to him since?

A.—Never spoke to him since.

Q.—Have you received any messages, letters, or papers, delivered to you by any third parties, in relation to this matter?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—You state positively there is not any third party that knows anything about this?

A.—I state positively that there is no third party that knows anything about it.

Q.—You never intimated to a third party anything in relation to this matter before you made the statement upon the floor of the Senate?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has any party approached you about this matter?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have they given you any advice in relation to remaining silent?

A.—Well, some of the Senators said it was a position they did not like to see me in.

Q.—Have you ever been threatened?

A.—Never was in my life.

Q.—In relation to this matter, if you did make the revelation?

A.—None directly or indirectly, verbally or orally.

Q.—Did you, at the time this conversation took place, did you at that time make up your mind that you would tell on the floor of the Senate what occurred?

A.—I made up my mind, and told him on the floor of the Capitol I would "burst" the whole thing; I believe it is a wrong bill; I will never divulge your name; I shall never divulge on you. I have no disrespect to the committee or the Senate—none at all. I am in the hands of them; they can use me as they please.

Senator Pardee—Mr. Kane, tell me what your personal peculiar opinions are in regard to testifying on a matter of this kind?

A.—Well, I consider the role of an informer worse than the thief.

Q.—What makes you think thus on this question? You must remember that your native peculiarity and idiosyncracies have nothing to do in this matter; you are no longer under the protection of the English Crown, but now an American citizen, and when you

made this statement in open Senate, did you think it was going to give you high-sounding morals?

A.—I will give you all the information I can, saving the names, for in the role of informer I will not be; I pledged my word I would not reveal the name.

Q.—Mr. Kane, did you know in this matter there was a criminal intent to influence your vote upon a very important matter, and it is right that the Senate should ascertain the source from which this bribery originated, that the parties may be punished, and you must assist us, and it is incumbent upon you to do it? If you're as honest as Thos. Kane said he was, you will come forward and help us in that.

A.—You take a different interpretation of the word honest. I do not know that I said I was any more honest than any other man.

Q.—I do not say that you were any more honest than any other man.

A.—Did you ever hear me styling myself honest Thomas Kane? I never used the singular number.

Q.—The Senate look upon you as honest Thomas Kane; that is the interpretation I consider you have tried to give since you have been there. Now, Mr. Kane, there is a man that tried to get your vote by improper influences; tried to procure your vote by improper influences?

A.—That is what I said, I believe.

Q.—That he is a criminal and a fit subject to go to the penitentiary?

A.—That is the reason I did not wish to send him there.

Q.—You did not want to send him there?

A.—I did not. Well, I believe that there will be a different interpretation of the thing; that ever since 'fifty-two there has always existed a third house; I believe they are customary; since 'fifty-two this has always been described as the third house.

Q.—Whenever they catch a road agent some are executed and the balance are sent to the State Prison. There is a law governing both these cases?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you think that the Senate would take down your language, and that an investigation would take place when you made these allusions?

A.—I did not exactly think that they would, since it was because Senator Neumann pushed me on. I understood his language that it was false; but at the same time I cannot send any man to State Prison; I would sooner go myself than send any other person.

Q.—Do you know that you are a criminal yourself in making this statement upon the Senate floor, and not giving your authority?

A.—I do not know. I am one of those, I confess, that I am not much of a lawyer. I might have passed over this, had not Senator Neumann said it was a falsehood. If I had thought it was criminal I would not have probably used the language.

Q.—Do you know of any members of the Assembly that have taken money for their votes? Think of this matter well before you answer, as there are others that will testify after you.

A.—I do not know of any Senator or Assemblyman that has taken money.

Q.—Has any man in the Assembly told you that they took money for their vote?

A.—No, sir, no man told me anything, directly or indirectly.

Q.—What conversation have you had with Mr. Maybell upon this subject—a member of the Assembly?

A.—I had a conversation with him and he suggested I had better come up with the name. I said, "Maybell, I will never divulge the man."

Senator Enos—Did Mr. Maybell advise you to come out and tell the name?

A.—Maybell said I had better come out.

Q.—Did Mr. Maybell come to your house?

A.—Never was in my house.

Q.—What is it Brady said?

A.—Brady never opened his mouth to me about it.

Q.—Has Mr. Brady held conversation in regard to this with you and Assemblyman Lane?

A.—Never.

Q.—Do you know Assemblyman Lane.

A.—I do know Assemblyman Lane.

Q.—What has he ever said to you about it?

A.—Never said a word.

Q.—Did he tell you to go to State Prison rather than have your friend go?

A.—Never said anything about it.

Q.—Well, if any of the Assemblymen told you they had received bribes, directly or indirectly, for their votes, would you tell the committee?

A.—I would; but I believe no one would use such an expression of themselves.

Q.—Have you any doubt this man was serious in offering that money; that he meant it in case you would vote for the debris bill—have you any doubt that you would get the one thousand dollars?

A.—I have no doubt that I could get the one thousand dollars.

Q.—There was no joking about it?

A.—There was no joking about it.

Q.—I want to have a little more information in regard to the money; was it rolled in a newspaper—was it gold or greenbacks?

A.—I believe it was greenbacks.

Q.—Did you say it was greenbacks—did you see the money—did you see the paper?

A.—I could not say whether it was greenbacks.

Q.—Do you know whether it was gold notes or greenbacks?

A.—I do not.

Q.—If it was money, it was paper money?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you state it was five hundred dollars.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, then you peremptorily, first, last, and all the time, refuse to give the name?

A.—Without disrespect to the committee, without any intention of insulting the Senate, I will not divulge the man's name.

Q.—You would rather go to the State Prison?

A.—Yes.

Q.—For the balance of your life?

A.—For the balance of my life.

Q.—And have your body dissected after death?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you, when Mr. Maybell and you had this conversation, tell Mr. Maybell of your connection with this man in no way? Did you give a reason why you would divulge this as you have stated to this committee? Did you tell Mr. Maybell of your connection and friendship with this man?

A.—No.

Q.—Did I understand that you had no particular friendship or relationship with this man?

A.—There is no particular friendship between him and me.

Q.—Then, so far as friendship heretofore goes, is no more than any one else?

Q.—Then you do not base the refusal to divulge on any former kindness or obligation you are under to him?

A.—No, sir; I base my refusal on the grounds I have stated to the committee; I say that when Senator Neumann stated it was a falsehood, I would have let the thing pass, but after the Senator said it was false, I made the statement on the floor.

Q.—How do you reconcile that statement with the statement you made yesterday, "that you intended to do it;" that you had told this man that you intended to "burst" that thing in the Senate?

A.—I had approached that on the floor of the Senate in the morning, and "burst" upon it previous to that time.

Q.—Were you aware of that clause in the Constitution, that a man must give testimony; that he cannot screen himself on the ground that it is an injury to himself or anybody else?

A.—I will acknowledge the "corn;" I overlook that; I did not think of it.

Q.—Does Maybell know this man?

A.—I do not know whether he does or not.

Q.—Do you think he does?

A.—He might know him.

Q.—You are of the opinion that he does know him?

A.—I believe he does know him.

Q.—You have never told anybody who this man is?

A.—No man living.

Q.—Maybell knows who is the man who tried to bribe you?

A.—Maybell knows nothing about it.

Q.—Did he ask you?

A.—He did not ask me anything.

Q.—Is he a relative of yours?

A.—There is not a particle of blood relation or any other kind of relationship of me to the man.

Q.—What reason did Mr. Maybell come there?

A.—I walked on with him, unsolicited and unasked. When I was coming away, he came down the street; he urged me to go into his house.

Q.—You are a friend of Maybell's?

A.—I will call myself a friend of his.

Q.—What did Mayor Kalloch tell you to do in relation to this?

A.—Nothing; never saw Mayor Kalloch; never told me directly or indirectly.

Q.—Did he send you a letter?

A.—I never had the honor to have a letter from Mayor Kalloch.

Q.—Did you see Mayor Kalloch yesterday?

A.—I never saw Mayor Kalloch.

Q.—Did Mayor Andrus talk with you yesterday?

A.—Never talked to him at all yesterday; never spoke to him at all except down on the street.

Q.—You say, you have never been advised by anybody?

A.—Never been advised by anybody.

Q.—You go on your own judgment?

A.—On my own judgment.

Q.—Did Mayor Kalloch send word to Maybell to keep what he knew about it?

A.—Never said anything about it.

MR. ED. J. SMITH called and sworn.

Senator Enos—Mr. Smith, do you know Mr. Kane?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known him?

A.—Three weeks previous to the election.

Q.—You came to Sacramento with Mr. Kane?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you roomed with him ever since that time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you heard the testimony given here?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you been in the room with Mr. Kane on Friday, Saturday, and Monday nights?

A.—Every evening except last night.

Q.—Do you remember the time that he refers to after this bill was brought up here, one night after the Senate adjourned?

A.—I do not know what night you mean.

Q.—I mean the night this bill came up for second reading?

A.—That was Monday night.

Q.—Where were you Monday night after the Senate adjourned?

A.—I was at the Golden Eagle Hotel, and came up about eleven o'clock or half-past.

Q.—Where was Mr. Kane?

A.—He was in the room.

Q.—Can you state who has been in the habit of visiting at the room for the last two or three weeks?

A.—I don't think there has been anybody in the habit of visiting there in the last two or three weeks that I know of.

Q.—Can't you think of any person?

A.—About three weeks ago a gentleman visited there that Mr. Kane referred to on the floor of the Senate, about signing the petition for seven cents per head. This is the only stranger that has been there lately.

Senator Kane—That was the man Brady.

Q.—Do you know anything—have you any knowledge of this man?

A.—No, I have none.

Q.—When was the first time you heard of this matter?

A.—I was over in the Assembly, when I heard he was on the floor.

Q.—Have you heard from Mr. Kane in regard to this; of any such bribe being made?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you talked with Mr. Kane since that time?

A.—We have talked about that since then between ourselves.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any money being offered for the purpose of influence on this bill?

A.—No, sir.

Assemblyman MAYBELL called and sworn.

Senator Enos—Your given name, Mr. Maybell?

A.—My given name is Stephen Maybell.

Q.—Do you know Senator Kane?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known him?

A.—Since his nomination to the Senate.

Q.—Have you been on intimate terms with him?

A.—Since he has been up here, yes.

Q.—When did you first hear that Senator Kane had been offered a bribe for his vote on the debris bill?

A.—From the Secretary of the San Francisco Delegation. He came into the Assembly Chamber and informed us of the fact.

Q.—What did you then do, if anything?

A.—I simply listened and remained silent.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Kane after you had received that information from Mr. Smith?

A.—I think it was yesterday, in the Senate Chamber.

Q.—You came into the Senate Chamber to see Mr. Kane?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about this matter?

A.—Yes. I had a conversation with him.

Q.—Will you give the subject of that conversation?

A.—Well, we conversed on other matters before this matter came up. I advised Senator Kane to divulge the name of the party who had approached him. The Senator informed me that in order to draw him out he pledged him his honor—in other words, he ingratiated himself into the confidence of this party. I believe he never would take a bribe.

Q.—Did Senator Kane tell you that he had been offered five hundred dollars (\$500)?

A.—If he did not?

Q.—Did he tell you he was to have five hundred dollars?

A.—No; he told me nothing except of him. Of course I had read of the statement made in the Senate Chamber.

Q.—Did you request him to divulge the name?

A.—Yes, I requested him to divulge.

Q.—Did you give any reason to him why you wanted him to do it?

A.—No; no other than personal regard for the Senator himself.

Q.—Did you go out of the Senate with him?

A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you go?

A.—We went down to my house, and there we stayed for a moment; then I think that we returned back to the Assembly Chamber.

Q.—What was the subject of the conversation during your absence from the Capitol?

A.—We talked very little in regard to the matter. The Senator

informed me that he would leave the Senate Chamber until the affair should be settled one way or another.

Q.—What did you say to him when he made that suggestion?

A.—Well, I thought it was a sensible idea; that he could not vote or take part in the proceedings until the affair was settled in some way or other.

Q.—Did he intimate in any way who the person was?

A.—No. There is one thing I said to Senator Kane, that if I was in the same fix I would not divulge the name of the party.

Q.—Was that after he peremptorily refused to you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What reason did Senator Kane assign to you why he would not divulge the name?

A.—Because, as I understand it, he had got the man to place confidence in him.

Q.—In what way did Senator Kane say he had got the man to place confidence in him?

A.—Possibly no other; not in words; that is the way I considered it; that is my idea.

Q.—Had he given to you any information in regard to whom the person was?

A.—No, sir; he would not tell me.

Q.—Have you any knowledge in relation to whom the person was?

A.—No, sir, I have none at all. I can not even make a guess. I might guess four or five parties, probably doing them injustice to have a suspicion on any one of them.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any money being used on the debris bill in either House?

A.—None except hearsay; general talk.

Q.—Are you willing to state what this is?

A.—Well, I don't see as it has got any bearing upon the question, unless what everybody says is true.

Senator Sears—You state that he led this man on for the purpose of seeing whether he would attempt to influence him, so that he might expose him in the interest of the public, and divulge on the bill?

A.—Yes.

Senator Enos—Have you been informed who the party was?

A.—I have not, sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge?

A.—I have no knowledge.

Senator Pardee—Will you please tell the committee in regard to what you have heard as to money being used improperly to secure votes?

A.—Well, the debris bill as it entered the Assembly had a good deal to do with levees and levee bonded system, and also included swamp land business, and then, of course, I had my idea that there was a good deal of corruption used in furthering the bill. But the bill after it had finally been amended was shorn of all this particular objection, and my idea was that when the bill went to the Senate, there would be but very little corrupt influence used because it had lost its objectionable feature, and some of the best men of the House voted for the bill.

Q.—You have not come to my question yet, please do so.

A.—I can say there is a good deal of talk going on, but I have never seen anybody approach anybody to influence their vote in regard to

the debris bill; if there was anything going on, it must have been in a different way.

Q.—Has any member of the Assembly ever told you that they received money?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or that they were ever approached?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you heard such rumors?

A.—I have heard a great many such rumors; nothing definite.

Q.—Did Senator Kane tell you anything secretly that he did not want you to divulge in regard to this matter now before the committee?

A.—I do not remember that he did, and I know that I would, as I have got a pretty fair memory. I have no recollection of his having said anything of the kind.

Q.—Did he maintain that what he said was true?

A.—He simply said that he would never divulge the name of the party.

Q.—You advised the Senator to divulge, and afterwards told him you would not?

A.—I advised, first, to divulge the name of the party; then, I believe if you read my testimony, there you will see that I said, that if I myself stood in the same circumstances I would not divulge.

Q.—What was the circumstance that made you change your mind?

A.—The circumstance was, that the Senator had used certain language there and certain words and actions towards this man, and received his confidence, and the man believed he would accept the bribe and carry it out; under those circumstances it would be a betrayal, of course, of confidence.

Q.—Did Senator Kane say that he would accept it?

A.—No, sir, he never said anything of the kind, nor do I believe that he would do it.

Q.—Do you believe he would have accepted it if it had been double the amount that was offered him?

A.—I certainly do not, because if a man is on that, he grabs for everything in sight, big or little.

MR. WM. M. NEILSON called and sworn.

Senator Enos—Where do you reside?

A.—I wish to testify in regard to the matter between myself and Mr. Kane in relation to this case. I saw that Mr. Maybell and Senator Kane were on intimate terms. They were not yesterday very much together, but that they were at the saloon across the way. I met Assemblyman Maybell about entering the Assembly Chamber, and I entered into conversation with him. I saw that he was a little excited, and I thought a little under the influence of liquor; he seemed very ready to talk. I said to him, how much more wrong was it for a Senator to compromise with himself in regard to this matter. He said to me that if he was in the presence of twenty thousand persons under all circumstances he knew he could convince every one of them that Senator Kane was right. I then followed up the inquiry as to what possible circumstances could lead twenty thousand men to agree to a proposition of that kind. Mr. Maybell said we know one ought to say there were certain relations with a man that can not be ignored. He said he would put a case

that was parallel with Senator Kane's: Supposing a man had been on very intimate relations with a man for a long time; suppose he had aided him in his election; suppose they have been friendly to him, and assisted him when he needed it; and supposing they were serving him and his interest; that they made a suggestion, would you give such a man away? As expressed, I have a very strong opinion that a man who did that kind of a thing was guilty of about the worse thing he could be. I still pointed out to him, over and over again, the wrong in not divulging the name of the man. Mr. Maybell went on further, and claimed that it was right, and self-protection; and he also claimed that it was a thing upon which it was possible for the parties to do him a damage. He made out a case that appealed to one's sympathy rather than one's judgment, if one should be intimate with this person, and he should help him, and so forth, but Maybell never said any thing of the man; he said he could, in the presence of twenty thousand people, carry every man of them with him, and leaving me to believe that this one person had done favors for Senator Kane, and justifying him in screening the facts. Tuesday afternoon, shortly after this allusion was made, I took some pains to observe what persons were in connection with Senator Kane, and I saw, after the adjournment of the afternoon, Senator Kane pass into the lobby, and Mr. M. J. Kelly walked up to him, and Senator Kane seemed to be exceedingly anxious not to speak to him at the time. Mr. Kelly approached him, and a few words passed between them, which I took to be an argument as to an appointment. I heard Mr. Kelly say, the words I could catch, "after adjournment I will be there." Senator Kane is living on a small street leading off from Eighth, near to where I have been in the habit of residing. That evening I put myself in a position so that should he call upon Senator Kane I would see him. Mr. Kelly passed down the street, I could not see whether he entered the house or not. It is not a lively thoroughfare, and he would naturally be going to visit a particular house. I could not exactly see whether he entered that house or not, but I want to say this: I went around the corner of the brick building on Eighth street, and I have no doubt but that it was M. J. Kelly. I could not see his face as he passed by me, so I said "Good night, Mr. Kelly," and he said "good night." He again turned down, and I am very certain that he turned into the house where Senator Kane lived. Consequent to that, last night I had a conversation with Mr. Kelly. I said to him that it was my intention to put into the *News Letter* his photograph, with the statement underneath the likeness, "The person who offered Kane five hundred dollars."

Q.—What reply did Mr. Kelly make to that?

A.—At the time he was engaged in some "chaff," which would not be testimony. I tried my best to assure him that I was in earnest, and which I think, after some time, I succeeded in convincing him. At the time he made an offer of money not to put his picture in the *News Letter* only as in the "Men We Know," which is always considered honorable. That conversation took place in the presence of Donovan, I think is his name—I think Mr. Donovan, ex-Senator Donovan; that portion of the conversation took place in his presence. It was a little irregular. I saw Mr. Kelly late last night—almost this morning. I think Mr. Donovan went away after awhile. When he returned, I did not approach him, nor begin conversation

with him at all, but put myself in the way so that if he had anything to say he could say it. He again stated something about his request not to place him in the way in which I said, as the man who offered Kane five hundred dollars.

Q.—Anything further? What sum of money had been offered by Mr. Kelly for this advertisement in the *News Letter*?

A.—Well, when Mr. Donovan was present, I think he took out his pocket-book, and he had twenty dollars in greenbacks. He got twenty dollars from Mr. Donovan. He wanted to make that into the shape of a trade, and I was to take the money. Afterwards he spoke of paying a larger sum for it, and asked me what were the usual charges. I told him I did not know; and he asked me if a hundred dollars would be sufficient.

Q.—What reply did you make to that?

A.—The reply I made to all the other money questions, in regard to the paper, I knew nothing about it. I was simply a writer.

Q.—When you told Mr. Kelly what you proposed to do about designating him as the man who offered Senator Kane five hundred dollars—

A.—That I will put your picture in, and underneath, "The man who did not offer Senator Kane five hundred dollars."

Q.—What reply did Mr. Kelly make to that?

A.—Well, I cannot give you the exact language; I can only give the impression made on my mind. I saw Mr. Kelly was very much excited because of my proposition, and I convinced him by all the power I could exercise that I was in earnest, and I felt very determined to press him on that point.

Q.—Did Mr. Kelly's actions make any impression upon your mind whether he knew anything about this or not?

A.—Yes, he did; I could only use my perceptive faculties; I have very strong impression, and had the impression then, that Mr. Kelly knew something of this party; of this I am satisfied in my own mind; that if he choose to tell the truth, he knows all about it.

Q.—Are you positive Mr. Kelly visited Mr. Kane's house that night, after Mr. Kane had made this statement on the floor of the Senate?

A.—I am positive, that I have limited means of knowledge.

Q.—You are satisfied that he did?

A.—I cannot swear from observation that the man who visited—it was dark, I could not see his face. I have excellent recollection of the man who was walking; there was the dress, size, and shape of Mr. Kelly.

Q.—Was he going toward the house?

A.—He was going toward their house.

Q.—Was that the last of Mr. Kelly that you saw?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What time in the night?

A.—That would be probably one half hour—I cannot tell how long after adjournment—I think about one half an hour after the evening session.

Senator Pardee—From all the circumstances that came under your observation, are you of the opinion that he called upon Senator Kane that night?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How far were you from Mr. Kane's house, where Mr. Kane

boards, when you saw this man that you spoke to and recognized as Mr. Kelly. How far were you from Mr. Kane's house?

A.—Well, it was not a very long distance; it was exceedingly dark. I do not know. I had been standing right at the corner of the building.

Q.—You cannot tell me the exact distance?

A.—It is not a very long distance.

Q.—You know where Mr. Kane boards?

A.—I understand so; it is eighty or one hundred feet from the main street. I cannot tell exactly.

Q.—Did this gentleman come down the street?

A.—I was at the corner when he came there, with my face turned away, and when he passed me he turned and passed down the street, went into an entrance that I am familiar with as the entrance to Senator Kane's, and passed into it as nearly as I can tell.

Q.—Did you remain where you were standing?

A.—I remained two, or three or four minutes; cannot say whether there was any light in the room occupied by Mr. Kane. I do know he entered in the entrance which I have seen Senator Kane go, this person entered.

Q.—When the Senate adjourned on Tuesday did you see Senator Kane go out of the Senate again?

A.—I did, yes.

Q.—And had a talk with Mr. Kelly?

A.—Yes, it was a talk, and hardly a talk.

Q.—Whereabouts did they meet?

A.—When Senator Kane walked out of the Senate Chamber, he met Mr. Kelly.

Q.—Whereabouts were they?

A.—Well, Senator Kane was passing through the entrance to the double doors when I saw him first, and Kelly was then on the outside; I then passed through that entrance to the Sergeant-at-Arms' rooms, the middle one between the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms' room. I saw them meet just at the double doors, and Kelly addressed him.

Q.—Did they then walk on together?

A.—No, sir; they separated—I went towards the Assembly and did not see much afterwards.

Q.—What time was it that you had this conversation with Mr. Kelly about the *News Letter*, when ex-Senator Donovan was present?

A.—I think it was somewhere about eleven or twelve last night, about this morning.

Q.—Is there any other statement you wish to make?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What is Mr. Kelly's occupation?

A.—Well, he has been up here all session. I believe he is known as a lobbyist.

Q.—Have you known him long?

A.—I have known him as being connected with the press; he was a member of the Board of Supervisors. I know he has been very active in politics lately. I have always thought that he had assisted Senator Kane in getting his nomination and election; I have heard him say and claim about as much.

Q.—How could you have got his photograph to put into the *News Letter*?



A.—We do get them whenever we want them.

Q.—In speaking of his photograph you meant his picture?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How could you have got his picture?

A.—If I did want to use it, and I say if I needed it, I could get it; and if I need it I will get it.

Q.—Have you ever heard that Mr. M. J. Kelly was the one who aided Mr. Kane in his election?

A.—No, sir; not in this conversation.

Q.—Did you hear him say that he had procured, and was instrumental in procuring his nomination for Senator?

A.—Yes, sir; he stated at the same time he had procured the nomination of two Republicans in the Assembly. He claimed before the election he made the nomination of two men, and procured the nomination of Senator Kane.

*Senator Pardee*—Have you talked with any of the members of the Senate or Assembly in regard to this matter?

A.—I have talked to a good many.

Q.—From all the information you have received, directly or indirectly, upon this subject, do you believe that Mr. M. J. Kelly ever offered to bribe Senator Kane?

A.—No, sir. I have very grave doubts about it; I have doubts that he was the man who made the bribe; I am satisfied that Mr. Kelly did not; I am satisfied that there was an arrangement to try Senator Kane on the subject, and I am satisfied that Kelly was instrumental in fixing it.

Q.—Have you any idea who it was who offered the bribe?

A.—I have stated that I did not think I ought to mention his name. I did not wish to wrong any man thus when based upon circumstances.

Q.—If you have an idea, would you be willing to state it?

A.—I cannot say, under these circumstances, I would not refuse to answer. If I had the absolute facts, I would state them willingly.

Q.—You base your objection to giving the statement that it might injure some innocent person.

A.—Yes, sir; it is not testimony.

Q.—You have no other facts or circumstances you wish to relate to the committee?

A.—No, sir.

*Senator Pardee to Senator Kane*—Have you got Senator Sears as your counsel?

A.—Well, I asked the Senator to come.

Q.—Did you desire him to take up your case?

A.—Yes.

*Statement of Senator Sears*—I would have objected to some of the testimony which would, of course, not be allowed in a Court of justice, but in this case, I desire that everything should come out. And I wish to ask the witness if he knows what Mr. M. J. Kelly's business is in San Francisco?

A.—I know him to be engaged in a good many things.

Q.—A good many things?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which of them is distinctly and exclusively his business?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know anything more of his biography?

A.—No, sir; I do not.

*Mr. Maybell*—You stated that I was drunk.

A.—I did say that you were excited, or under the influence of liquor, and not just as calm as you are now.

*Assemblyman Maybell*—I believe that the witness intended to testify conscientiously, because he requested that I should remain in the room while he testified. Now, am I in the habit of getting drunk, as far as your knowledge goes; am I? That I did draw the parallel case in regard to Senator Kane—I did draw a case as far as I can remember. In case a party had aided a man in his election, certainly he would be under some obligations to him. I do not want it believed that term is exactly the case with Senator Kane; nor did I ever make up my mind on any person, such as M. J. Kelly.

*Senator Enos (to Mr. Kane)*—Was this the man who offered this bribe?

A.—I swear before God and man, that M. J. Kelly never spoke to me. Kelly was never in my house since I was sick. After I came back from San Francisco he has never spoken to me directly or indirectly about it.

*Assemblyman LANE* called and sworn.

*Senator Pardee*—Mr. Lane, you are a member of the Assembly, are you not?

A.—I am.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Senator Kane?

A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him?

A.—I have known Senator Kane about a year.

Q.—Did you know him previous to his election?

A.—That is about the time.

Q.—Is he under any obligations to you for his Senate nomination?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you work for him to secure the nomination?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know anything about the parties who tried to influence his vote on the debris question?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Has Mr. Maybell talked to you about this matter?

A.—Not directly.

Q.—Has Mr. Kane said anything to you about this?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you been to his room within the last three weeks?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know where his room is?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long has it been since you visited his room?

A.—Well, when he was sick.

Q.—Not since his sickness?

A.—No.

Q.—When did you first hear about this statement made by Mr. Kane on the floor of the Senate?

A.—I was in the Senate.

*Senator Enos*—Do you know of any money which has been used on this debris bill?

A.—I do not know of any.



Senator CONGER called and sworn.

Senator Enos—Do you know Senator Kane?

A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him?

A.—Well, a little before I came up here, but never very well acquainted with him until I came here as a Senator.

Q.—When did you first hear of this bribery?

A.—The first I heard of it was on the floor of the Senate, from Senator Kane himself.

Q.—Have you talked with him since that proceeding?

A.—No.

Q.—Had you any information that he was going to make such charges?

A.—I had not.

Q.—Do you know of any money being offered to Senator Kane, or any other Senator, on the debris bill?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you been with Senator Kane since this?

A.—Never been in Senator Kane's room; never was with Senator Kane any further than as a member of the Senate, in any way, shape, or manner.

Q.—Have you heard of any man, or any party or person, who was the person who visited Senator Kane in his room?

A.—I have not. I had no knowledge of the matter, or that I was going to be called upon as a witness. I came in here to hear the examination. I have no further knowledge than I received on the floor, from the Senator's statement.

Senator Pardee—What did Senator Kane say to you, when he was walking down Eighth Street with you yesterday?

A.—Senator Kane never walked with me yesterday on any street.

Q.—Has he not sent for you, in order to advise with you?

A.—Never.

Q.—Did he talk to you?

A.—I am as much astonished as any man can be here at any such assertion; as I say, since we made recriminations on the floor during debate I have never spoken with Mr. Kane.

Q.—You have not conferred with him?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Did he send for you and you did not respond?

A.—No person has ever spoken a word to me upon the subject.

Senator KANE recalled.

Senator Neumann—You have stated, for the purpose of drawing a party out, in order to ascertain his intention, that you promised him that you would not divulge his name?

A.—That is the reason why I keep silent on his name.

Q.—At whose suggestion did you make that promise?

A.—It came from no one but myself.

Q.—You did not know what the party had come to talk with you about?

A.—That is the way I understood it.

Q.—How did you understand it—from the language which the party used?

A.—Yes, from the language which he used.

Q.—Can you repeat that language?

A.—No, I cannot repeat that; he wanted to talk with me.

Q.—He told you he wanted to talk with you upon the debris bill?

A.—If I had no objection to talking with him.

Q.—How, then, did he come to ask you if you had any objections?

A.—I don't know what was his idea for it.

Q.—Had he ever spoken to you about any other bill?

A.—No.

Q.—Well, didn't you think a little strange that a citizen whose right it is to speak to a legislator and urge or oppose measures he deems proper or improper, should come to you and ask you if you had any objection to speak with him?

A.—I don't know his reason for it.

Q.—Well, you told him you had no objection?

A.—Yes; that I had no objection to talk to any man.

Q.—Where was that?

A.—I think it was on the main street.

Q.—Did he go with you then?

A.—We talked a little on the street.

Q.—Did he make an appointment to meet you afterwards?

A.—He said he would call; would come to the room if I had no objection.

Q.—That same evening?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any hour appointed for the meeting?

A.—About half an hour after the adjournment of the evening session, he came up to the room.

Q.—With you?

A.—No.

Q.—How long after you had reached your room did he come there?

A.—About half an hour or twenty minutes.

Q.—Where did you make the promise that you would not divulge his name?

A.—On the street.

Q.—What was it?

A.—I said I will expose the thing in the Senate because it is corrupt. There is one matter in relation to this I would like to speak on in relation to being acquainted with Mr. M. J. Kelly, or any relationship to the man. I have known M. J. Kelly when he was in the Workingmen's Convention; about that time was the first I ever knew of the man, when he came up and thanked me for standing up for Judge Ferral for Congress. I did not know the man at the time. Any favors he did were unsolicited by me and unknown to me. To parts of the delegations from the Seventh Ward, and part of the Ninth Ward, and part of the Tenth Ward, which comprises the Eleventh Senatorial, I owe my nomination unsolicited.

Q.—How was it that the man would exact a pledge, and that you would voluntarily make a pledge of secrecy on a subject of which you knew nothing then?

A.—In order to find out—for I felt in my heart—I thought it was a bad measure—I thought it was a bad measure for San Francisco. In order to find out I gave him to understand that our language would be confidential.

Q.—You gave him to understand that before you knew at all what arguments he would use?

A.—Yes; before I knew he intended to offer any money.

Q.—What induced you to try to elicit any information from him?

A.—It was just to find out the corruption that was in it.

Q.—Did you suspect him?

A.—I did suspect him.

Q.—How did you come to imagine any such thing?

A.—Because I imagined it from the proceedings.

Q.—Did you hear that parties were on it?

A.—I don't know anything about that; I don't know whether he was on it, or off it; and I wanted to find out what this man was at.

Q.—I would like to have you explain how a man from San Francisco, who is otherwise not connected with this Legislature, should be engaged by you for the purpose of giving information as to the corruption of this amendment, or any other one?

A.—I imagined there was corruption in one furthering this debris question; I do not refer to any man in the Senate; I want to find out the iniquity in it.

Q.—You wanted to find out what offer the man would make for the furthering of the bill?

A.—Yes; I imagined that there was corruption; that bribery had been resorted to for the furthering of that question.

Q.—Did you give him a promise?

A.—I pledged that the conversation would be confidential.

Q.—You pledged that the conversation would be confidential, but you would not receive his money?

A.—Yes, sir.

*Senator Enos*—Was the man a member of either branch of the Legislature?

A.—No, sir; he was not a member of either branch of the Legislature.

*Senator Pardee*—Some time ago, in the discussion of the Rogers Act, you then stated upon the floor of the Senate, that there was a man, or men, following you upon the street, at the dead hour of night to bribe you; what did you mean then?

A.—Well, if you understood me, then I happened to be out at a late hour, waiting for Mr. Smith, on the train; I saw four or five men that I supposed in my heart were going for political purposes.

Q.—Did any of them offer you a bribe for your vote?

A.—Not then.

Q.—This is only a surmise?

A.—It was stated to me that the Workingmen's party was dead; that I had best do as well as I could alone.

*Senator Enos*—Did these four or five men make any such remarks to you?

A.—No; I did not speak to them at all; this is what I imagined about them that they were.

Q.—Did you know the four men?

A.—No, I did not know them, one of them, or all of them.

Q.—What were they doing?

A.—They were standing there quietly, and talking.

Q.—Where?

A.—At the railroad depot.

Q.—You did not have—

A.—No; I imagined that they were there for political pur-

poses. The reason that prompted me to make those remarks was just what I stated to the Senate.

Q.—What caused you to make that remark?

A.—It was because I heard that the Workingmen's Party was dead, and that I might as well make something, if I possibly could; that it was the last of the Workingmen's Party.

Q.—Who was that man?

A.—I decline to give his name.

Q.—Was that the same man?

A.—No, sir; it was not.

*Senator Pardee*—Why have you been approached by the lobby when none of the other Senators have been?

A.—I don't know; I can't guess.

*Senator Enos*—Have you not been told that there were Senators here making a great deal of money; that you were a damned fool if you did not make money, also?

A.—No, I have not; I don't know as I was ever told that, or anything in substance.

Q.—Nothing in substance?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, I understood you to say positively and distinctly here, before this Committee, that you have no knowledge of any corrupt influences, or any money being used to influence any member of the Legislature during the present session?

A.—None, whatever.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that you have never been so told?

A.—I have never been so told, in regard to Senators or Assemblymen?

Q.—Why should you say, as you stated last Tuesday afternoon on the floor of the Senate, that it would not do to press Tom Kane to the wall?

A.—I meant I would come out on this question of my own.

Q.—Did you think at that time that you would get the man's money who attempted to bribe you?

A.—I never intended to get his money.

Q.—You made an allusion here a little while ago that something that Senator Neumann said angered you, and caused you to say what you did at that time?

A.—I understood Senator Neumann to say it was a falsehood, but he afterwards explained it.

Q.—If Senator Neumann had not made the allusion, then would you have said what you did?

A.—I might have made no further charges than I made in the forenoon in an indirect manner.

Q.—In that speech on the Revenue Bill, you said something was wrong about the eighth section.

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you then have reference to?

A.—I considered the section a wrong section.

Q.—Did you mean that there had been any corrupt influences used in relation to the Senator's votes?

A.—I did not intend anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation I had with you at the close

of that session, in which I said that such remarks were hurting the feelings of certain Senators?

A.—Yes; I remember.

Q.—You then replied that you did not intend to make any such allusions; that you did not mean to refer to any Senator?

Senator Sears—I think it is hardly fair to bring in names of other Senators, in regard to other matters before the Senate, in this examination.

Senator Enos—Yes; I agree with you.

Assemblyman CARR called and sworn.

Senator Pardee—Do you know Senator Kane?

A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him?

A.—Since the beginning of the session of this Legislature.

Q.—Did Senator Kane send for you within the last three days to confer with you on the subject under consideration?

A.—No, sir; not that I know of.

Q.—Have you been to his room within the last three weeks?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has Mr. Maybell talked with you about this matter?

A.—I think that pretty nearly all talked about this matter, over there in the Assembly, Mr. Maybell and Sinon; yes.

Q.—What did Mr. Maybell tell you—that Senator Kane ought to divulge the name of this man who tried to bribe him?

A.—I do not recollect whether he said that or not; that was pretty generally the feeling among the most of us.

Q.—You have seen Senator Kane and talked with him on this subject?

A.—No. I have not seen Senator Kane since this happened.

Q.—Have you any knowledge, directly or indirectly, pertaining to an attempt to bribe Senator Kane and secure his vote upon this debris question?

A.—I have not.

Senator Enos—Have you heard any other man's name mentioned in connection with this bribery?

A.—Never.

Q.—You know nothing of it yourself?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you talk with Mr. Maybell about this matter?

A.—Well, then, three or four of us—Maybell, Sinon, and McDade—were speaking about it yesterday and the day before.

Q.—Did Mr. Maybell say to you that he advised Mr. Kane, under the circumstances, that it was a matter of honor, and he should not divulge the name?

A.—He did not.

Q.—In the conversation between you and Mr. Maybell, did you understand that he was urging Senator Kane to make a revelation in reference to this?

A.—I did not understand him to say that; but I was pronounced in saying that under the circumstances, if I were a Senator, I would expel a man who would not tell it.

Assemblyman BRAUNHART, called and sworn.

Senator Pardee—When did Senator Kane come to you and ask your

advice in regard to this matter, as to whether he should divulge to the Committee or not?

A.—No, sir, did not ask my advice.

Q.—Have you had any conversation on this matter?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When?

A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Where?

A.—I talked to him at the Pavilion.

Q.—What was the conversation?

A.—I expressed my regret of the occurrence; and said that it would be proper to give the name in justice to all parties concerned, or words to that effect.

Q.—Did Mr. Kane give you any information as to whom the party was?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you first learn of this matter?

A.—Day before yesterday.

Q.—Did you give Kane any advice in relation to the matter?

A.—I said that he ought to give the name of the party.

Q.—What reply, if any, did Mr. Kane make to that.

A.—That he would not do so, I believe.

Q.—Did he give his reason for it?

A.—No. I did not push the matter very far: it was a very delicate matter, and I did not desire to give any advice on the subject.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Kane whether that man was in earnest or only joking?

A.—No, sir; I did not ask anything of that kind.

Q.—Did Mr. Kane go on and give you the history of that affair?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did I understand you to say you had not visited his room lately?

A.—Only visited his room once during his illness, some two months ago. I believe Mr. Donnelly was present during the conversation a part of the time.

Senator Enos (to Mr. Kane)—When you allude to a "dog in the well" and "cat in the meal tub," what do you mean by that?

A.—I mean that it is a bad measure.

Q.—You do not mean when you use these expressions, that there have been improper means used to corrupt Senators?

A.—I mean it is a corrupt bill, a corrupt measure.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and correct copy of evidence taken by the Committee appointed to examine into and investigate the language used and charges made by Senator Thomas Kane.

ED. J. SMITH,  
Clerk of Committee on Investigation.

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TESTIMONY

TAKEN BY THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,

IN RELATION TO

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 18.

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## TESTIMONY.

### EVIDENCE OF JOHN H. BURKE, UNDER OATH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

JOHN H. BURKE, sworn, testifies: During the year 1874, Captain Charles A. Merrill, acting in the interest of or in connection with Alvinza Hayward, went to Washington to endeavor to secure the passage of an Act to provide for the sale of desert lands in Lassen County. The scheme originally was intended:

*First*—To secure, through the means of “dummy” locations, all of the desirable sixteenth and thirty-sixth, or school sections, in that section of the State, and to that end about four hundred applications, of three hundred and twenty acres each, had been filed with the State Surveyor-General to purchase these lands, each applicant having, prior to the filing of his application, signed a deed selling the land, though no grantee was named therein.

*Second*—To incorporate a railroad company and build a narrow gauge road from Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, up through the Honey Lake Valley to Susanville, thence through Deer Creek Pass and Big Meadows to Chico, Butte County, California, tapping thereby the agricultural lands of Honey Lake Valley and the timber lands of Plumas and Lassen Counties, having in view Virginia City as a market for their produce.

*Third*—By the passage of the Desert Land Act to secure the vacant lands in Honey Lake Valley, and in furtherance of this design about ninety thousand acres were applied for in this valley, under this Act, within sixty days after its passage, all of the applications being made in the interest of one man.

*Fourth*—To secure, by purchase or location, all of the desirable sugar pine timber lands in the vicinity of Eagle Lake, Lassen County, of Big Meadows and elsewhere in Plumas County, and such other tracts as might be available.

On the 5th day of May, 1875, in furtherance of this design, an agreement was entered into between Charles A. Merrill, party of the first part, and Chipman, Hosmer & Gilmore, of the second part, substantially as follows:

This agreement witnesseth, that Charles A. Merrill, of San Francisco, the party of the first part, agrees with Chipman, Hosmer & Co., of Washington, D. C., party of the second part, to purchase from said party of the second part ten thousand acres of homestead scrip; and it is understood and agreed that the said party of the first part shall pay to the said party of the second part the sum of \$2 50 per acre for each and every acre of said scrip delivered as aforesaid; and the party of the first part shall also find the timber land on which said scrip is to be located, and shall defray all

expenses, including the fees of the Land Office attending the location of the same, and the land so located shall be divided between said parties as follows, viz.: the said party of the first part shall have two-thirds, and the party of the second part one-third, of all the lands so located. The party of the second part shall attend to the duty of preparing the necessary papers at the local Land Office, and all necessary duties at the General Land Office, in obtaining the patents. The party of the second part reserves the right to inspect the lands before location, or to take one-third of the scrip before location in lieu of one-third of the lands; it is further understood that the lands shall be divided in kind at the earliest practicable moment after their location. It is provided, however, that the party of the second part shall pay the fees of the Land Office for the one-third part of the lands entered for them.

Witness our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1875.

CHAS. A. MERRILL, (Seal).  
CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO., (Seal).

The terms of this agreement had previously been arranged between the parties while in Washington, and Gen. N. P. Chipman, about the middle of March, 1875, came to San Francisco, stopping at the Lick House; and early in April of the same year, went to Susanville, Lassen County, to prepare to carry on operations. The homestead applications and accompanying papers were, as a rule, or to a very large extent, procured by Gen. Charles D. Gilmore, a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., personally, in Missouri and Arkansas, in each of which States he spent a large portion of his time for that purpose. The applications were then forwarded, either direct to N. P. Chipman at Susanville, California, or through their home office of the firm in Washington. Many hundreds of these entries were made by Mr. Chipman in the Susanville Land Office. The papers were usually kept before use in the safe of Wells, Fargo & Co. in that town, and General Chipman would take them therefrom by the half-bushel basketful at a time into the Receiver's office of the United States Land Office, where the land to be applied for would be inserted over the signature of the applicant in his application. At the same time the land would also be inserted, also over the signature of the applicant, in the two powers of attorney which, as a rule, accompany each of these entries. One of these powers of attorney gave the attorney in fact authority to present and file with the United States Land Office his application to purchase certain lands, though at the time of executing thereof there was not any description of the lands which the attorney in fact purported to have power to locate. Another of these powers of attorney, also executed by the applicant, purported to give to the attorney in fact the power, substantially as follows: "For me or in my behalf, to sell, assign, and transfer any right accruing to me by virtue of any declaration or entry made under said Act, or to enter into and upon the said described premises, and take and hold possession thereof, with the appurtenances, with the same authority, powers, and rights that I might or could do in person, hereby giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to grant, barter, and sell the same, or any part or parcel thereof, or any interest therein, for such sum or prices, and on such terms as to him shall seem meet, and for me, and in my name, to

make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver good and sufficient deeds and conveyances for the same in fee simple."

There was a further covenant binding the party and his heirs or assigns to execute such other deeds or conveyances for the land as his attorney in fact should reasonably advise or require, and the attorney in fact had power to appoint a substitute or substitutes. In consideration of a nominal sum, usually one dollar, the power of attorney was made irrevocable, and the party executing it released to the attorney in fact all claim to any of the proceeds of any sale, lease, or contract that should accrue by reason of the conveyance of the said premises, and ratifying and confirming all acts of his attorney in fact.

At the time of the execution of this power, as also of all the accompanying papers, there was not any description therein of any land applied for, or to be applied for, under the additional entry; but, on the contrary, such powers of attorney were executed by the applicant entirely in blank, so far as any description of the additional entry is concerned, and were executed, acknowledged, and delivered days, weeks, and even months prior to the entry being made in the local Land Office of the land which was subsequently inserted both in the application and the two powers of attorney as well.

The description of the lands to be applied for were inserted in the papers after signature, and the work was performed in the United States Land Office at Susanville, and under the eye of the officials. The work of making these entries was commenced by General Chipman, in Susanville, between the fifth and tenth days of May, 1875, and was prosecuted vigorously up to about the first of July of the same year, a large force of clerical assistance being almost continually engaged in preparing and filling out the descriptions of the land to be applied for.

During this period the bulk of the lands so entered were composed of sugar pine timber, lying in townships 29 north, 6, 7, and 8 east, Mount Diablo meridian; 28 north, 6, 7, and 8 east; 27 north, 7 and 8 east; 30 north, 10 east, and other townships in the vicinity of Big Meadows, Plumas County, and in Lassen County as well. On the 10th of May, 1875, as I am informed, General Chipman notified the officers of the United States Land Office at Susanville that he had a certain number of additional homestead entries to file on that date, and requested the officials to reserve the specified serial numbers, as all homestead entries bear a serial number on the record. Before finishing his entries, however, he found that he did not have a sufficient number of applications to fill up the quota of entries that he had notified the office he would make.

Before ascertaining this fact original homestead applications had been filed by the officers bearing a serial number above those that had been so reserved by Chipman, and unless the intervening numbers or entries were all made there would be a void space in the records; it therefore became necessary to make these entries as of May 11th, in order that the records might appear straight on their face. This I say from information; now I speak from actual knowledge. Between the 20th of May and the 3d of June, 1875, a large number of these additional applications were received at Susanville, sufficient to fill up the vacant series of numbers; but here an unexpected difficulty arose. As a number of them were signed, sworn to, acknowledged, executed, and delivered in Missouri,

Arkansas, or elsewhere, as of a date from three days prior to the 10th of May to ten days subsequent to that date, and as they had all to be filed in this State on the 10th of May, it would not do to have them show on their face that they had first been signed in the East, long subsequent to their filing in this State. It therefore became necessary to erase the dates in the original documents and substitute a false one therefor; and this was done under the direction of the party superintending the entries, he remarking in my presence, when the matter was referred to, "that it was nothing but the small crime of forgery anyway," or words substantially to that effect. An examination of the files of the General Land Office at Washington will show that of the entries made in the Susanville district, as of the date of May 10th, 1875, the following, if no more, have the dates changed therein and bearing as serial numbers 514, 515, 516, 580, 609, 611, 615, 631, 632, 637, 639, 671, 676, 679, 704, 717, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 735, 736, 739, 741, 742, and 749. These I know to be so, from a personal examination of the papers, and I believe that there are still more. An examination of the papers in the office at Washington will also show that a number of the entries made in Susanville were based on signatures that were forged, and that patents have been issued thereon in several instances. An examination of the records in Washington will also show that of the entries made at Susanville about this date, and by the same party, additional homestead entries numbers 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, and 825, applied for land largely in excess of the amount with but six exceptions that they are entitled to enter, exceeding in the aggregate five hundred acres. At the time that these entries were made in Susanville, under the circulars of instructions issued by the department at Washington, every applicant for an additional entry was required to make an affidavit substantially to the effect that it was made for his own exclusive use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person whomsoever. And as a rule this affidavit accompanied each application, and was filed therewith subsequent to the making of these entries. And prior to the issuance of the patent thereon, Norton P. Chipman, or Chipman, Hosmer & Co., or Charles D. Gilmore, who are usually, or one of them, named in these powers of attorney as the attorney in fact for the applicant, would, as such attorney in fact, deed these lands to Alvinza Hayward as trustee, and I have seen a large number of these deeds so prepared and executed. The procuring of the patents thereof was intrusted to A. A. Hosmer, of Washington, D. C., whose province it was to attend to this part of the business. In the selecting of the land for location, a surveying party was made up. T. H. Ward, of Susanville, a surveyor, and, if I recollect right, also, A. A. Smith, of Susanville, also a surveyor, were for a long time engaged under the supervision of General Chipman in selecting by legal subdivisions the most desirable tracts of timber land, and when any non-mineral affidavit accompanied the papers, Mr. Ward, Mr. Smith, or J. C. Partridge, I think, usually made that affidavit. The amount of land so entered under these locations during the months of May and June, 1875, amounted to many thousands of acres, and in no instance did the party in whose name the entry was made personally acquire the land. I have no

means of ascertaining now the exact amount located by these parties in Susanville district, but believe that it approaches 75,000 acres. In regard to the transactions that occurred in the United States Land Office, and which I have stated herein, I believe that W. H. Crane, of Susanville, J. R. Lockwood, then Register at Susanville, T. H. Ward, of Susanville, the surveyor named, J. C. Partridge, ex-Postmaster in that place, W. C. Chase, of Battle Mountain, Nevada, can, and I think will, substantially corroborate all the statements I have made, and as to the change of dates and excess of entries that I have named and given the numbers of the locations, the files of the General Land Office at Washington will bear me out in all my statements to that effect, with the exception of the name of the party under whose direction such changes were made.

Coming down to the Sacramento Land District, I find that on the 29th of September, 1875, a large number of these additional homestead entries, covering thousands of acres, were made. It is scarcely probable, in my opinion, having a knowledge of the work entailed upon the Land Office by these entries, that their monthly report could have been forwarded to Washington, certainly not before the 10th of October, if not later, and through course of mail I do not think the General Land Office at Washington could have had any official knowledge of these entries, or the land applied for, prior to the 18th or 20th of October, when they would have to be referred to the proper head of department for examination, and the files of the War Department examined to see whether the party named had served as a soldier, and was the same party applying for the land. Also, an examination would have to be made of the records in the General Land Office to see whether the applicant was entitled to make an additional entry; and I cannot conceive how, between the 18th or 20th of October and the 1st day of November of the same year, 1875, it was possible to thoroughly examine and report upon the validity of all these entries. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, I find from information and memoranda taken by me from the records of the United States Land Office in this city, of the entries made September 29th, 1875, about fifty-six of them were patented by the General Land Office at Washington on November 1st, 1875.

Under Section 2265 of the Revised Statutes of United States a pre-emptor who had settled on any of this land on the 28th of September, 1875, or the day prior to the homestead entries named, would have ninety days within which to file his declaratory statement to purchase the land; and the General Land Office at Washington was not authorized by law to issue the patents until ninety days had elapsed after making the homestead entry and receiving notice from the local Land Office that no pre-emption claim had been filed within that time. The issuance of these fifty-six patents within thirty-one days after the entry would have had the effect of debarring any settler on the land, had there been any coming within the statutory period, and securing a title thereto. Of these entries, referred to as made in the fall of 1875, I believe they were all, or nearly all, filed by N. P. Chipman, or Mr. Dawson, and all in the interest of one man or set of men. The amount of land so entered in this (Sacramento) district cannot, in my opinion, fall short of forty thousand acres, if not quite double that amount. A very large proportion of these entries were based on papers, the signatures to which were forged, a list of which forged locations was published in the Sacramento *Daily Record-Union* of

May 5th, 1877, and the Sacramento *Daily Bee* sometime during the latter part of April, 1877, or early in May of that year, from whose files I derive this particular information. In Visalia Land District a large number of these entries were made, mostly in Kern County, and in the interest of William B. Carr and James B. Haggin, as I am informed by Mr. C. H. Street, who had a contract with these gentlemen to furnish a title under these locations, and I know that in several instances the patents, when issued, were receipted for by William B. Carr. In this district, too, a large number of forged papers were filed, and in some instances lands covered by these additional homesteads, I am told, embraced the homes of settlers. In San Francisco Land District, I think in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties particularly, several large bodies of land were located by this means.

In Humboldt Land District there were entries made, but to what extent I cannot name, Mr. C. H. King informing me that he expected to operate with them himself soon in that district. The amount of land so located in this State will not, I think, fall short of 500,000 acres, if it does not exceed that amount; and in my experience, and I have seen thousands of these papers, I do not know but of one instance where such entry was made by the party entitled thereto, or in his interest. I do not believe that half a dozen of these locations can be found in this State to have been made in compliance with either the letter or the spirit of the Act—(Section 2306, Revised Statutes, United States). But I do believe that they were and are made in fraud, with the purpose and intent of enabling a few wealthy men and corporations to acquire control of vast tracts of land to the injury of the government, the State, and those who desire to secure homes on the public domain. It is very questionable whether in a single instance the soldier or sailor, for whose benefit this Act was ostensibly passed, has ever received any benefit therefrom, other than a nominal one; and from my knowledge of the manner in which the business has been conducted, I firmly believe that these parties, when signing these papers, where genuine, have done so, in a large number of instances, through misrepresentation, fraud, and without a due knowledge of their effect. I have carefully examined the various statutes of the United States, and from that examination I find no authority in law authorizing these locations in the manner in which they have been made. The only statute which by any possible construction can give these applicants the right to present their papers by attorney or agent, is Section 2309, Revised Statutes of the United States, and which relates solely to the original homestead provided for by Section 2304; but in such case, even the applicant or claimant must, within the statutory period, settle upon the land. Section 2306, Revised Statutes, under which these additional entries were made, allows the applicant, where he has made an original entry less than 160 acres, to apply for the balance elsewhere; and no power is given therein to make such entry by attorney or agent, unless Section 2309 constructively applies thereto, in which case the provisions of the whole section must apply with equal force. In regard to the sales or the power to sell the lands entered under these additional homesteads, I find no authority in law to make such sale or agreement, prior to the issuance of the patent, though I have made a careful examination. On the contrary, however, the whole policy of the different Acts of Congress for the disposal of public lands, and the circulars of the Department, has invariably discountenanced the making of such sales.

Up to the summer of 1877, I think the Land Department at Washington required this additional homestead applicant to make an affidavit that it was made for his own use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, or substantially to that effect, which affidavit was required to accompany each application. By reference to a circular issued by the General Land Office, dated September 1st, 1879, I find that applicants to enter an Indian homestead under the Act of March 3d, 1875, are required to make such an affidavit (see blank form 46 in said circular). I find also that applicants under the timber culture Act of June 14th, 1878, are required to make even a stronger affidavit (see blank form 49 in said circular).

I find also that applicants under the timber land Act of June 3d, 1878, are required to make substantially the same affidavit (see blank form 58 of said circular).

I find also that the soldier, in making his original homestead entry, is required to make this affidavit (see blank form 43 of said circular).

I find also that applicants for additional homesteads under the Act of March 3d, 1879, granting the right to those who have entered 80 acres or less within railroad limits, the right to enter an additional quantity of land, so that the whole amount shall not exceed 160 acres, is also required to make such an affidavit (see blank form No. 40 of said circular).

I find that applicants under the Acts of March 3d, 1877, known as the Pre-emption Homestead Acts, are required to make the same affidavit (see blank form No. 38 of said circular).

I find that applicants for adjoining form homesteads are required to make the same affidavit substantially (see blank forms 36 and 37 of said circular); so also in cases of commuted homestead entries (see blank form No. 35 of said circular); so also in cases of ordinary homesteads (see blank forms No. 30 and 24 of said circular); so also in cases of pre-emption claims (see blank form No. 20 of said circular).

These are all forms and circulars furnished by the General Land Office. I will now refer to the Statutes under Section 2263 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Pre-emption claimants are prohibited from making assignments or transfers prior to the issuance of the patent, and all such sales are null and void, except they be for church, cemetery, school purposes, or railroad right of way. I find also, by reference to the different sections of the Statutes, that applicants for original homesteads are required to make such affidavit. I find, by Section 2296, that such homestead cannot be held liable for debts contracted prior to the issuance of the patent—thus showing, by the different sections I have cited and the various circulars issued by the department, that there is no law authorizing any sale, or agreement to sell, the lands embraced in these soldiers' additional entries prior to the issuance of the patent. The charges of fraud in Susanville Land District, made by me, were, in the spring of 1878, by me submitted in writing to John M. Coughlan, United States District Attorney for the District of California, with a request that the whole matter be brought to the attention of the United States Grand Jury, and at my request he procured, through the Department of Justice, the original papers referred to; but, if I recollect right, they did not get here in time to present the subject to



the United States Grand Jury before the Act was barred by the Statute of Limitations. That the General Land Office in Washington, or at least some parties therein, have had a knowledge of these practices, and aided and abetted the actors, I have no doubt; but I am satisfied that however much the Department of the Interior or the General Land Office at Washington may have known of or connived at these practices, I am satisfied that to Honorable Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, can and should be conceded honesty of purpose in this respect; for whenever any of these evils have been called to his attention he has, to my positive knowledge, at least in many instances, done his duty as an officer, in endeavoring to set right the wrongs that have been perpetrated upon the government. I know from the Assistant United States District Attorney that there are now pending in the United States Courts a number of suits to cancel the patents issued upon these forged and fraudulent applications to which I had called the attention of the Department of Justice and the Secretary of the Interior. Yet while I say this, I also say that the full facts relative to these frauds have not been disclosed, and I believe that it would be to the interest of the Committee on Public Lands, both of the House and of the Senate of the United States, to sift this matter to the bottom, as it would redound to their credit and to the interest of the government as well. I also believe that, had Honorable Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior, had the means at his command of defraying the necessary expenses he would have followed the matter still farther; and that the matter has been allowed to slumber thus long is no fault of his, nor of several parties on this coast who have felt an interest in an honest administration of the law. I am also constrained to state that to accomplish any real good a radical change is necessary to be made, both in the head of the General Land Office as well as of some of his subordinates, who, in my opinion, have been, in these particular instances, extremely blind to the interests of the government.

JOHN H. BURKE.

If I recollect aright, George W. Farr has testified that a large number of those locations were made in the interest of the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company, but declined to state the names of the persons constituting this company.

I find on examining the records of the Secretary of State's office, that the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company was incorporated under the laws of California, and the articles filed in that office April 22d, 1878, having a capital of \$5,000,000, with 50,000 shares of \$100 each, being signed by W. S. Hobart, A. Hayward, John Skae, Charles T. Bridges, and W. E. Sell, all of San Francisco. W. S. Hobart, holding 49,800 shares; A. Hayward, holding 50 shares; John Skae, holding 50 shares; Charles T. Bridges, holding 50 shares; W. E. Sell, holding 50 shares.

I have examined the files of the *Record-Union* of May 5th, 1877, and find a list therein of 69 forged applications filed in the Sacramento Land District, and in the *Sacramento Bee* a list of 107 forged additional homestead entries, including the list published in the *Record-Union*, with about one exception.

I find on examining a letter received from the United States Land Office at Visalia, that up to April 16th, 1877, out of the additional

homestead entries made in that district, two hundred and ninety of them had been canceled by the Land Department on account of being based on forged papers, the papers not being genuine; and from other sources I have ascertained that in several instances patents have been issued on papers which have on subsequent investigation proved not to be genuine, or the signatures to which were forged.

JNO. H. BURKE.

I am in receipt of a letter from the United States Land Office at San Francisco, stating that up to August 16th, 1877, there had been filed in that office one hundred and ninety-two soldiers' additional homestead applications, of which number about eighty per cent. have been canceled as forgeries. Since August 16th, 1877, two hundred and sixty-one of these entries have been made in the same land district.

In townships four north, range eight and nine west, they are in conflict with pre-emptors.

Averaging these locations at eighty acres each, and it will be found that over thirty-five thousand acres have been entered in San Francisco Land District, of which amount eleven thousand three hundred and twenty acres, on the same basis of calculation, have been entered on forged paper.

Taking the three districts as testified to, and you will have forged entries as follows:

Sacramento, 107 forged entries.....	8,560 acres.
San Francisco, 154 forged entries.....	11,320 acres.
Visalia, 299 forged entries.....	23,200 acres.
Total.....	43,080 acres.

And this does not include the Susanville Land District, in which there are a large number of forged entries which will probably exceed in amount that of any other district.

This includes only three districts out of ten in the State.

JNO. H. BURKE.

#### EVIDENCE OF P. J. HOPPER.

P. J. HOPPER, sworn. Have read the resolution. My knowledge in regard to locations of these warrants is not general. The result in the local office here has been in favor of the pre-emptor in contests. It is common to buy and sell these warrants before location. Know Marlette, Chipman, and others; they are reputed to be the owners of large amounts of scrip. Have copies of fraudulent papers; the power of attorney gives all power to fill necessary blanks; not been decided whether it is legal or not.

Question.—Is there anything to show if any other than the original owner or soldier is handling the matter at the head of department?

Answer.—Think not. Do not know how many acres have been located by the warrants at Sacramento. Saw the list of fraudulent claims; that was published; think I have the original list yet; do not know how many acres have been located in Sacramento District. The power to locate and transfer is given in power of attorney; I

know that the consideration is nominal sometimes, where the party relinquishes his title. The majority entered in the Sacramento District was timber and agricultural land; think the bulk was made by men who were not known as speculators. Do not know whether Chipman made the bulk of locations or not. Some of the land covered by the fraudulent scrip has been recovered, and some is open; in other cases other scrip has been put on it. Large numbers of locations were made about September, 1875, in the Sacramento office; a large number were patented in November, 1875; have had trouble getting patents sometimes; it is speed to get patents in thirty days after application has been made. Do not know by whom these affidavits have been made in relation to large locations; do not know how the Act came to be amended. They have no evidence that the agent is other than a bona fide agent. In a contest the soldier is treated the same as if he was in actual occupation of the land. If you cannot get personal service, you have to post notices on the land. If you wanted to get the papers, you would have to go to Washington. It is considered legitimate to pick up a single piece of land with this scrip; there is nothing to prevent parties to take up large tracts in this way. These soldier homesteads are in the nature of "dummies;" do not think the soldier derives any benefit, scarcely; he is required to prove up and get a patent before he can dispose of the original, and before he can get the additional homestead.

### TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. WYMAN.

CHARLES H. WYMAN sworn. Reside in Sacramento; am a land attorney.

Question.—Please state what you know relative to the location and management of soldier and sailor additional homestead rights in the Sacramento Land District and elsewhere?

Answer.—That is rather a hard question. I know that it has been customary to locate these additional rights or floats since, I think, the year 1875 up to the present time, in the different United States Land Districts in this State, upon the public lands.

Q.—Please give the detail of the manner of a location made by these homestead rights?

A.—These additional rights or floats are usually purchased in Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, or in Kansas, at so much per acre, and are located, by parties who purchase them from these men, upon public land of the United States, the usual receipts being issued by the Receiver of the United States Land Offices where they are located, as in the case of original entries.

Q.—Describe the character and condition of the papers of these additional rights when purchased from the soldier or sailor? Also, all accompanying documents?

A.—Never having purchased any from the soldier or sailor, I could not say in what condition they are. Neither have I seen any purchased from the original homestead claimant.

Q.—Have you ever seen any of the papers of this class of claims before the land had been located?

A.—Yes, sir; a great many of them.

Q.—Please state, approximated as near as you can, the acreage of those locations that you have seen?

A.—One hundred and fifty thousand acres; probably more. Do not remember exactly.

Q.—Now, describe in detail the character of all the papers and documents necessary or usually used to complete this class of locations, as they appear before the land is located?

A.—These rights or floats usually consist of application to locate; homestead affidavit, as required by statute, Sections 2304 and 2306 of Revised Statutes of the United States; power of attorney to locate, and also a power of attorney to sell the same.

Q.—Describe one of these applications accurately?

A.—The application is as I stated over the description and location of the land, being in blank, and the powers of attorney being also in blank, as far as the description of the land is concerned.

Q.—Are there not many of those powers of attorney left blank as to the naming of any person as attorney, as well as of a description of the land?

A.—Yes, sir; I have seen some of them that way.

Q.—Are those the usual and ordinary powers of attorney in general use for business transactions?

A.—I do not understand that they are.

Q.—Please state wherein they differ from the usual or ordinary power of attorney?

A.—The power of attorney to sell or transfer the homestead right is usually irrevocable.

Q.—Have you ever known one that was not irrevocable, and made in consideration of some certain amount, or the amount left in blank?

A.—I do not remember having seen any that was not irrevocable.

Q.—How are these powers of attorney executed?

A.—In the usual manner, before a Notary Public or Clerk of a Court, or other officer having a seal.

Q.—Do those powers of attorney ever embrace a covenant of the wife of the soldier, duly executed?

A.—They do, in many instances.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that the powers of attorney you have just described leave the description of the land in blank, also in some instances the name of the attorney in blank, yet at the same time have been executed by the soldier or sailor under seal?

A.—In some instances they do, and in some instances there is no description of the land by legal subdivisions, or place for the same in the power of attorney.

Q.—Will you produce and furnish to this committee, for their information, a copy of a power of attorney in general use in this class of claims, as it appears before it has been used or the blanks filled? (Copy furnished, which is hereto annexed as Exhibit No. 1.)

A.—I can furnish a power of attorney, but have not time to make the copy, if the committee demand it.

Q.—Describe the homestead affidavit that you have spoken of, or produce a copy of one.

A.—The affidavit is made as required by section twenty-three thousand and sixty-four of Revised Statutes, United States, signed and sworn to by the homestead applicant.

Q.—Is the affidavit the same as required in the original homestead affidavit?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—Have you ever compared the dates of the execution of these homestead affidavits with the dates of the execution of the power or powers of attorney executed by the same person or persons?

A.—I think I have looked at them in many instances.

Q.—In those you have examined does the homestead affidavit and power of attorney bear even date with each other?

A.—In some cases they did and in some cases they did not.

Q.—Have you ever known any power of attorney used in this class of claims to bear a date of execution subsequent to the date of the location of the land, located in behalf of the party who had executed the power of attorney?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Is there any non-mineral affidavit required to be filed with each of these locations in any part of this State; if so, state where and the nature of the affidavit?

A.—There is, where the land has been returned as mineral by the Deputy United States Surveyor, or reserved as mineral by Commissioner's letter order of December 2d, 1871, or what is known as the mineral belt. The nature of the affidavit is that the party making the same has frequently passed over the land therein described, and has held conversations with persons relative to the character of the same, and that he or she is well acquainted with each legal subdivision of the same, and that there is not within the limits of said land, any vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper, and that the same, and each forty acre tract thereof, is more valuable for agriculture than for mining purposes. These affidavits are usually sworn to before the Register, or some officer having a seal.

Q.—Mr. Wyman, state if you know if this class of claims or rights are bought and sold, valued by the acre or otherwise, and passing absolutely for a money consideration from one person to another other than the soldier himself, prior to the location of the land in the name of the soldier or sailor, as the case may be?

A.—I do; they are bought and sold as above.

Q.—If you have any knowledge, state approximately the number of acres of land located in Sacramento Land District, with the additional homestead rights?

A.—I could not say; but there are a great many thousands of acres, scattered all over the district.

Q.—Have you any general knowledge as to the location of this class of claims in other sections of this State aside from the Sacramento Land District; if so, state what you know as to quantity?

A.—They have been used in almost every land district in the State to a greater or less extent.

Q.—Are you conversant with the mode and manner in which these rights are used in the Land Office, both local and general Land Office?

A.—I am, so far as the local office is concerned.

Q.—Is there anything to indicate to the local land officer, or the Commissioner of the general Land Office that these rights have been sold by the soldier or sailor prior to the location of the land?

A.—I do not think they do. The records of the office, as far as I know, simply show the location, description of the land, and the amounts of fees and commission paid, and date of entry.

Q.—Has it been customary, so far as you are personally conversant with the fact, for the officers of the local land offices in this State to require persons presenting applications of this nature, to be identified as the party entitled to make the location, or present duly and properly executed authority to act as agent or attorney for the person entitled to make the location?

A.—In the larger number of instances it has not; in some instances it has.

Q.—State, approximately, what percentage of this class of locations have been made in the State by the persons entitled to the same prior to any sale or transfer to any other person of his rights, to your knowledge.

A.—I don't know of but four or five original applicants presenting their applications in person, but all of these locations have been made under the directions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office or by his sanction.

Q.—Are not the instructions of the Commissioner such as to only allow the original party entitled to make the location, or his agent or attorney to make it for him?

A.—I think they are. They have been modified and changed several times.

Q.—Would not a statement from the person originally entitled to make the application, admitting that he had sold the same prior to location, be sufficient cause under the regulations of the United States Land Department, for the cancellation of any location made in his name?

A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would not authenticated evidence from other sources to the same facts be equally fatal to the application under the same regulations?

A.—I think that the Commissioner or Secretary would be the best judge of that: I decline to give my opinion.

Q.—How long have you practiced as a land attorney?

A.—About four years and a half.

Q.—What was your business prior to that time?

A.—I was Clerk in the United States Land Office in Sacramento, and also did some work prior to that time as Clerk in the Stockton Land Office.

Q.—How long was you so employed as Clerk?

A.—About six years.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any parties locating large tracts of land in the Sacramento Land District by the use of these additional homestead rights?

A.—I know of a large number of persons locating land.

Q.—Do you know of a large number of these additional rights being owned or controlled by one or more person or persons and held in common by them?

A.—I do not know it.

Q.—Do you know General N. P. Chipman, C. S. Marlette, W. S. Hobart, and Alvinza Hayward?

A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of any one or all of these parties making a large number of locations of these additional rights in the Sacramento Land District?

A.—I could not say that I do. I am engaged in the land business

as land and mining attorney in this city, and do not deem this a proper question.

Q.—Why is it not a proper question?

A.—Because it is leading, and does not, as I understand it, relate to the matter under investigation.

Q.—Mr. Wyman, have you ever been employed as attorney for either Messrs. Chipman, Hobart, Marlette, Hayward, or any of them, in this class of homestead rights?

A.—I have acted as attorney or agent for some of them in land business.

Q.—How many acres of land have the aforesaid parties, or any of them, in their hands, or under their control by virtue of locations made of additional homestead rights, to the best of your knowledge, in the Sacramento Land District?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know whether they have now or ever did have any of this class of land under their control?

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Why do you decline to answer this question?

A.—Because I don't know. I am not their agent or attorney.

Q.—When you were their agent or attorney, had these parties, or any of them, any lands under their control that had been located as additional homestead rights or claims?

A.—Having done business for some of these gentlemen as an agent or attorney, I don't think it proper for me to answer the question.

Q.—Do you decline to answer on that account, and plead your privilege as an attorney?

A.—I do.

The Chair rules that it is a proper question for the witness to answer.

A.—They had.

Q.—State, as near as you can, the amount of land located as additional homestead rights under their control, all or either of them, at the time you were their agent or attorney, said lands being in the Sacramento Land District?

A.—About seventy thousand acres, more or less. I cannot say exactly, because they were located on fractions and even sections within railroad limits, and some outside.

Q.—Who had these lands under their control at the time you were acting as agent?

A.—I did.

Q.—Who were you the agent for?

A.—The additional homestead claimants.

Q.—Who employed you as agent for the additional homestead claimants?

A.—I decline to answer the question.

The Chairman rules that the question is a proper one, and should be answered.

A.—I was employed by General N. P. Chipman, W. S. Hobart, and S. H. Marlette.

Q.—State to the committee all you know relative to the aforesaid parties owning or controlling the seventy thousand acres of land, more or less, you have referred to in your preceding answer?

A.—Well, they employed me to contest suits that came up where

these entries had been made, and to take a general care of the condition, state of contests, and so forth.

Q.—Did they authorize you to compromise contested cases with pre-emption claimants?

A.—I decline to answer.

Chairman rules that it is a fair question and should be answered.

A.—In some cases they did.

Q.—Did you compromise any contested cases with pre-emptors and secure the abandonment of the location by pre-emption claimants in the interest and to the advantage of the additional homestead rights?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you induce or cause any pre-emption claimants to abandon the pre-emption claim on land that additional homestead rights had been filed on?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know of any cases where abandonment of pre-emption claimants were procured for the purpose of enabling additional homestead rights to obtain title to the lands so abandoned?

A.—I do; and the homestead entries, except in one instance, I believe, were afterwards canceled.

Q.—Were those additional homestead rights a part of those under your control as agent, by the direction of the parties you have named?

A.—I think some of them were; some were and some were not.

Q.—Please state in what part of this State the seventy thousand acres, more or less, was located.

A.—Well, they were located in Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, and other counties that I do not now remember.

Q.—Was there a large quantity in the vicinity of Truckee?

A.—There was.

Q.—What was this class of lands, principally?

A.—Timber land; some grazing land.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the publication in the spring of 1877, of the list of forged or fraudulent additional homestead rights in the Sacramento *Record-Union* and Sacramento *Daily Bee*?

A.—I have a knowledge that a list of fraudulent entries was published, but the date of the publication I do not remember.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the locations that had been made by virtue of the additional homestead rights in the Sacramento Land District, and pronounced fraudulent or forged by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and ordered canceled on the record of the Sacramento office at the time of the publication of the list referred to in the preceding question?

A.—I have a knowledge of some of the locations made in that list.

Q.—Did you see a similar list published in the *Daily Bee* about the same time it was published in the *Record-Union*?

A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did those two publications, or either of them, comprise all of the fraudulent or forged homestead rights that had been ordered canceled by the United States Land Commissioner in the Sacramento Land District?

A.—I do not think it did, as there were several letters received at different times, to the best of my recollection, containing different series of numbers.

Q.—Do you know whether all of the fraudulent warrants known

at the Sacramento Land Office to be fraudulent at the date of the publication of these notices before referred to, were included in those published lists?

A.—I do.

Q.—Did it embrace them all?

A.—I don't think it did.

Q.—Do you know positively whether all of the fraudulent additional homestead rights known at the Sacramento Land Office and embraced in the Sacramento Land District, were published in the *Sacramento Daily Bee* or *Record-Union* of May 5th, 1877?

A.—I do not think they were, to the best of my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know of any that was not published in those lists?

A.—I decline to answer.

The Chair rules that the question should be answered.

A.—I do.

Q.—Under whose control were those rights, to the best of your knowledge, on the fifth day of May, 1877?

A.—I think they were under my control.

Q.—Do you know who furnished the list published in the *Record-Union* of May the 5th, 1877?

A.—I do not now remember; I presume it came from the Land Office.

Q.—Are you acquainted ordinarily with what is known as bounty land warrants, Agricultural College scrip, Sioux scrip, Supreme Court scrip, Valentine scrip, and Butterfield scrip?

A.—I am.

Q.—State the difference, if there be any, between the scrip mentioned in the preceding question and the additional homestead rights, or, as they are sometimes called, warrants.

A.—The scrip of the different classes you have mentioned is used in lieu of money in the payment of land, and is treated as commercial paper by the government, having a money value for each acre represented thereon and subject to location or in payment of lands under the different laws of Congress and regulations of the Land Department, and are assignable, such assignment being recognized by the Land Department—special forms of assignment and transfer being prescribed by the head of the Land Department. The fact of calling a homestead entry, such as has been referred to before this committee, as a warrant, is erroneous, as the additional entries referred to are presumed to be treated as the original homestead entry.

Q.—Are the additional homestead entries, under the law and regulations of the Land Department, assignable prior to location?

A.—I have never seen, in my experience, any forms issued by the Land Department by which they are assignable.

Q.—Does not the general homestead law govern them in all their rights, except requiring residence on the additional homestead actually located?

A.—I think it does.

Q.—Is it not a rule, and a law of the General Land Department, that a sale or transfer of a homestead right prior to completion works a forfeiture of the homestead right, and the total loss to the purchaser?

A.—It would, so far as the vested right is concerned; in this I mean to say that prior to final proof being made the homestead claimant cannot transfer his homestead right. If he do so he forfeits all rights under the homestead law—past, present, and future.

Q.—Are the additional homestead rights subject to the same rule?

A.—I think by law they are.

CHAS. H. WYMAN.

# EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE.

Known all men by these presents: That —, of the County of —, in the — of —, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint —, of — County, in the —, true and lawful attorney for —, and in — name, place, and stead, to enter into and upon, and to take possession of any and all pieces and parcels of land, or timber and other materials thereon, in the — of —, which — now own, or which — may hereafter acquire or become seized of, or in which — may now or hereafter be in any way interested, located under the provisions of the second section of the Act approved June 8th, 1872, as amended by the Act of March 3d, 1873, under which laws I am entitled to select and enter — acres of land in addition to my — acres homestead. And — further authorize and empower —, said attorney, to grant, bargain, sell, demise, lease, convey, and confirm said land, or any part thereof, or the right to sever and remove timber and other materials therefrom, to such person or persons, and for such price as to —, said attorney, shall seem meet and proper, and thereupon to execute, acknowledge, and deliver in — name, and on — behalf any deeds, leases, contracts, or other instruments, sealed or unsealed, with or without covenants and warranty, as to him shall seem meet to carry out the foregoing powers; with full power to —, said attorney, to appoint a substitute or substitutes to perform any of the acts which —, said attorney, is by this instrument authorized to perform, with the right to revoke such appointments at pleasure. Hereby giving and granting to —, said attorney, and his substitutes, full power to do and perform everything proper or convenient in carrying and executing said powers, as fully as — could do if personally present and acting in the premises. And in consideration of the sum of — hundred dollars to — in hand paid by —, said attorney, at the ensembling hereof, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, — do further appoint and ordain that —, said attorney, is hereby irrevocably vested with the powers above granted, and — do hereby forever renounce all right in me to revoke any of said powers, or to appoint any person other than —, said attorney, to execute the same, and forever renounce all right on — own part personally to do any of the acts which —, said attorney, is hereby authorized to perform, and do hereby release unto —, said attorney, all — claim to any of the proceeds of any sale, lease, or contract relative to said land or timber, or material thereon. And — hereby revoke all powers of attorney by — heretofore made, authorizing any person to do any act relative to any part of said lands. Hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever —, said attorney, or any substitute appointed by him may do in the premises by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, — have set — hand and seal, this — day of —, A. D. 187—.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of C. H. Tanner, Mrs. F. V. Tanner.

ROBERT D. TONT. [Seal.]  
LIDE TONT. [Seal.]

STATE OF NEBRASKA, }  
County of Lancaster, } ss.

On this 4th day of October, A. D. 1875, before me, a Notary Public within and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared Robert D. Tont and Lide Tont, his wife, personally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the annexed instrument, as parties thereto, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the purposes and uses mentioned. And the said Lide Tont, wife of the said Robert D. Tont, having been by me first made acquainted with the contents of said instrument, acknowledged to me, on examination apart from and without the hearing of her husband, that she executed the same freely and voluntarily, without fear or compulsion, or undue influence of her husband and that she did not wish to retract the execution of the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Lincoln, Nebraska, County of Lancaster, State of Nebraska, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

THEODORE F. BARNES,  
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in every respect.

G. O. GREEN,  
Clerk of the Assembly Committee on Public Lands.

#### TESTIMONY OF GENERAL JOHN F. SHEEHAN.

March 31st, 1880.

General JOHN F. SHEEHAN, sworn. My name is John F. Sheehan; am one of the proprietors of the *Daily Bee*; have been connected with the *Bee* about eight years.

Question—Did you publish a list, in the *Daily Bee*, of fraudulent homestead locations in the Sacramento Land District, on May 5th, 1877?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Q.—State to the committee all the facts pertaining to the publication of this list.

A.—A week or more previous to the publication of this list, it came to our ears that there were fraudulent warrants abroad, and also that they had a list of all such warrants in the United States Land Office in this district. We applied to the Register of the Land Office for a copy of such list. He declined to furnish the list without authority from the General Land Office at Washington. My partner, Mr. McClatchy, then telegraphed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, District of Columbia, for authority and permission to publish this list. We received such authority to publish the list, and instructions were received at the local Land Office to that effect. A partial list appeared in the *Record-Union* on the morning following the receipt of the authority from Washington, and before it was given to the *Bee*. Our reporters called at the office—on the Register—the next morning after the authority was received,

for a complete list. We received what purported to be such list from the local Land Office on the morning of May 5th, 1877. We published those, and there the matter dropped.

Q.—Were you informed, at the time this list was given you, that the list given you comprised all of the fraudulent warrants known in that office as located in the Sacramento Land District?

A.—I was not positively so informed in regard to the matter. My recollection is that I afterwards questioned the Clerk in regard to some missing numbers, and received a somewhat evasive answer; "that they could not be had," or something to that effect. There was something said about there being some out, but could not be furnished to me; that there were but few any way, and did not amount to anything.

Q.—Have you, since that time, obtained any further information in any way as to whom those missing numbers, if there were any, belonged to?

A.—I cannot say that I have received any positive information, but I have heard it; have had it reported to me by certain parties that Mr. Farr, in the Land Office, was interested in those missing numbers.

Q.—Was the list that appeared in the *Bee* of the afternoon of May 5th, 1877, obtained at the United States Land Register's Office in this city on the day of publication?

A.—Yes, sir. I obtained it the morning of the publication, I believe, from Mr. Farr, Clerk of the Land Office, or from the Register. I think it was in Mr. Farr's handwriting. This is the only instance where we have been refused anything for publication that we asked for from the Land Office.

The *Bee* offered to furnish a reporter to copy the list.

On the morning of the 5th of May, 1877, I met Judge McFarland, Register of the Land Office, who informed me that he had received instructions to furnish us with the list, that the list which appeared in the *Record-Union* that morning was incomplete, and he did not know who furnished the paper with it; further, that we should have the complete list.

JOHN F. SHEEHAN.

#### TESTIMONY OF E. F. TAYLOR.

E. F. TAYLOR, sworn.

Question—Where do you reside?

Answer—In Sacramento.

Q.—What official position do you now hold?

A.—Register of United States Land Office.

Q.—How long have you held that position?

A.—Twenty months.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the subject generally of soldiers' additional homesteads?

A.—I am somewhat acquainted with it.

Q.—State, if while acting as Register of the Land Office, whether you have filed and acted upon this class of locations?

A.—I have.

Q.—State how long it has been since locations of this character were first filed in this State?



A.—August or September, 1875.

Q.—Have they during this time been filed and acted upon in the Land Office the same as other classes of entries, and recognized the same as other classes of entries?

A.—They have.

Q.—State if a large number of these claims have been purchased and located?

A.—They have.

Q.—Prior to your becoming Register, had you made locations of this kind for your clients?

A.—I did.

Q.—What was your occupation at that time?

A.—Land agent and attorney, and attorney for land claimants.

Q.—In your experience in locating these claims, did you ever know of a case where the dates of the signature and acknowledgment to any of the papers had been erased or changed after they had been brought to this State?

A.—I never did.

Q.—Under the practice and rulings of the Land Department, is it necessary that the date of the affidavit should correspond with the date that the application is filed in the Land Office, and the land selected?

A.—It is not, as I have understood the instructions.

Q.—Have not many of these been acted upon by the General Land Office, and patents issued?

A.—They have.

Q.—So far as you know, state the class of land that has been selected with these claims in this State generally?

A.—I have no knowledge except from hearsay, of the class located outside of the Sacramento Land District.

Q.—What is the class of land generally in the Sacramento Land District located?

A.—Timber and grazing.

Q.—Has any what is generally known as arable land, or land that can be cultivated, been selected with these claims?

A.—Very little I think in this district.

Q.—Was there any arable land in this district subject to location?

A.—Very little I think.

Q.—In your practice as land attorney, were you frequently employed to combat contests arising between pre-emptors and these locations?

A.—I was, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other.

Q.—In any of these cases have you ever known of any of these claims to be located upon what was proven to be in the investigation a bona fide pre-emption claim?

A.—So far as my memory serves me, I can remember of none that had been finally determined that were proven to be bona fide claims.

Q.—In what section of the Sacramento District had these contests arisen?

A.—Principally in what we call the timber belt.

Q.—Had not this land covered by these locations the most of it been surveyed, open to pre-emption and homestead entry for a number of years past, and had it not to a large extent remained vacant and unoccupied?

A.—It had.

Q.—Is there a non-mineral affidavit that usually accompanies these claims when filed in the local office?

A.—One always required.

Q.—So far as you know are they not always made by persons competent to testify as to the character of the land?

A.—So far as I know they were; but there are a great many of them that I know nothing about.

Q.—State if any of these claims are being filed at present in the Sacramento Land Office?

A.—There are.

Q.—Are patents being received upon these locations?

A.—They are.

Q.—What proportion comparatively speaking are being located with what there was in 1875 and 1876?

A.—Probably about one as to fifty; to answer is mere guess work.

Q.—Mr. Taylor, do you know whether patents have been issued upon forged papers, or the signatures to which were forged?

A.—I know of none.

Q.—In filing the entries then each takes a serial number?

A.—They do.

Q.—If I came to you with a batch of papers to file, telling you that I had fifty, commencing with serial number say 601, that would run the serial numbers up to 650, would it not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, if an additional homestead applicant should come in to file before all of these entries were entered on the record, it is possible that the officer would number that entry No. 651, would he not?

A.—If all the papers from 601 to 650 inclusive, had been numbered and filed, I would. I would not receive a batch of fifty papers already numbered to be filed. I should receive them and examine and number them separately, then if another claimant should come in in haste and the party who was transacting this business should consent, I would receive and file that application, then proceed again with his.

Q.—If an officer was to pursue a different course from the one you name, and did reserve numbers from 601 to 650, both inclusive, and before the papers were all filed and entered of record, should receive and file No. 651, it would require the fifty prior numbers or entries to be filed and entered of the same date in order to make his record straight, would it not?

A.—It would if all were presented on the same day.

Q.—Then if those numbers had been reserved, and it was found that some of the papers that were to fill them could not be filed, or there were not enough to make up the number, and ten days afterwards papers were presented to the office to fill up that series of numbers, but which bore a date of signature subsequent to the day on which the fifty numbers were to have been entered and filed, the date of filing and the date of signature would not agree very well, would they?

A.—The question answers itself.

Q.—Then in order to have the record perfectly straight, and to pass muster through all the different officers of the Land Department, the papers should bear a date prior to the filing, should they not?

A.—They should be of even date with, or prior to the date of filing.

Q.—Then under such a case as that, there might be some induce-

ments to the parties filing to erase the dates and put an earlier one in, if it could not be found out, might there not?

A.—I suppose there might be.

Q.—(Re-direct)—Were some of these claims that were located in this State forgeries, or manufactured?

A.—They were so decided to be at the General Land Office.

Q.—Was there any method by which this could be detected at the local Land Office?

A.—None.

Q.—When these forgeries were discovered at the General Land Office, were they not canceled, and the land restored to the public domain?

A.—They were.

Q.—So far as you know, did the local Land Offices scrutinize these applications that were presented under this Act?

A.—I believe they did.

Q.—State if the lands covered by these claims that have been patented are not now in the hands of parties who are innocent purchasers, and who have paid the full value of the land?

A.—They are in the hands of innocent purchasers, so far as I know. I cannot state whether the price paid for the claims was equal to the value of the land in all instances. So far as my knowledge extends, the purchasers have made what I would call a bad investment.

Q.—What has been the price generally paid for these claims prior to your appointment as Register of the Land Office, so far as you know?

A.—Prior to the discovery of frauds they were sold at from \$2 50 to \$3 25 per acre, to parties who desired to obtain land with them. After the department adopted the course of certifying each claim to be correct, they were sold usually at \$3 50 per acre—so far as I knew of the prices that prevailed.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the price per acre paid to the soldier in whose name the entry is made?

A.—Only in two or three instances.

Q.—Do you know whether these applicants as a general rule ever got a dime?

A.—I know nothing of it, except as I have stated.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge or by information that patents have not been issued on any forged locations?

A.—I could not possibly know anything about that.

#### *Cross-Examination.*

Q.—What quantity of land has been located by these additional homestead rights in the Sacramento Land District?

A.—I cannot answer that question. I should think, just to guess at it, that there has been as much as 50,000 or 60,000 acres.

Q.—Who are the reputed owners of a large portion of this amount?

A.—I have heard that N. P. Chipman, A. Hayward, and the firm of Hobart & Marlette. Bliss & Yerrington are the owners of a great deal of the land that has been located.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge, were not the parties you have named the parties who purchased the additional homestead rights, and subsequently used them to locate the land you have referred to?

A.—I know nothing concerning it as a fact, any further than N. P. Chipman personally was concerned. I know that I had seen him making locations with them at the U. S. Land Office in this city. Presumed he bought them, but do not know it.

Q.—If the parties above named did purchase the additional homestead rights, and located the same, and are still the owners of the land, are they innocent purchasers?

A.—Inasmuch as the whole transaction has been recognized by the Department of the Interior as legitimate from the beginning to the present, I should regard the owners of the lands located with such claims as innocent purchasers.

Q.—Do I understand you to state that the Department of the Interior holds that a homestead right can be legally sold and transferred prior to its location on the land?

A.—I mean to be understood as stating that the manner in which these claims were located has been recognized by the Department as legal.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that the Department has any official knowledge that prior to the time of the location of their claims the soldier or sailor, as the case may be, had sold or transferred, for a valuable consideration, all interest whatever in the land or proceeds arising from sale or lease of the same?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Does not the homestead law and regulations of the Department relative to the same, in effect, declare that the sale or transfer of a homestead prior to its completion works the forfeiture of all rights of both parties?

A.—It does.

Q.—Mr. Taylor, were you an employé of the United States Land Department at the time you have stated that you, as attorney, filed some of these additional homestead rights?

A.—I was not.

A.—Have you ever had anything to do with them outside of your official capacity since your term of service began as Register of the United States Land Office, Sacramento Land District?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Mr. Taylor, were these fraudulent warrants immediately canceled in the Sacramento Land Office after having obtained information from the Land Department that they were fraudulent?

A.—They were examined at the General Land Office; local office was informed of such as had been found fraudulent, and was instructed to notify all parties in interest and allow sixty days for an appeal. After the time for an appeal had expired, they were reported; then came the order for cancellation. At what date they were reported, or at what date they were ordered canceled, I am unable to say without referring to the records of the office.

#### TESTIMONY OF SETH MARTIN.

SETH MARTIN, sworn: I am a miner; have been engaged in mining and lumbering in Nevada County for the last twenty-two years. My first knowledge of additional homesteads, or that class of locations, was obtained in 1875. At that time, at the request of pre-emption



claimants, I made out their declaratory statements and forwarded them, with the usual fee, to the Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento. Those statements were returned to me from the Register's Office with the information that the land claimed by the pre-emptors had already been located by additional homestead rights. The declaratory statements were forwarded to the office for filing within the ninety days allowed by law on unoffered lands. A subsequent examination of the records in the United States Land Office showed that the additional homestead rights had been filed on said land subsequent to the time of alleged settlement in the rejected declaratory statements of pre-emptors. As the pre-emptors were denied the privilege of filing allowed by the law of the United States, they abandoned their settlement and improvements. Immediately after the rejection of the aforesaid declaratory statements, I investigated the matter of additional homestead rights, and found that large quantities of lands were being located in the Sacramento Land District by the use of said rights. The utmost secrecy was apparently used to keep the public in ignorance of the practice that was being carried on, and not one word of information could be obtained at the Land Office, or from any other source that I was enabled to reach, that this class of claims were being transferred and sold and used by any other person than the soldier or sailor himself. I was present when several contests between pre-emptors and these claimants were on trial before the Register and Receiver, and all efforts to obtain the facts from witnesses introduced in behalf of the additional homestead claimants were met with a persistent refusal to state anything tending to show that any other person than the soldier or sailor was interested in the locations under consideration that was opposing the pre-emption claimant. The Register and the Clerk in the Register's office each denied all knowledge that any sale had ever been made of this class of claims prior to location, but did say that they were regular as presented for filing, and they were compelled under the instructions of the United States Land Department to receive them in their official capacity and file them. I was interested in hunting up the facts connected with this class of locations, as they had filed them adverse to my pre-emption right and refused to make any adjustment, or accept such compensation as I could afford to pay them in settlement, and remove their claims from my land. The controversy inaugurated by them in 1875 against my pre-emption is still in progress, having passed through the local office, and after a delay of two years the Commissioners' Department of the general office—in both offices favorable to myself, the additional homestead claimants, and although the real owners, as shown by testimony, are the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company, have now appealed the case to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. This controversy has compelled me to investigate this matter. I had information that I considered reliable that the Clerk in the Register's office, at Sacramento, was interested in and dealing in additional homestead rights, commencing his operations in 1875, and continuing them throughout the entire period of his service as clerk in that office, while he remained in that position, a period of some two years or more. I hereby submit a copy of one receipt given by him [marked exhibit "A"]. I now possess positive proof that what was then suspected was true in fact. During all this time prior to the appointment of Mr. Taylor as Register, the Clerk in the Register's office evidently attended to most of

the business of the office. As declaratory statements of pre-emption claimants were being constantly forwarded by mail to the Register, it gave any person opening the same an opportunity to forestall those claimants by filing additional homestead rights, if the same person receiving these declaratory statements was engaged in filing additional homesteads. This could be done without danger of detection. In March, 1877, I called upon Commissioner Williamson, in Washington, District of Columbia, in behalf of the pre-emption claimants whose claims had been covered by filing of additional homestead rights, asking him to order the canceling of the additional homestead filing upon said pre-emption claims, for the reason that in every contested case the contests were so prolonged, and rendered so expensive, that in most cases the incidental expense to the pre-emptor of the contest amounted to as much or more than the Government price for the land, to wit: \$2 50 per acre, and for further reasons, that the pre-emptors had been told in several instances by the parties appearing for the additional homestead claimants, that if they would not abandon their pre-emption rights and permit the homestead claimant to take the land, that they would law them for the land and make it cost them more than they could ever realize for it. This species of "bulldozing" was successfully practiced in several instances, coupled with the payment of a small sum to the pre-emptor.

The Commissioner did make a ruling on the 20th or 21st day of March, 1877, ordering the canceling of all of the additional homestead claims, where the same had been filed upon the land claimed by pre-emptors. On the day following the ruling aforesaid, he reversed that rule, and has adhered, so far as I know, to the old practice. I have no positive knowledge what caused this sudden change of base, but from information believe that an examination of the dispatches in possession of the Western Union Telegraph Company sent from Sacramento of about that date, would furnish a key that would unravel the whole business, if followed up by proper authority.

At a subsequent interview, in the month of March, 1877, with the Commissioner, I laid before him for his inspection a full set of papers known as additional homestead rights; those papers never having been used to make the location, were still partly in blank, carrying blank powers of attorney, and being in the exact condition that class of papers maintain while being sold in the market. After a careful examination by the Commissioner, he said that nothing ever come into their hands officially to show that these claims had been sold or transferred, therefore he was compelled under the law to treat them as they appeared, *prima facie* as belonging to the soldier or sailor individually. He said that he had heard they were being sold, but had no knowledge of such having been the case with any applications on file in his office, therefore could not reject them. He further stated that they had no authority to make any investigation on matters outside the Land Department, and that if these were being sold in defiance of law, it was a proper subject for Congressional investigation—that he could do nothing in the premises.

After my return from Washington, having been informed that Alvinza Hayward was interested in the claims contesting my pre-emption right, I had an interview with him in San Francisco. During that interview Mr. Hayward stated that he and General N. P. Chipman had located large tracts of land in this State by the use of

the additional homestead rights; that he (Hayward) had furnished the money, General Chipman had transacted the business, and had purchased these claims principally in the east; that they had located a large quantity in the vicinity of Truckee, under a contract with W. S. Hobart and General Marlette—Hobart and Marlette selecting the land, and they locating their claims at an agreed price per acre. Mr. Hayward declined to make any settlement of contested cases.

In the spring of 1878 I presented the cases on my own pre-emption claim to the consideration of the United States Grand Jury, then sitting in the City of San Francisco. By the request of the United States District Attorney, Honorable John M. Coughlan, the United States Grand Jury, then in session, carried the case over, without a report, to the June term. Prior to the June term, Mr. Coughlan resigned his position. I have been informed by his successor that the June term of said jury was very brief, and the case was not called up for action. The June term expired that Grand Jury, and all evidence taken before them became worthless so far as their successors were concerned. Having heard nothing from the case, I went to San Francisco in October, 1878, to see what could be done about it, as the offense would outlaw on the 27th of that month. The Grand Jury not being in session, nothing could be done unless they were specially convened by the Circuit Judge. I made a persistent but unsuccessful effort to obtain that order. After the case was barred from prosecution by limitation, the United States District Attorney volunteered the opinion that there was no doubt of their liability under the law for criminal prosecution, and that the evidence that had been taken before the United States Grand Jury was, in his judgment, sufficient to procure a conviction before any trial jury; stating, however, that nothing could be done now, three years having elapsed since the crime or offense was committed. I have made inquiry and taken much pains to ascertain approximately the amount of land located with additional homestead rights in this State, and while my memoranda is not at hand, if my information has been correct, it will approximate nearly 500,000 acres. A large quantity of this is situated in the Visalia Land District, and is agricultural land. I have a very good knowledge, but not of a positive nature, as to the ownership, and do say that but little if any of these lands are owned by what may be considered innocent purchasers; the parties owning the same having, I am satisfied, a full knowledge of the fraudulent manner in which the locations have been made.

As to the non-mineral affidavit required in the Sierras, I can only state upon information, the papers being on file in Washington, that in most cases the affidavit has been made by persons that had no personal knowledge of the land.

SETH MARTIN.

This is a true copy of the original as handed to me.

G. O. GREEN, Clerk.

Received of James Lowry the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, gold coin, for which I have located on behalf of said Lowry, with soldiers' additional rights, the S. E. quarter of S. E. quarter section 12, 17° N. 15° E., and E. half of N. E. quarter section 20, 17° N. 17° E., and I hereby guarantee said claim to be good and genuine,

and on receipt of United States patent will convey to said Lowry the said tract of land under power of attorney.

Signed this 3d day of January, 1877.

GEO. W. FARR.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.  
County of Nevada. }

I hereby certify that the above are true copies of the original receipt and certificates taken by me on the 9th day of October, 1877.

[SEAL.]

A. N. WALKER,  
Notary Public.

### TESTIMONY OF G. W. FARR.

G. W. FARR, sworn, testified substantially as follows: Have no general knowledge on the subject referred to in the Joint Resolution No. 18; attend to land business for the Central Pacific Railroad in land matters; have an office in this (Sacramento) City; am not an attorney at law; the applications of the soldiers are generally signed in blank; applications are not sworn to; so far as my knowledge goes there has been no power of attorney given; the instructions of the Department did not require any power of attorney to be presented with application; in case the application was made by mail it would be required that the piece of land be specified; think the instructions did not require the person making the application to be an agent of the soldier; the local Land Office was not required to inquire with regard to the right of the party representing the applicant; applications are being made the same way now, so far as I know; so far as my knowledge goes they are not requiring any evidence whether the agent had power to act; remember about circulars issued by Secretary Chandler; the circulars required that the party should make a statement setting forth the grounds for the application, and that he served in the army; was required to send a certified copy of his discharge from the army or navy; was not required to submit a copy of his original entry or application, but made a sworn statement instead; the signature of the applications were compared with those of the original application by the Commissioner; the object in making the comparison was to find that the party applying was the same that made the original application; my attention has been called to circular of July 10th, 1876; there has been no circular issued to suspend the action of it; I acted as Clerk of the Land Office about a year and a half; received some applications after the 1st of August, 1876; I usually did the business as Clerk of the Register, receiving the applications; the claim was hardly ever presented by the party in person; we had nothing to base an opinion as to the right of the applicant; don't know, but presume our office had a copy of these circulars; so far as my knowledge goes everything in the local office has been done in accordance with the law and these circulars; never had reason to believe that any claim that was made was not genuine while I was Clerk; land applied for was not described in the power of attorney; there is a clause in the power of attorney that he relinquishes all claim for a nominal sum.

Question—What is the form of the affidavit?

Answer—He has to swear that he has not sold or agreed to sell. Power of attorney does not accompany the application to the Land Office. These applications were first made here in Sacramento, September, 1875. Party has three months after the filing the plat in local office to file his statement on unsurveyed lands. Most of the lands in Sacramento District were not subject to private entry in 1875. Do remember a large number of homestead entries in September, 1875. Think some of them were patented about that time; large extent of it was timber land. The larger number of the applications filed about September, 1875, were filed by General Chipman. Think there were powers of attorney with all of them, or nearly all of them. Very few are being made on timber land now.

Q.—Don't the homestead oath filed usually bear a date anterior to the examination of the soldier certificate and discharge, and also of an even date with the application that is filed in the local Land Office?

A.—Never does, so far as my knowledge goes; I understand it, that application is not sworn to; the oath is generally sworn to; that oath generally bears date on which it is sworn to.

Q.—Do you remember the publication of a long list of entries that were fraudulent?

A.—I do, but don't know if it is correct; the list was got from the Sacramento Land Office; these were found to be so after they went to Washington. I made copy for the Sacramento *Bee* of that list, or think so; don't know if it was an entire list; there were others afterwards found to be spurious; knew the warrants were fraudulent at the time of the decision from Washington; don't know who made these affidavits where they were made in bulk. These warrants have been negotiated in the market before location; they have a valuation, same as any class of scrip; have no knowledge of the present owners of this land; they are controlled by a good many parties. The body of land located by Chipman is owned by the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company; they own part of it; can't answer as to whether they own it principally; don't think, as far as the timber is concerned, they are operating at all; the charge is not correct which is made in the resolution. There was a large body of timber land located in large tracts; at the time these locations were made the land was open to pre-emption; these locations were not made on the claim of actual settlers.

Q.—What has been the course of conducting these contests?

A.—The Land Office held that while a strict location, that the soldier could not be represented by an attorney here. The case against Richardson was the first in the Sacramento Land Office, if I recollect. Case was decided against Richardson, and in favor of the locator of the scrip. The decisions were most always in favor of the pre-emptor. The final decision has most always reversed that of the local office. Where a contest is made between the locators and the so-called settlers, it is against the settlers.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the manner the additional homesteads have been handled has concealed all knowledge from the General Land Office, that the soldier had sold out his interest prior to the location of the land?

A.—I presume to a large extent that such has been the case. Additional homesteads are treated same as original with few exceptions. The homestead oath is under seal or certified to by proper officer.

Many of the powers of attorney are of subsequent date, and many of even date. The certificate, application, and oath, passes through several hands before the location is made. In the location of these warrants, so that the land is not already located, that is all that is required.

G. W. FARR.

#### FURTHER TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. FARR.

GEORGE W. FARR being duly sworn, says:

I reside at Sacramento City, California; was Clerk in the United States Land Office at Sacramento, California, from February, 1871, until May, 1878. Hart Fellows was Receiver of said office from April, 1869, until his death in December, 1878. T. B. McFarland was Register of same office from April, 1872, until August, 1878. I was Clerk during the time the locations of soldiers' additional homesteads were located, beginning in September, 1875. These claims were located under circular instructions issued by the General Land Office, and dated August 5th, 1874. The lands located by these claims in the Sacramento Land Office and District are principally timber lands; some grazing lands. The entire number of acres located is about sixty thousand; of this amount about fifteen thousand acres were declared located with claims that were spurious, and these claims or locations were promptly canceled. There was no method by which these spurious papers could be detected, either by the person locating the claim for the soldier as his agent, and who purchased the same, or by the local Land Offices. The sources of information to determine this was obtainable only in the General Land Office and Adjutant-General's Office at Washington, D. C. The land located in the Sacramento Land District had been surveyed, the most of it, for five years and over, and but little of the land had been entered under the homestead or pre-emption laws, the same being situated at a higher altitude in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The parties making the first locations in said office, and prior to making said locations, had the lands examined by competent persons to ascertain the character of the same, and whether it was claimed or inhabited by pre-emptors. If it was found that it was claimed in good faith, it was not entered with the additional homesteads. Some of the additional entries were made of lands covered by pre-emption filings, the local Land Office, acting under instructions from the Department, being under the necessity of receiving such claims if presented. In this class of cases contests were raised and presented before the office, between the soldier and the pre-emptor; but of the many cases so contested, most of which have been finally determined, if decided at all, it has established the fact that these additional entries were not made over bona fide pre-emption filings, and all of the cases so decided by the Department, with one or two exceptions, have been decided against the pre-emptor. There was no disposition shown by the locators of the additional homestead entries to unjustly annoy and bring expense upon the honest pre-emptor, but this annoyance was caused by the inherent defect in the pre-emptor's own claim. In support of this assertion, I offer herewith certified copies of ten decisions by the Department at Washington, involving the right to land as between the additional homestead claimant and the pre-emptors; these cases are marked 1, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J. In

nearly all of these cases it is decided that the pre-emption claimant had failed to substantiate his claim by reason of his fraudulent acts. The contests in these cases were conducted by the local Land Office under well known rules of practice prescribed by the Department, and all parties were given a fair hearing. I have heard read the evidence of Seth Martin, given before this committee, in relation to his presenting two pre-emption filings to the Sacramento Land Office. I was Clerk in said office during the time referred to, and am familiar with the entire records of said office. If such filings were presented they were noted on the tract books of the office. I have carefully examined said tract books and find that the following pre-emption filings, and them only, were presented for filing on land that had been previously located by additional homesteads, or claimed under other laws. Lawrence Griffin, who presented his filing for the west half of southwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter section 34, 19 north 16 east, under date of October 17th, 1876. This land was covered, in whole or in part, by soldiers' additional homesteads, located nearly a year prior, viz.: No. 1518, M. V. Pope, and No. 1512, J. Yount, both located October 27th, 1875.

John F. Moody, a hotel keeper in Truckee, who presented his filing October 21st, 1876, for the northeast quarter, section 10, 18 north, 16 east. This land was covered by additional homesteads—No. 1455, I. Covington; No. 1456, L. R. Beckley, both located October 19th, 1875.

H. M. Hollister, who presented his filing October 21st, 1876, for south half of southeast quarter and south half of southwest quarter, section 30, 18 north, 16 east. This land was covered by the cash pre-emption patent of Oscar Thomas, patented April 1st, 1876, for the south half of southeast quarter and the additional homestead of S. T. Lee, for south half of southwest quarter, entered October 19th, 1875.

Samuel Champion, who presented his filing October 17th, 1876, for west half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 6, 16 north, 16 east, Mount Diablo meridian. In conflict with additional homesteads of A. H. Young, located January 13th, 1876, No. 1762, and John C. Wertz, No. 1697, located December 17th, 1875.

L. B. Sibley, who presented his filing October 31st, 1876, for the northwest quarter, section 8, 16 north, 17 east. In conflict with additional homesteads No. 1425, M. S. Morrison, and No. 1428, H. B. Hardy, both located October 12th, 1875.

G. W. Curless, who presented his filing October 17th, 1876, for west half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 34, 19 north, 16 east. In conflict with additional homesteads No. 1517, of J. Watson, and No. 1519, of T. W. Strickland, both dated and filed October 27th, 1875.

These are all the claims of record in the Sacramento Land Office as having been presented for filing over additional homesteads that I have been able to discover after a diligent search, and they are the only ones of record for lands in the vicinity of Truckee, the scene of Martin's operations. I, therefore, fail to discover any truth in his statement that legal pre-emption filings were rejected, as a mere cursory examination of the above cases will show such filings had no legal foundation, and could not be received in any local Land Office under the above conditions.

This view is sustained by the Land Department, as shown by an

examination of the annexed certified copies of official correspondence relating to the above cases, marked "K," and further by copies of official correspondence in the homestead cases, herewith submitted, and marked "L" and "M," and in further support of the statement that the office did not decline to receive and file declaratory statements over additional homesteads where it could be legally done, I submit herewith copy of declaratory statement No. 5481, in name of William Smalley, filed on northwest quarter of section 18, township 18 north, range 17 east, filed November 22d, 1875, alleging settlement October 20th, 1875, over the claim of additional homestead No. 1593, in name of William Wylie, for the same land, filed November 8th, 1875. This declaratory statement is marked "N."

In case filings of any character are presented to the local Land Office, and rejected, the claimant has the right to appeal to the General Land Office at Washington, where the error of the local officers can be and is rectified.

While I was Clerk of the Sacramento Land Office, and had charge of the business as Chief Clerk from October, 1874, to about May, 1878, the only considerations that entered into the question as to whether or not a claim should be received, was the fact of whether it could or not be so received, under the law and instructions.

As to the allegations of secrecy in regard to the filing of soldiers' additional homesteads in the Sacramento Land Office, said allegations are also unfounded in fact. These entries were received and filed in the ordinary course of business, and placed of record in the proper books of said office, which were, during all proper office hours and times, subject to examination by any party desiring information from them.

I never did, at any time while I was Clerk in the Sacramento Land Office, use my position to in any way or manner defraud, or take advantage of any claimant to land, and never acquired title to any land, except an undivided one-half interest in eighty acres, which has little or no present value. I made several locations of additional homesteads as attorney in fact, in behalf of other parties, but holding no official relations to the United States, and receiving no salary from the United States. I thought I had a right to do so.

These locations are made at present, and have been since May, 1877, under circular instructions of said date, issued by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

The affidavit required and set forth in said instructions is the only affidavit required of an additional homestead claimant.

The affidavit specified in Section 2304 of the Revised Statutes is not required. The authority for making these additional entries is based upon Section 2306 of the Revised Statutes, and it is held by the Hon. J. A. Williamson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his letter to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated February 17th, 1877, that there are no restrictions placed upon the soldier as to his right and authority to assign his right of additional entry.

The lands located by these claims, so far as I know, are now in the hands of parties who have paid for the same from \$2 50 to \$5 per acre.

The letter of the honorable Commissioner above referred to, is herewith submitted, or that part of it relating to the subject at issue, and is marked "O"; also, copy of printed decisions of Hon. Carl

Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, relating to the same subject, marked "P."

G. W. FARR.

SACRAMENTO, April 6th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17th, 1879. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the contested case of Alexander McIntosh vs. Alvin Kinney, involving title to the northwest quarter section 6, 19 north, 17 east, Mount Diablo meridian, forwarded with your letter of May 10, 1877.

Township plat filed February 20, 1868.

This action was brought on the affidavit of McIntosh, alleging abandonment on the part of Kinney.

The records of this office show that Alvin Kinney filed declaratory statement 4504, July 23, 1874, alleging settlement June 1, 1874, claiming the northwest quarter of section 6, 19 north, 17 east, and that F. M. Boas made additional homestead entry number 1642, December 1, 1875, for the east half of northwest quarter section 6.

The testimony offered by Kinney shows that in June, 1874, he purchased a house and some other improvements, and the possessory title to the land in question; that he resided in the house during the summer of 1874 and 1875, using the land, in connection with land adjoining, for grazing and dairying purposes, removing with his stock in winter to the State of Nevada, the depth of the snow rendering it impracticable for him to reside on the land. He claims that when he returned to the land, in the spring of 1876, his furniture had been removed from his house, and that after camping on the land for a few nights he went to an adjoining quarter section occupied by his partner, Mr. Clark, from which time he has not resided on the claim.

The testimony offered by McIntosh shows conclusively that the house claimed by Kinney is not upon the land claimed by him, but is located upon the southwest quarter of section 31, township 20 north, 17 east, and that there is no house nor improvements of any value on the land in controversy.

In reply to the question, "Where do you vote?" Kinney answered as follows: "I shall vote in Nevada this fall."

I therefore conclude his legal residence is in the State of Nevada, and that he is not a qualified pre-emptor.

Your joint opinion is therefore affirmed, and Kinney's declaratory statement held for cancellation.

As to the additional homestead entry of Boas, you will be advised in a subsequent letter. You will give notice to all parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allow sixty days from date of your notice for appeal, and at the expiration of said period report the action taken.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original letter on file in this office.

EDWARD F. TAYLOR,  
Register Sacramento Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, April 3, 1880.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }  
SACRAMENTO, California, April 3d, 1880. }

I, Edward F. Taylor, Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, California, hereby certify that the records of this office show that the south half of northeast quarter of section 2, township 17 north, range 15 east, Mount Diablo meridian, was entered October 12th, 1875, per additional Homestead Entry No. 1395, in name of Thomas H. Jones.

EDWARD F. TAYLOR, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21st, 1878. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of Register's communication of the 3d of July last, transmitting application of James J. Felter for return of purchase money paid per Sacramento Pre-emption Certificate No. 1725, issued to Joseph A. Lindsay, July 17th, 1876, and in reply to state:

The records of this office evidence that May 29th, 1878, the entry of Joseph A. Lindsay, of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 17 north, range 15 east, was canceled in accordance with a prior decision of February 27th, 1878 (G), from which no appeal was taken.

In considering the question of good faith on the part of the pre-emptor, the following language was used: "I am of the opinion that the discrepancies in these affidavits as to settlement, residence, and improvements, show intentional misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Lindsay in making his pre-emption proof, and that the charges of fraud are fully sustained."

The falsity of the affidavits made by the pre-emptor as to settlement and cultivation being admitted, it must be held that he did not enter the land in question "in good faith, to appropriate it to his exclusive use" (Section 2262, Revised Statutes), and hence has subjected himself to the penalties provided therein. Amongst which is the forfeiture of the purchase money.

I have therefore to decline to recommend the repayment of purchase money asked for.

Notify all parties in interest, and allow sixty days for appeal to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Acting Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27th, 1878. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have received the Register's letter of January 28th, 1878, transmitting the testimony taken at a hearing held by you June 15th, and July 23d, 1877, as directed by this office, October 26th, 1876, to investigate the allegations of fraud made by William A. Tiffany and Alexander McIntosh in case of pre-emption, cash entry, No. 1725, by Joseph A. Lindsay, July 17th, 1876, upon fractional N. E. 2, 17 N., 15 E., M. D. M.

The papers transmitted show that the parties were duly notified, and, after several postponements, the hearing was commenced June 15th, 1877, the defendant making default.

The testimony introduced by the contestants is to the effect that, on May 23d, 1876, there were no improvements upon fractional N. E. 2, 17 N., 15 E., except a log cabin 11 by 11 feet, without door, floor, window, stove, chimney, or fireplace; and that on August 11th, 1876, it was found that cattle had occupied said cabin as a shelter, which was the only change observable since the former date.

On the 23d of July, 1877, Mr. Lindsay was permitted to present counter proof.

The testimony presented at this date sustains that given by the contestants in all essential particulars. Mr. Lindsay testifies that his improvements consist of a cabin; and, as a reason for not having made more extensive improvements, states that it was the fall of the year, and he only had time to build a cabin before the snow fell eight feet deep.

Your opinion that Joseph A. Lindsay never had a valid residence or settlement on said land, and that his cash entry, No. 1725, should be canceled, is affirmed.

It is proper further to inquire whether said entry was made in ignorance of the requirements of the pre-emption laws, or whether fraud has been practiced in the case.

The affidavit made by said pre-emptor at the date of making his proof, as compared with his affidavit at said hearing, will aid us in this inquiry.

July 17th, 1876, said Lindsay swore that he settled upon fractional N. E. 2, 17 N., 15 E., prior to April, 1874, by erecting a dwelling-house thereon. That this land had been his exclusive home from the date of his settlement. That he had cultivated a portion of it, and that his improvements were worth about three hundred dollars.

I am of the opinion that the discrepancies in these affidavits as to settlement, residence, and improvements show intentional misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Lindsay in making his pre-emption proof, and that the charges of fraud are fully sustained.

You will please advise Mr. Lindsay of this decision, allowing him sixty days within which to appeal to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, if he so desires.

Refer to this letter by date as "G."

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original letter on file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register of Sacramento Land Office.  
SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

I, Ed. F. Taylor, Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, California, do hereby certify that the following additional homestead entries appear on the records of this office as having been filed on S. W. quarter section 14, township 19 N., range 17 E.: Mary A. Mizer, No. 1305, dated September 29th, 1875, upon N. half of S. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, and S. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, section 14; and Daniel McCarty, No. 1306, dated September 29th, 1875, upon S. E. quarter of S. W. quarter and S. W. quarter of S. E. quarter, section 14.

E. F. TAYLOR, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20th, 1878. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of October 3d, 1876, transmitting the testimony taken before you September 22d, 1876, upon the application of Wm. B. Tiffany, to show abandonment by Edward C. Dickey of his pre-emption D. S. No. 5186, filed June 1st, 1875, alleging settlement May 20th of same year, for S. W. quarter Sec. 14, T. 19 N., R. 17 E., M. D. M., California.

The testimony shows due notice given and default by said Dickey. It is also shown by the testimony of two witnesses that Dickey has left the land embraced in his said filing and removed to another State; that there are no improvements upon the said land except a small cabin, built of poles and covered with brush; that there is no stove in said cabin, no fireplace, no chimney, nor furniture of any kind; in short, that there is nothing to indicate that the same was ever inhabited, or that any portion of the land was ever cultivated in any manner. Your opinion that said Edward C. Dickey has forfeited his pre-emption right is affirmed, and pre-emption D. S. No. 5186, for S. W. quarter Sec. 14, T. 19 N., R. 17 E., is held for cancellation.

You will advise the party of this decision, and allow sixty days for appeal.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Acting Commissioner.

The above is a true copy of the original letter on file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register of the Sacramento Land Office.  
SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26th, 1879. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the papers in the case of the United States ex rel. William B. Tiffany vs. George W. Foulkes, involving the right to the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S. E., N. W. of S. E., and S. W. of N. E., Sec. 4, 19 N., 17 E.

The records of this office show that George W. Foulkes filed D. S. 5092 for said tracts April 26th, 1875, alleging settlement the 24th of same month.

Robert S. Fike made additional homestead entry, No. 1649, December 1, 1875, embracing the S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  said section 4.

December 1st, 1875, additional homestead entry No. 1648 was made in the name of Samuel McDaniel, embracing the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of said S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 4.

Trial was had September 21st, 1876, upon the allegations of Mr. Tiffany that Mr. Foulks had not resided upon said tract and cultivated the same as required by law, and that he had wholly abandoned the same.

At the trial Mr. Foulks appeared by attorney, who objected to any further proceedings in the premises until Foulks should appear to offer proofs, but these objections were overruled by the local officers, whereupon counsel for Foulks declined to examine witnesses called in the case.

The testimony produced by Tiffany et al. shows conclusively that Foulks has actually resided in the town of Verdi, Nevada, at which place he is interested in a sawmill, and that he never had a bona fide residence upon the land embraced by his pre-emption filing.

In view of the testimony in this case, as above, and the testimony of G. W. Foulks et al. in the case of the United States ex rel. McIntosh and Merrill vs. H. S. Tilford, decided, by my letter "G," of January 22d, last, involving part of said tract, showing conclusively that Foulks was never a bona fide pre-emption claimant for said tract, his pre-emption filing is held for cancellation; and the additional homesteads of McDaniel and Fike will be allowed to remain intact upon the records of this office.

Notify the parties in interest of this action; allow the usual sixty days for appeal, and report the result.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

The above is a true copy of the original letter upon file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register U. S. Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 3d, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30th, 1878. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: This office has examined the case of William Curless vs. James A. Morse and Borda Waters, involving title to the northeast quarter 4, 18 N., 16 E.

Township plat was filed February 20th, 1868. William Curless filed declaratory statement 4193, October 13th, 1873, alleging settlement the tenth of same month, claiming the land in dispute.

James A. Morse made soldiers' additional homestead entry 1495 October 27th, 1875, claiming the north half of said northeast quarter of section 4.

By letter "C," of January 4th, 1877, your office was instructed to issue final certificate to James A. Morse.

Final certificate R. and R. No. 612, issued March 19th, 1877, and the said entry was approved for patent April 30th, 1877, and patent issued thereon May 15th, 1877.

October 27th, 1875, soldiers' additional homestead No. 1496, in the name of Borda Waters, was made, embracing lot 1 of said northeast quarter of section 4.

The testimony adduced at the trial ordered by letter "G," of January 12th, 1877, shows that the land in contest is situated in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about eight or nine miles from Truckee, and is valuable only for the heavy timber growing thereon; that snow to the depth of from six to eight feet covers the land in dispute a greater portion of the year.

William Curless is, and has been since the date of his alleged settlement, a practicing physician in Truckee; he also has an interest in a drug store in that place. His family has resided continuously in Truckee, where Mr. Curless states he has a house and furniture valued at about \$3,000.

According to the testimony of Curless himself, the *improvements* placed upon the land in contest consist in a small shanty, without chimney, fireplace, or floor, valued at not more than \$15.

All the furniture, bedding, etc., he ever had in said shanty, he states, "were taken out with us when we went out to the land, and we took them back with us when we returned, as is the usual custom of pre-emptors."

It appears that his wife slept upon the pre-emption claim very seldom, if at all, and that Curless would drive out to the claim "every week or two when the weather was good," and return before night, usually, although he may have sometimes slept upon the land claimed by him.

Mr. Curless has wholly failed to comply with any of the requirements of the pre-emption law, and his filing is held for cancellation.

You will be advised in a further communication of the action taken in the case of said additional homestead entry, No. 1496, by Borda Waters.

Notify the parties in interest of this action, allow the usual sixty days for appeal, and report the result.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

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I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original letter on file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register of Sacramento United States Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9th, 1879. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the contested case of Isaac Halverson vs. Hiram Young et. al., forwarded with your letter of May 26th, 1877.

The records of this office show that Isaac Halverson filed D. S. 4885, February 1st, 1875, for the W. half and S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter and N. E. quarter of S. W. half, Section 24, Tp. 18 N., 15 E., M. D. M.

Hiram Young made additional homestead entry No. 1476, October 19th, 1875, for the N. half of N. W. quarter, and S. W. quarter of N. W. quarter, Section 24.

J. S. Mosier made additional homestead entry No. 1478, for N. half of S. W. quarter, October 19th, 1875.

Frank J. Vertoh made homestead entry No. 1487, October 19th, 1875, S. E. of N. W.

Township plat filed November 6th, 1874.

The records also show that the homestead entry of Hiram Young, No. 1476, was canceled April 5th, 1877.

It appears from the testimony that Halverson went on the land described in his D. S., in July, 1874. At that time the said land was in the possession of William Carpenter, who was largely engaged in the dairying business, and used this, and other large tracts of land in the vicinity, for grazing purposes.

Between this man Carpenter and Halverson there seems to have been a unity of interest from the date of alleged settlement up to the date of and during the trial. From the time of his alleged settlement up to September, 1875, he was in the employ of Carpenter, living in his house, and according to his own admission, prior to this time he had done no work for himself. He afterwards states, however, contradictory as it may appear, that in May, 1875, he put up for himself another cabin and a cooper shop, but all the lumber used in the construction of them was furnished by Carpenter; and some of the other persons in Carpenter's employ aided in their construction. Halverson alleges that he erected another building on the premises, which he styles a barn, or shed, but this structure has been used almost exclusively in the interest of Carpenter, and, indeed, the whole tenor of the evidence indicates a community of interest between Halverson and Carpenter, from which there has been no attempt at severance on the part of Halverson, and which is summarily included in this confession, when he says: "I consider that Carpenter has a better right to the land than I have until I get it patented." He also admits that since his alleged settlement on the land in contest he has voted in another county of the State, and that he has resided in said county

a part of the time since his said settlement. It is presumed, therefore, that his legal residence was in the county where he voted, and could not have been in the county in which the land is situate. I hold, therefore, that his alleged settlement and his subsequent acts give no evidence of his compliance, nor of his intention to comply, with the requirements of the pre-emption law; and that his own act in voting in another county, during his said alleged settlement, is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption of non-residence.

His D. S. is held for cancellation, and the additional homestead entries Nos. 1478 and 1487, will be the subject of future correspondence.

You will give notice to all parties in interest of the purport of this decision, allow sixty days from the date of your notice for appeal, and at the expiration of said period report promptly the action taken.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original decision on file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register Sacramento Land Office.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }  
SACRAMENTO, California, April 3d, 1880. }

I, Ed. F. Taylor, Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, do hereby certify that the following additional homestead entries appear of record in this office on the N. W. quarter of Section 14, T. 19 N., R. "F" 17 E., M. D. M.:

Charles G. McPhelters, No. 1303, dated September 29th, 1875, upon the southeast quarter of northwest quarter section fourteen.

ED. F. TAYLOR, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20th, 1878. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the testimony in the case of Alex. McIntosh vs. Grenliff P. Curtis, taken before you on the 21st of September, 1876, upon the application of the former to show abandonment by Curtis of his pre-emption, D. S., No. 5187, filed June 1st, 1875, alleging settlement May 20th, 1875, for N. W. quarter Section 14, T. 19 N., R. 17 E., M. D. M.

The testimony shows due notice given and default by said Curtis.

It is further shown that Curtis has left the land embraced in his said filing, and is now residing in Nevada, his name having been seen on the registry list of Washoe County, Nevada, in September, 1876, as a voter in said county. Also, that his Post Office address at



that time was Reno, Nevada. It appears that the only improvements upon the land at the date of this trial was a cabin, built of logs, and covered with brush; that this cabin had no door, window, floor, stove, fireplace, or chimney; that there was no furniture in it of any description, and no evidence that it had ever been occupied; also, that no portion of the land had been cultivated.

I am of the opinion that abandonment in this case is fully proven, and your opinion, that the said Grenlif P. Curtis has forfeited his pre-emption right, is therefore affirmed, and the said filing is held for cancellation. You will advise the party of this decision, and allow sixty days for appeal.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Acting Commissioner.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original letter on file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,

Register Sacramento, Cal., Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21st, 1880. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the contested case of Luke Wood vs. Thomas M. Kile, forwarded with your letter of August 24th, 1878, and involving title to the northwest quarter of section 4, 16 north, 17 east.

The records of this office show that Thomas M. Kile filed D. S. 4383, June 3d, 1874, for the northwest quarter, section 4, 16 north, 17 east, alleging settlement May 26th, 1874; that additional homestead entry, No. 1327, was made in the name of Luke Wood, October 7th, 1875, claiming lot 2, of northwest quarter of section 4, and that Thomas M. Kile made cash entry, No. 1779, of northwest quarter of section 4, November 18th, 1876.

The hearing in this case was ordered by letter "G" of this office, dated January 4th, 1878, upon the basis of statements which appeared in the affidavits of Alexander McIntosh, John H. McLean, and W. B. Tiffany, strongly impeaching the bona fides of said Kile. Said letter also held that the Register and Receiver erred in allowing the entry of Kile without notice to the adverse party in interest.

The allegations upon which the hearing was granted were fully sustained by evidence at the hearing, to the effect that in the months of May, August, and November, 1876, no improvements were found upon the land, except the foundation of an old log cabin, and to all appearances, no one was residing on the land.

It also appears that Kile had a contract at Union Mill, about five miles below Truckee, where he was seen frequently during the summers of 1875-6, and where it would appear he made his residence.

In view of these facts, together with the fact that Kile failed to appear at the trial, after due notice, to offer testimony in defense of his good faith, his cash entry number 1327 is held for cancellation,

and the additional homestead entry, number 1779, of Luke Wood, will be the subject of future correspondence.

You will give notice of the purport of this decision to all parties in interest, and instruct them that appeal, if taken, must be filed in this office on or before April 2d, 1880.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Acting Commissioner.

The above is a true copy of the original letter upon file in United States Land Office, Sacramento, California.

ED. F. TAYLOR, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5th, 1878. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: This office has examined the case of William B. Tiffany and Alexander McIntosh, affiants, vs. Wright S. Curless, pre-emption claimants, involving the S. W. quarter 4, 18 N., 16 E., M. D. M.

The records of this office show that Wright S. Curless filed D. S. No. 4194, October 13th, 1873, alleging settlement the tenth of same month, claiming the land in dispute.

John Shover made additional homestead entry No. 1494, October 27th, 1875, embracing the S. half of S. W. quarter, and N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter 4, 18 N., 16 E., M. D. M.

John Kent made additional homestead entry No. 1498, October 27th, 1875, of the N. E. quarter of S. W. quarter, and N. W. quarter of S. E. quarter 4, 18 N., 16 E.

July 3d, 1876, W. S. Curless cited Shover and Kent to appear for trial August 16th, 1876, at which time Curless appeared in person, and the homestead claimants by attorney *only*, to which the attorney for Curless objected, and the objection was sustained by the local authorities.

The ex parte proof furnished by Curless was satisfactory to the local officers, who, under date of August 16th, 1876, allowed his pre-emption cash entry No. 1735, for said S. W. quarter of section 4, 18 N., 16 E.

Under date of November 16th, 1876, by letter "G," this office ordered an official investigation, as to said entry, upon the affidavits of Messrs. Tiffany and McIntosh.

The testimony shows that Curless resided with his family (consisting of a wife and child), in Truckee (about eight or nine miles from the land in dispute), up to the summer of 1875, when he separated from his wife.

During this period, and from the date of his alleged settlement, it is not shown that his wife was ever upon the pre-emption claim.

He never resided upon the claim, but on the contrary, from the date of his alleged settlement up to the date of his entry, he was residing and had his home in Truckee, where he was associated with his brother or brothers in the drug business, during a greater portion of the time as a partner.

This matter is fully shown by the testimony of the pre-emption

claimant, which also shows that the proof upon which his entry was allowed was fraudulent, said proof being to the effect that he settled upon the land prior to the date of his filing, by building a house, and had made said house *his home* since that date up to date of his entry, and had made improvements upon said land valued at about \$700, when, in point of fact, as shown by his testimony as above stated, he has never resided upon the land claimed by him; that he would drive or ride out to the land "every week or two when he could get there," the land being in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where "the snow often commences to fall in October, and gets very deep—as much as ten feet. The snow often lasts until May, June, and July." The land is valuable principally for the timber growing thereon. The principal improvements placed upon said tract consist in a dam and a flume, constructed by the "Sage Hen Flume and Mill Company," in which he is interested, and that the larger and only habitable house upon the land in question was erected for and occupied by the workmen employed in building said dam and flume.

In view of the above, the pre-emption cash entry No. 1735, by Wright S. Curless, for the said southwest quarter section 4, 18 north, 16 east, is held for cancellation as fraudulent.

You will be advised in a further communication of the action taken in the matter of the additional homestead entries of Messrs. Shover and Kent.

Notify the parties in interest of this action, allow the usual sixty days from date of notice for appeal, and report the result.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

The above is a true copy of the original letter upon file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register United States Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14th, 1879. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: The records and files of this office show that Wm. McKenzie filed D. S. 4183 October 4th, 1873, alleging settlement the second of same month, claiming the southeast quarter section 4, 18 N., 16 E, Mount Diablo Meridian.

C. Schuttiss made additional homestead entry No. 1492, October 27th, 1875, for the south half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter said section 4; and John Kent made additional homestead entry No. 1498, same date, embracing the northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of same section.

McKenzie applied to make proof and payment upon his pre-emption claim, July 3d, 1876, and thereupon the local officers issued

citation notices to the parties in interest, setting August 16th, 1876, for the day of trial.

Upon the day appointed, McKenzie appeared in person and by attorney, and Charles H. Wyman, Esq., appeared in behalf of the parties claiming under the additional homesteads. Counsel for McKenzie objected to his appearance, in which he was sustained by the Receiver; the Register concurred *pro forma*, to which Mr. Wyman excepted. The local officers thereupon allowed McKenzie to make proof, which was not satisfactory to this office. Upon examination of the papers in the case, in view of the unsatisfactory proof, and the irregular proceedings had, this office, by letter "G," of October 4th last, remanded the case to your office, that Mr. McKenzie could furnish new proof, upon notice to the parties claiming adversely.

It appears that the case was set for trial November 18th, 1878, at which time McKenzie filed an affidavit and application for a continuance, that he might procure the attendance of witnesses, and by consent of the adverse claimants the case was continued to January 18th, 1879, at which time the adverse homestead claimants appeared by attorneys, and McKenzie made default.

Testimony was adduced by attorneys for the parties claiming under the additional homesteads, showing that with the exception of about twenty acres, which is natural grass land, the land in contest is "valuable only for the very fine timber" growing thereon, and that McKenzie had not complied with the requirements of the pre-emption law as to residence upon said claim.

In view of the above, and as McKenzie wholly failed to appear and furnish new pre-emption proof, although given due and ample opportunity, by granting a continuance, as above stated, his pre-emption filing is held for cancellation.

You will be advised in a future communication of the action had in regard to the additional homestead entries.

Notify the parties in interest of this action; allow the usual sixty days for appeal, and report the result.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original letter.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, April 3d, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10th, 1880. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the contested case of Reuben Barton vs. Henry B. Hardy and Nancy S. Morrow, forwarded with your letter of August 26th, 1878, and involving title to the N. W. quarter of section 8, township 16 N., range 17 E.

The records of this office show that Reuben Barton filed D. S. 4452,

June 24th, 1874, for the N. W. quarter, alleging settlement June 15th, 1874.

Henry B. Hardy made additional homestead entry No. 1428, October 18th, 1875, claiming S. W. quarter of N. E. quarter, and the S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter.

Nancy S. Morrow made additional homestead entry No. 1425, October 12th, 1875, claiming the N. half of N. W. quarter, and S. W. quarter of N. W. quarter. Excess,  $25\frac{1}{10}\%$  acres of N. half of N. W. quarter, and S. W. quarter of N. W. quarter, Nancy S. Morrow, October 12th, 1875, No. 1425.

On the 19th of July, 1878, said Morrow abandoned the N. W. quarter of N. W. quarter, which abandonment is on file with the case.

According to Barton's own evidence, he built a house on the land in October, 1874, while he was residing in the Town of Truckee. He never moved into the house, nor effected a residence upon the land, but shortly after the house was built moved with his family to San Francisco, where he resided up to the date of the hearing.

It appears from the records of the case, that there was a former hearing of this case on the 12th of January, 1877, and that a short time prior to that date, Barton had built another house on the land, but never occupied it.

Barton says that the land is "good for nothing but timber; nothing but rocks and timber, lying at an altitude of seven thousand feet above the level of the sea."

It is therefore held in pursuance of the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in the case of Copley vs. Reil, Commissioner Land Office, February, 1879, page 166, that the claimant has failed to satisfactorily show that he was a pre-emptor in good faith, in compliance with the intention of the pre-emption law, and his claim is rejected and his filing held for cancellation.

The additional homestead entries of Hardy and Morrow, numbers 1428 and 1425 respectively, will be the subject of future correspondence.

Notify all parties in interest of the purport of this decision, and advise them that an appeal, if taken, must be filed in this office on or before March 21st, 1880.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Acting Commissioner.

Indorsed: "Received January 19th, 1880. Notified Barton by mail to Truckee Post Office, same date.

"February 21st, 1880. Transferred appeal to General Land Office."

The above is a true copy of the original letter.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register Sacramento (Cal.) Land Office.

LAND OFFICE, }  
SACRAMENTO, October 31st, 1876. }

Honorable Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith certain declaratory statements of pre-emption presented for filing and refused, with the reason for such refusal indorsed thereon, viz.:

John F. Moody, for the northeast quarter of section 10, 18 north, 16 east.

Lawrence Griffin, for the west half of southwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 34, 19 north, 16 east.

H. M. Hollister, south half of southeast quarter, south half of southwest quarter, section 30, 18 north, 16 east.

Geo. W. Curless, west half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 34, 19 north, 16 east.

Samuel Champion, west half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 6, 16 north, 16 east.

L. B. Sibley, northwest quarter, section 8, 16 north, 17 east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. McFARLAND, Register.

The above is a true copy of the original letter.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, April 6th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14th, 1876. }

Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the declaratory statements of Jno. F. Moody, L. Griffin, H. M. Hollister, Geo. W. Curless, Samuel Champion, and L. B. Sibley, transmitted with your letter of October 31st, 1876. It does not appear from your letter that any appeal has been taken from your refusal to file the same by said parties, and these declaratory statements should, therefore, be filed in your office.

Respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

The above is a true copy of the original letter upon file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register Sacramento Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9th, 1875. }

*Register Land Office, Sacramento, California:*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, transmitting the homestead application of Warren Richardson to enter the N. half of N. E. quarter, section 8, township 16 N., R. 17 E., M. D. M., which application was presented to you for filing, on the 11th ultimo, but was rejected, "for the reason that the tract described is embraced in the additional homestead entry of Margaret Schaffer, No. 1424, made October 12th, 1875," and, from your action, applicant appeals to this office.

The records of this office show the tract in question to be covered, as you allege, by the additional homestead entry of Margaret Schaffer, and in addition to said entry there exists a pre-emption filing, D. S. No. 4314, by William N. Sayre, for the whole N. E. quarter, who filed therefor April 23d, 1874, claiming settlement from the 20th of said month.

The land applied for is not subject to settlement or entry, and hence your action is sustained and the appeal is dismissed from further consideration.

You will notify the party of this decision and allow the usual period of sixty days for appeal.

Very respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,  
Commissioner.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original decision on file in this office.

ED. F. TAYLOR,  
Register Land Office.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 6th, 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14th, 1876. }

*Register and Receiver, Sacramento, California:*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting the application of James Vaughn, to enter as a homestead the E. half of N. E. quarter, section 12, Township 18 N., Range 16 E., which application was rejected by you on the ground that said tract is now covered by additional homestead entry No. 1457, Certificate No. 485, of John F. Williams, dated October 19th, 1875, for the N. half and N. E. quarter and S. E. quarter of N. E. quarter of said section 12.

In reply I have to state that your action in rejecting said application is approved, subject to appeal within sixty days, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and you will so inform the party.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DECLARATORY STATEMENT OF WILLIAM SMALLEY, ON LAND NOT SUBJECT TO PRIVATE ENTRY.

I, William Smalley, of Truckee Post Office, Nevada County, California, a native citizen of the United States, an unmarried man, over the age of twenty-one years, have on the twentieth (20th) day of October, A. D. 1875, settled and improved the following described Government lands, situate, lying, and being in the county and State aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of Section No. (18) eighteen, Township No. (18) eighteen north, Township No. (17) seventeen east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale at the United States Land Office at Sacramento, and containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres; which land has not been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry; and I do hereby give notice that I intend to claim said tract of land as a pre-emption right under the provisions of the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the survey of public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes."

WILLIAM SMALLEY.

In presence of J. J. L. PEEL.

The lands in question have not, therefore, been at any time, and are not now subject to the right of entry under this law. You having decided on June 1st, 1876, that the order of suspension was proper, and the order of suspension of the survey being equally within the power of this office, and Congress having subsequently closed and abolished the district office, there remains no foundation for a recommendation in this case for a modification even, if the power to now change the terms of a positive order which has long since served its purpose and expired, be conceded, upon which point I should most certainly entertain very grave doubts.

I am urged, however, by other parties representing various classes of these additional homestead claims, to submit for your further consideration some recommendation respecting them, which shall secure with the least disadvantage to the claimants and to the Government a fair, equitable, reasonable, and legal mode of acquiring title to the lands intended by the statute to inure to their benefit; and I am informally advised that such report, in connection with the case now in hand, or otherwise, will not be deemed by you intrusive.

With this understanding, and with a sincere desire to reach a proper solution of the whole complicated question, I have the honor to submit the following further suggestions:

The present rulings respecting additional homestead entries under Section 2306, Revised Statutes, are undoubtedly the occasion of great hardship, amounting in many cases to absolute prohibition of the enjoyment of the privilege granted by the Act.

In the older States, where the lands were subject to private entry long prior to the passage of the original Homestead Act, and had even

been subject for years to the operations of the graduation law, fixing the price at from twelve and one-half cents to one dollar per acre, it is simply impossible to find lands from which to satisfy the donation to the soldier. He must of necessity find it in the remote localities of the newly surveyed regions. The requirement of personal attendance at the district office would subject him to costs many times in excess of the value of the land to be obtained. He is thereby precluded from the enjoyment of his right. And in fact this result will be found true in a majority of cases.

It seems to me, therefore, that this requirement should be waived unless the statute itself positively prohibits the application by mail or by attorney, and requires the personal attendance of the applicant.

The right of original entry is granted by Section 2289, enlarged by Section 2304, and the mode of entry and proof is prescribed by Sections 2290 to 2294 inclusive, modified as to requirements respecting residence by Sections 2305 and 2309. These statutes require formal application and affidavit of a particular import and proof of certain specific continuing acts of settlement and improvement, as a prerequisite to the obtaining of a patent.

Section 2306 stands alone and confers a naked unrestricted right of entry, limited only to the person who has already done the preliminary acts of entry required by the previous sections, and to the quantity of land to be obtained. It imposes no additional conditions, requires no further affidavit, and is entirely silent respecting the manner of making the formal entry or of the application therefor.

All the rules which have been prescribed by the Department are in effect purely arbitrary and constructive—simply enabling acts to bring the party to the enjoyment of his right, left unclothed by the law, to be carried into effect by the departmental instructions, in the manner most in harmony with current practice under the general system.

If no further conditions are imposed with respect to this, it would seem naturally to follow that it became a vested right the moment the act was approved, and whatever of interest it contained was absolute, and subject to be enjoyed in any manner not repugnant to law.

If the party living for instance in Ohio or Michigan, where the homestead privilege was nearly exhausted for want of lands, desired to enter a tract in California, he should not be prevented by stringent regulations from so doing. It is not in the nature of things that his new entry could be attached as an appendage to his home farm, and there could be no purpose in the statute to prevent its alienation to some party in its locality who might want it for an actual residence or for other purposes, the moment it was acquired. The whole doctrine and theory of American law tend to discourage and remove restrictions upon the alienation of property, and every judicial decision with which I am acquainted goes to the extremest point allowed by statutory construction in the same direction. To this import is the familiar case of *Myers vs. Croft*, in 13th Wallace, so often cited in your Department, and referred to in my predecessor's report to you of May 9th last.

In brief, then, I am of opinion that disconnecting the provisions of section two thousand three hundred and six from the machinery provided by the sections relating to the original entry, and thereby relieving them from matters entirely incompatible, there is nothing

enacted which denies either the power to locate by agent or an actual assignment of the right itself at the option of the donee.

Nothing is needed but a carefully considered manual of instructions in aid of the right, to give it full effect, with ample protection to the government and the individual. The method is sufficiently indicated in my predecessor's report already cited.

The cases affected are limited in number to those persons named in the law, who having performed the requisite military service had, prior to its enactment, entered less than one hundred and sixty acres. There must necessarily come a time when all such claims will be satisfied, and those regulations will be most beneficial which shall secure such satisfaction at the earliest practicable period. The best lands are being rapidly absorbed. The soldiers are daily falling away by death. The benefits of the law will not be fairly distributed by delaying the period of their enjoyment. The equities of heirs are likely to come up for recognition by new legislation, if they have no rights under this law, and greater difficulties in the adjustment of claims will constantly arise. Every consideration, therefore, of justice as well as expediency, moves for an early absorption of these rights by an easy method of adjustment.

The peculiar condition of these claims under conflicting decisions presents a feature calling for the most equitable construction of the act. From August 5th, 1874, till May 17th, 1876, the applicant was excused by direct circular instructions, from personal attendance at the district office, and a large number of applications were thus legitimately thrown into the hands of attorneys and agents—many of them were in effect assigned by means of a power to sell additional to a power to locate and thus become marketable property under cover of an assumed agency. Large sums of money have been paid for these claims under this system of transfer, and the soldier has received a money consideration deemed by him of greater value than the right of entry he possessed.

Very few if any complaints have reached this office alleging imposition upon the assignors, or want of sufficient consideration for the sale or power granted. On the contrary, all parties have joined in the request that the transactions might receive the sanction of the Department. But under the decision of May last they are compelled to stand in the position of repudiators of the contracts recognized, permissively at least, previous to that time, and conforming in all essential particulars to the published regulations.

These are serious results, and affect injuriously not merely the individuals concerned, but great business interests which are made to suffer by tying up capital invested in these claims, and locking the wheels of enterprise in whole neighborhoods.

By the order of July 10th, 1876, this office was authorized to carry into patent all entries not found tainted with actual fraud, found correctly reported on its books prior to the decision in May. This was in some degree at least a confession of the right of assignment; for if these entries were actually illegal and vested solely in equity, they should have been reported to the Board for equitable confirmation before patent could properly issue. But this essential formality was not required; consequently it may reasonably be assumed that the legal status of the entries was deemed sufficient without that action to support a patent.

If this be conceded I see no further reason for rejecting applica-

tions resting upon the same rules, and actually transferred under the same instructions prior to their revocation, whatever may be said respecting the propriety of restoring the rule so as to allow further transfers hereafter. The equities are precisely equal in substance, and differ in degree only in this, that in the one case the final step has not been taken which binds the Government to the transaction. Between the parties the action has been fully consummated, and the consideration passed, and this was done while the circular of the Government was still operative to give it official sanction.

There remain then these three classes of claims resting in the statute under consideration, concerning which a solution of some sort less onerous than the present regulation seems desirable.

*First*—Those presented prior to the order of March 20th, suspending all entries of this kind, and rejected for reasons insufficient in law to bar their reception, but which by such rejection were postponed beyond the date of the order and so lost.

Upon this class I have no hesitation in ruling that they, having been actually presented at a proper time and wrongfully rejected, may still be admitted under the order of July, as pending applications, and if no other objection appears, may pass into patent in due course.

*Second*—Those actually in the hands of agents or attorneys at the date of the promulgation of the instructions of May 22d last in execution of your decision of the 17th of the same month, which under said instructions have not been recognized, and which still remain in the hands of such agents or attorneys.

This class I am not at liberty to admit under your orders, yet it will be apparent from the foregoing that it presents for your consideration peculiar equities, and that until some relief is afforded, either by departmental action or by new legislation, there must be in the case of these claimants a continual denial of justice. I shall be glad if your opinion respecting the construction of the statute shall so far coincide with mine as to admit this class also to recognition under its provisions.

*Third*—Those rights which have never been exercised by the individuals or transferred to an agent or attorney for presentation.

Under the hardship of compelling these parties to attend in person at the district offices to secure entry of the lands to which they are entitled, I have already commented in this report, and have only to add that some means should be devised, if the right of assignment be denied, to enable them to forward their respective applications to other districts and States, and thus obtain the benefits of the law without vexatious costs in the attempt to secure them. Otherwise, and while the present rules are enforced, the statute is practically a dead letter to those most in need, and only beneficial to a favored few, who by their proximity to desirable tracts, or through other favorable circumstances, are enabled to reap its advantages.

With these general views, perhaps too circumstantially indulged, I submit the whole matter for the consideration of the Department.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

## ASSIGNMENT OF ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CLAIMS.

Where an additional homestead claimant has sold his right, *Held*, That a second application by him to have his claim certified should be denied, when it is done to defraud innocent purchasers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, December 10th, 1879. }

SIR: I herewith transmit the application of Messrs. Smith and Redington, and Messrs. Curtis, Earle, and Burdett, attorneys for certain additional homestead claimants, a list of whom is also herewith transmitted.

By my letter of May 19th, 1870, you were directed to cancel the entries made in the Taylor's Falls Land Office, Minnesota, on the applications of the persons named in this list, on the ground that said entries were made in violation of the orders of this Department for lands included within what is known as the Mille Lac Indian Reservation, and I am informed that cancellation was made accordingly.

It is now claimed that by the cancellation of said entries the status of these parties in their applications for said lands is materially affected.

It was my intention in giving the direction above mentioned to have the entries canceled, but not to affect the status of parties in their applications for said lands.

While it is true that applications made in the manner in which these were made, when the lands were in a state of reservation by order of this Department, can gain nothing thereby, still if the parties desire to have them filed in the local office for the protection of any contingent interest which they may think themselves entitled to, I know of no reason why they should not have that privilege. If by the cancellation of those entries their applications were also canceled, or the status materially changed in relation to those lands, the order is hereby modified so that said applications may stand in the same relation to said lands as they did before the entries were made.

Complaint is also made that applications of the same persons named in the inclosed lists are now being presented to your office for certification, on the ground that their former entries have been canceled.

It is claimed that the applications filed by these parties in the local office at Taylor's Falls have been sold to innocent purchasers, and that the object of these new applications is to deprive the parties who purchased of the rights thereby acquired. In order that the Department may not be a party to any such proceeding, you are directed to note the applications—a list of which is herewith transmitted—and whenever hereafter other applications are made by the same persons, or if any are now pending in your office, you will ascertain first whether the application you are asked to certify is identical with the one heretofore presented, except as to the tract of land applied for; if so, I think the second application should be

denied. If the party who is entitled to the application has sold and disposed of it, he has no right now to be satisfied, and hence no certificate should be given to him by you, which on its face would seem to warrant such a conclusion.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

*The Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

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